



Gc  
977.201  
P22s  
15111

M. E

GENEALOGY COLLECTION

✓

Gc

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 02300 2832













1816



1916

# PARKE COUNTY INDIANA CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL

---

---

## INTRODUCTORY



HIS work is not an "up-to-date" History. It is a Memorial. Had the purpose been anything in the way of a complete history, dealing largely with recent events and with the present time, I should have declined writing it. As I understood the purpose of the Centennial Committee, it was to collect, in so far as possible, the scattered fragments of historical lore, particularly that which has remained unwritten, and record them before they are lost or forgotten. Therefore, this volume deals principally with the past. The principal reason for this omission is as has been stated--the memorial character of the work--but there is another reason, and from the standpoint of impartial history, a better reason. Nobody can write fairly and impartially of men with whom he has associated, either in co-operation or opposition, or of events in which he took an active interest. No history of Parke County, for instance has dealt fairly with such men as John G. Davis, or with the events of the Civil War, for the reason that no man on either side who imbibed the hatreds of that period could write of it fairly and dispassionately. The men and women who are subjects of sketches herein are those who should have a place in a memorial volume. In the illustrations the same idea prevails. The picture of no living man is printed, and with one exception--that of Elizabeth McCoy, who is in her 106th year--no living woman.


In 1885 I was making a study of the Tippecanoe campaign, and the Hon. William M. Endicott, Secretary of War, had copied from the archives of his department more than 100 foolscap pages relating to that campaign and sent them to me. These reports of General Harrison made the basis of an article in the Magazine of American History, May, 1887. Other sources of information are: Dillon's History of Indiana; Dunn's Indiana; Lossing's Field Book of the War of 1812; Indiana State Library archives; personal investigations at Vincennes, and much inquiry of people in Parke County. To the latter, and especially to those who have contributed to the work I am greatly indebted, and I am sure that their services will also be appreciated by the reader.

I. K. S.

---

---

PUBLISHED UNDER AUSPICES OF  
THE ROCKVILLE CHAUTAUQUA ASSOCIATION

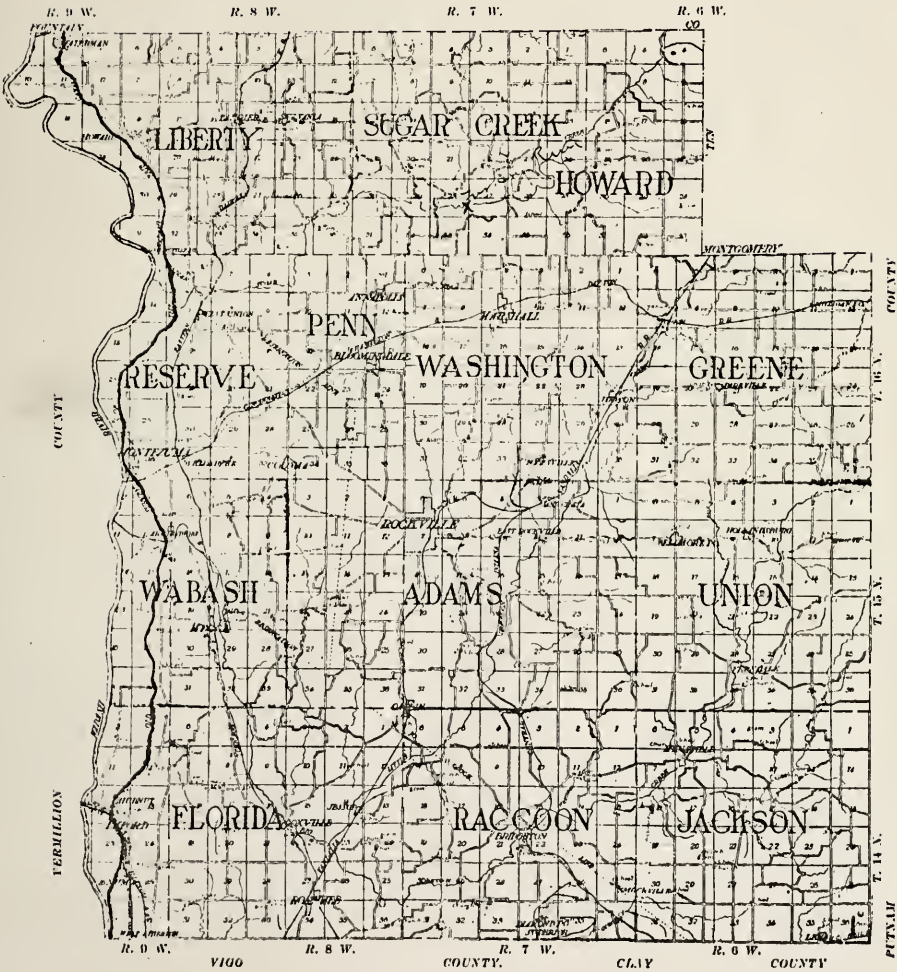


Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2010 with funding from  
Allen County Public Library Genealogy Center

<http://www.archive.org/details/parkecountyindia00stro>

1511176

OUTLINE MAP OF PARKE COUNTY



I f  
977.201  
P237 am  
cop. 2

1919



# Historical Sketch of Parke County

THE last and only history of Parke County worthy of the name was written by John H. Beadle in 1880. I was then associated with him in the publication of the Rockville Tribune, and although a youth, was of some assistance to Mr. Beadle in the preparation of the history. When I accepted the office of historian of Parke County in connection with the Centennial Celebration of Indiana, I did not realize that more than a third of a century has passed since anything in the way of an authentic or connected history of the County has been written—a longer period than that which elapsed from the capture of Vincennes in 1779 in the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811. It is therefore impossible in the scope of the work allotted to me to give anything like a complete history of the County from its aboriginal period to the present day. Events, and people who are a part of them, worthy of pages, must be condensed into paragraphs, and in many cases historical sequence and continuity will be impossible. It would be grossly improper to call this work a History of Parke County. It is merely an historical sketch.

ISAAC R. STROUSE.



EDWARD P. WHITE, in his eloquent historical address delivered in the old court house on the Fourth of July, 1876, in commemoration of the Nation's Centennial, said, though not irreverently: "The Lord was in a good humor when He made Parke County." It has always seemed to those of us who were born here more divinely endowed than any county in the State in variety and diversity of soil and topograph-

After the establishment of military and trading posts at Quilatanon (1720) and Vincennes (1727) it is probable that the passage of boats along the Wabash was frequent. Quilatanon and Vincennes before the French and Indian War enjoyed a profitable trade with the Indians. Just where Quilatanon stood is not known, and why no trace of it can now be found or was not noticed and recorded in recent years after its destruction in 1701, is one of the mysteries which baffles, while at the same time it lures the historian. That it was somewhere between Covington and the rapids of the Wabash (fifteen miles below Lafayette is certain, but where? Quilatanon was totally destroyed by General Charles Scott in 1701, although it was then an American town under the sovereignty of the United States. General Scott led a force of Kentucky volunteers into the Indian country to punish them for their murderous forays. Every man of his force had suffered in some manner from the bloody invasions of Kentucky by the Indians north of the Ohio. It was suspected that the French people at Quilatanon harbored the Indians, although the French were peaceful and friendly to the United States. However this may be, such a suspicion once entertained by the planners of Kentucky was sufficient to call for summary vengeance. Quilatanon, consisting of seventy houses, some of them of brick, was burned to the ground. The site of Quilatanon has no doubt for more than 100 years been the bed of the Wabash River. A rapid and radical change in the river's course can only account for the disappearance of all debris of the ancient town. One guess as to its exact location is as good as another; so I give as my opinion that it stood somewhere in the neighborhood of Attica, but on the opposite side of the river.



*William Henry Harrison*

ical features. It has the fertile valleys of the Wabash River, Sugar and Moccasin Creeks, with those of numerous smaller streams. The prairie of Reserve township are unsurpassed for fertility of soil and beauty of landscape. The "Thin Thicket" and "New Discoveries" upland are typical of thousands of acres in every township of the County. Surely in no other place in creation can be found a more delightful country than that fair land so fairly proportioned between water, wood, hills and prairie which lies within the borders of Parke County.

Only in fancy can we see the canoe of the first French explorer as it floated down the Wabash and disclosed what no white man had ever seen before—the virgin soil of Parke County. Tradition alone records that man, for it is not known who among the explorers discovered the Wabash in the 17th Century was first. The first white man who is known to have visited Parke County was, according to Beadle a "gay and gallant Frenchman, with the style of a D'Orsey and the morals of a Don Juan." Like many of the young bloods of his nation in the 18th Century, he had been sent out to Canada to sow his wild oats, and like many more had wandered from Quebec to the Wabash. About 1705-10 he ascended Sugar Creek to the Narrows, an account of which was published in Paris in 1718.



*J. Taylor*

## The Ten O'Clock Line

### TECUMSEH AND THE PROPHET

Parke County first figures in Indiana Territorial history in the treaty to extinguish Indian claims in that part of the Territory then being settled or organized into counties. This treaty was first drawn and signed at Ft. Wayne, September 19, 1800. It was then signed by the head men of the Delaware, Potawatonia, Miami and Del River Indians. On the 24th of October, General Harrison, who had negotiated the treaty, held a council with the Wena at Vincennes, who also ratified the treaty. About 2,800,000 acres of land was acquired by this treaty.

The Ten O'Clock line, which is still shown on maps of Indiana and Parke County, was established by the treaty of Ft. Wayne. But the idea so long prevalent that this line was explained to the Indians as beginning at its southeastern point and running along the direction of the shadow cast by the sun at ten o'clock is erroneous. On the contrary the line started at the mouth of Big Harroon, and its course was explained to the Indians as being towards the point where the sun was at ten o'clock. In this direction the line continued in a point on the east fork of White River in Jackson County about ten miles from Brownsburg. It then ran diagonally to the Ohio boundary line north of Richmond. It has been generally supposed that the line began on the Ohio River, another popular error in connection with the Ten O'Clock line.

At this period of our history the trouble was brewing between the United States and Great Britain which brought on the war of 1812. General Harrison suspected the British military authorities in Canada and British traders of influencing the Indians against the United States. The attention was made more perplexing and dubious by the advent at this time of Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet. There is no doubt about the ability of Tecumseh and his high standing among the great Indians of history. But the Prophet was a fraud. However, he was quite useful to Tecumseh in his role of spiritual head of the confederacy that the great Shawnee chief hoped to form from all the tribes of the South and West. At the Prophet's town on the Tippecanoe all of the foot-lose or half Indians from the Mississippi River to the Ohio were being gathered to witness the invocations of the Prophet, and these Indians were easily influenced against the settlers of Indiana.

Tecumseh resented the transfer of land affected by the treaty of Ft. Wayne. He declared that the Indians who signed it away had no right to do so. Many messengers were dispatched from Vincennes to the Prophet's town by General Harrison immediately after the establishment of the Ten O'Clock line to influence these Indians favorably. These messengers were generally Frenchmen who had been residents of Vincennes at the time of its



capture from the British by George Rogers Clark in 1779. Francis Vigo, one of the famous characters of that period, was one of these trustees, or "chiefs." Following were Tecumseh, Indiana, Joseph Barron, M. Braulte and Pierre Laplante. Two were Americans, John Colvane and William Phelps.

An incident showing the different characters of the Prophet and Tecumseh occurred when Joseph Barron made his trip to the Prophet's Town. He was conducted to a place where the Prophet was sitting

in an unexpected manner by Tecumseh himself, who at this juncture had just returned from a long and fatiguing trip to the north, and he spoke to Barron, requesting him to state the object of his visit. The text of Governor Harrison's message was then communicated to the Prophet. Barron was told that in a few days Tecumseh would return to his country, and hold an interview with the Governor.

It was on the 12th of August, 1810, that Tecumseh with seventy warriors arrived at Vincennes. This day although nobody knew Tecumseh knew it, was merely a cover for his real intentions with the tribes of the South in order to induce them to join in a confederacy similar to that formed by Pontiac in 1763. Tecumseh began that day to converse with the Indians in order to induce them to join in the confederacy of the Prophet and Tecumseh. The oratory of Tecumseh has been given as his greatest talent. Perhaps it was when delivered in his native tongue to those who understood his language. A speech delivered at the same time by Governor Harrison at it on the 20th of August, was taken down by the Governor's order from which I take the following passage:

"Brother, I wish you would listen to me well. As I think you do not clearly understand what I have said to you, I will explain it all again. \* \* \* Brother, Since the peace of Greenville in 1795, you have killed some of the Shawnees, Whitehooges, Delawares, and Miamis; and you have taken our lands from me; and I do not see how we can remain at peace with you. If you really wish to do so, you try to force the red people to do some injury. It is you that are pushing them on to do mischief. You are making up distinctions of Indian tribes in allying to each a particular tract of land, to make them to war with each other. You are making you be come and endeavor to make the white people do so. You are continually driving the red people; when, at last, you are like to be driven from the land, where they can't either stand or work. Brother, you ought to know what you are doing with the Indians. Perhaps it is by direction of the President to make those distinctions. It is a very bad thing; and we do not

like it. Since my residence at Tippecanoe we have endeavored to level the distinction in destiny. All ages elicits by whom all a benefit is done. It is they who will our 1 mile to the Americans. They order us to let our affairs be respected by wars."

It looked as if Tecumseh would "start something" at this council. Governor Harrison arose and began to reply. He had not spoken long when Tecumseh leaped to his feet

his party also sprung up, armed with war clubs, tomahawks, and spears, and stood in a threatening attitude. Not understanding his language, I did not know how long he was sitting. The interpreter explained it to me. But the secretary of the territory, General Gibson, who speaks the Shawnee and Choctaw languages, told me, approaching some violence, requested Lieutenant Jesse Jennings to make a guard of twelve men to sit in for his council, and required him instantly to depart to his camp, declaring that I was determined to establish the council fire, and no longer to have any communication with him. When the interpreter visited him in the morning he earnestly requested me to give him another interview, and protest that he could no longer be his conduct the day before; and that he wished every thing to be as finally settled. He also told Mr. Barron that it was probable he had been deceived by white people; that he had been informed that the citizens here were equally divided—one half on my side, and the other on his."

Governor Harrison and Tecumseh held two more interviews. The last was on the day when Tecumseh and his warriors flouted down the Wabash on their way South. At this time Tecumseh told Governor Harrison at his camp, where the Governor had gone attended only by the interpreter, that the President of the United States was not a fit person to decide the differences between the whites and the Indians. In this situation Tecumseh had very clear conception of a truth that is applicable to all wars. He said:

"Well, as the great chief is to decide the matter, I hope the great Spirit will put some wisdom into his head to bring him to direct you to give up this land. If it true, he is so far off he will not be injured by the war. If any evil still in his heart, and drink his own wine, you and I will have to fight it out."

\* Dawson's Life of Harrison, p. 159.—Drake's Life of Tecumseh, p. 139.



TECUMSEH.

rounded by a number of Indians of different tribes. Barron stood about ten or twelve feet from the Prophet. "He looked at me," said Barron, "for several minutes, without speaking or making any sign of recognition, although he knew me well. At last he spoke, apparently in anger. 'Our white people do you come here?' said he. 'Braulte was here; he was a spy. Now you have come. You, too, are a spy. There is your grave'—look on it." The Prophet then pointed to the ground near the spot where I stood. "But the Prophet's bluff was called



THE PROPHET.

and with violent gestures and every indication of anger declared that the governor's statements were false. Governor Harrison afterwards speaking of this episode said:

"When he first rose, a number of

Tecumseh and the Prophet were two of the most notable of the Creek nation. Montezuma, in a cabin of simplicity on the mud river in Ohio. Their names were Tecumseh, Elakawata and Komakani. The portraits here given are from pencil sketches made by Pierre Le Dou, a young French trader at Vincennes, in 1808. Owing to excessive dissipation the Prophet appears much older than Tecumseh. Lossing, from whose history these pictures are taken, says that "Tecumseh" is the correct spelling, as it corresponds to the Indian pronunciation of his name.

# The Tippecanoe Campaign and Battle

"On Wabash, when the sun withdrew,  
And evil November's tempest blew,  
I saw the Prophet, Tecumseh,  
Amidst that lonely solitude.

But Wabash saw another sight;  
The Prophet, Tecumseh,  
Beset upon the shore that night,  
And lighted up her arrows."

"Did they led in his steady boat,  
With halting bayonets fastened bright  
What could their deathless charge  
Withstand?

What sign the warriors' matchless  
might,  
Dashing main, they shared the field,  
To Harrison, who, near and far,  
There, from his seat, saw the war—"  
—Battle of Tippecanoe

Shortly after the conference with Tecumseh a small detachment of T. S. regulars under Captain Cross was sent to Vincennes. These soldiers with three companies of militia infantry and a company of Knox county dragoons were intended for service in erecting and garrisoning a fort to be built on the east bank of the Wabash and near the Ten O'clock Falls, but the erection of the fort was deferred. In October, 1810, Governor Harrison believing that a survey of the treaty boundaries might be commenced without danger from the Indians sent a Mr. McDonald to run the line.

passing a highway in Hancock township two rude grave stones were discovered. These stones were brought to The *Berkshire Tribune* office where they remained for several days and were, I understand, buried in the "cemetery museum." They had been taken from soft sand stone, and traces of lettering could be seen. The date of "1811" was quite legible, the most reasonable conjecture as to the presence of white men at that place in 1811 would be their connection with the surveying party sent out by Governor Harrison. The further fact that during the spring and summer of 1811 men engaged in surveying were harassed by the Indians would indicate that the graves were placed at the grave of some man who was killed while with the surveying party which ran the Ten O'clock line.

Repetitions became so numerous, and the gathering of such a promiscuous host of warriors at the site known to the Prophet's town by the "cave," so threatening, that General Harrison decided it had to be stopped. Added to the dissatisfaction of Tecumseh was the suspicion that British agents were being employed against the United States government. After considerable correspond-

ence with the Secretary of War, General Harrison left Vincennes on the 20th of September, 1811, with a force of 1,225 men. We hear much lately of a lack of officers for military service both in Europe and the United States. No such shortage attended the army which fought at Tippecanoe. The officers were: the commander-in-chief, 2 aids, 1 adjutant of the army, 1 brigade major, 1 force major, 1 colonel, 3 lieutenant colonels, 4 majors, 10 captains, 32 subalterns (lieutenants), 3 paymasters, 4 adjutants, 1 surgeon, and 2 surgeon aides. Such was the "fully officered" force which encamped at Arlesburg and marched from there to a point one mile above Montezuma, where the army crossed the river. All historians say that the Wabash was crossed "about where the town of Montezuma now stands," but as I shall show later on it is established fact that the crossing was one mile above Montezuma.

The army proceeded on the west side of the river in Big Vermilion, where a block house was built for protection of stores. The entrance of the Wabash becoming too winding to protect provision boats five or six waggons were ordered sent from

Vincennes and when these arrived the march was resumed across country to the Prophet's town.

The order of march was similar to the army arrived near the Prophet's town to "Fallen Timbers." The infantry were in two files on each side; the mounted men in front and rear and on each flank. Sometimes the mounted rifles would exchange fire with either mounted men from front to rear, as circumstances favored such a movement. General Harrison was tireless in his supervision of the troops, and with great skill made the best of every situation.

On the evening of November 6, 1811, the army arrived near the "Prophet's Town," and some negotiations were begun. The general says: "A correspondence was immediately opened with the 'Prophet,' and there was extraordinary appearance of a successful termination of the expedition without bloodshed. Indeed there was an agreement for the suppression of hostilities until further communication should take place next day." But the known character of the "Prophet" was a sufficient reason to suspect exactly the opposite of his professed intentions. The army bivouaced for the night in the order of battle. Each

About twenty years ago while re-





man slept upon his place in ranks, which were single or Indian file, for, as General Harrison had said, "In Indian warfare, where there is no flank to resist, one rank is nearly as good as two, and in that kind of warfare, the extension of lines is a matter of the first importance. Wars are a manoeuvre with much more facility in single than in double rank."

General Harrison had arisen at a quarter past four, and the morning dawn, to fall in was about six o'clock when a single shot was fired by a sentinel on the left flank; no resistance was made by the pickets who fled to the camp. In a minute the Indians were upon the army, firing at close range and yelling like devils. The flames from their rifles was all that could be seen in the darkness preceding the dawn of a November morning. As planned by the "Prophet," the attack was nearly successful; but the little force was not so well executed in that manner. It was here that the large number of officers was next to good advantage. These officers had been carefully selected and were brave men, and had seen service. They were there to encourage the soldiers to stay in line, and were quick to take advantage of every weak point of the enemy. The fight continued until daylight, when a vigorous assault by the mounted men and Indians, with fixed bayonets, drove the Indians from their front, and they retreated and fled in a manner to render pursuit ineffective. The losses were heavy, considering that only about seven hundred non-commissioned officers and privates, and about 750 privates and officers were killed, and one hundred and eighty-eight wounded. General Harrison thought the Indians suffered a greater loss, but as they carried off all their wounded and many of their dead, it is not probable that officers were killed, and the general's opinion was well founded, as the infantry baskets used a cartridge containing twelve ball-shot, 12 and in those days almost every man went of the Alleghenies was a warrior.

The names of the officers killed are perpetuated by the State in whose defense they lost their lives. They were men of high standing in the West, particularly Major Joseph H. Bayless, who was slain from his horse in daylight while leading a charge of the dragoons. In Kentucky he had been a lawyer of great ability and an owner of wonderful power. When Aaron Burr came to the bank out of a debt for a movement at the Southwest, Major Drives wrote several letters to the President, and without receiving any authority, thinking it would be too late if he wanted revenge, resolved to notify Bayless. Burr as early of freedom, being United States Attorney, he went before Judge Lewis, at Frankfort, with the accusation that Burr was organizing a force to make war against the provinces of Mexico. Judge Lewis refused to issue a warrant out of fear, and in the time Burr appeared with his counsel, Henry Clay and Colonel Allen. Major Bayless was fully convinced that Burr designed the accession of the Southwest, but he had to fight neutral until morning, and though he tried with all the skill and energy of his nature he could not master the charge. Important witnesses could not, or would not appear, and at this juncture Burr demanded a trial. Judge Lewis afterwards refused of favoring an attempt to make Kentucky a Spanish province, decided every point against Bayless;

the influence of Burr was too potent, and the conscientious young attorney lost his case. He afterwards came to Vincennes and joined the expedition as a private, and at the solicitation of



FORT HARRISON.

the soldiers was made major of dragoons. General Harrison said: "His conduct justified their choice. Never was there an officer possessed of more ardor or zeal to discharge his duties with propriety, and never any who would have encountered greater danger to purchase military fame.

## Second Army in Parke County

Exactly one year after the march of General Harrison to Tippecanoe another army having the Prophet's town neighborhood as its objective, marched through Parke county. The War of 1812 was then in its first stages, and the Indians of that race, encouraged by the British, committed many depredations. Ft. Harrison, four miles north of Terre Haute, was attacked on the night of September 1, 1812. The day before, two men who were making hay near the fort were killed and scalped. The fort was heroically defended by the small garrison under Captain Zachariah Taylor, who not only had to fight the Indians but fight the fire which had been started by blazing arrows and the threatened to entirely consume the block-houses. After fighting desperately all night the battle was terminated at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 2d, by the Indians withdrawing beyond the reach of the guns of the fort. Three men were killed and two wounded out of the fighting force of only 30 or 35 men who were not at that time sick.

On the day the two men were killed outside of Ft. Harrison, September 2, the Mazon River massacre occurred in Scott county, Kentucky. David and a woman whose name was unknown were killed in the afternoon while hunting for bee trees in the woods. About sunset the Indians attacked the settlement, and in an hour killed one man, five women, and eleven children. The persons massacred were Henry Collins and his wife, Mrs. Paine, wife of Jeremiah Payne, and eight of her children. Mrs. Richard Collins and seven of her children, Mrs. John Adams and her only child, Mrs. Alice, the mother of John Morris, Mrs. Jane Higgs with her three small children, escaped from their cabin and before daylight the next morning arrived at the house of her brother, Zebulon Collins, six miles away. William Collins, who was over 20 years old, defended his cabin for nearly an hour until it became dark enough for him to escape with two children, John and Lydia Collins. They also reached the cabin of Zebulon Collins, the next morning. Zebulon Collins, many years afterwards said: "The manner in which I used to work, in those perilous

The return to Vincennes was accomplished without difficulty. It was eventless, unless mention is made of one circumstance: In Parke County, on the east bank of the Wabash, at a beautiful place of the river is "Blue Grass Landing." Here General Harrison found "blue grass" growing wild. When returning, some of the Kentuckians pulled up the grass and carried the "stems" home, that grew in such abundance. Accordingly, it has been claimed that the original "blue grass" of the beautiful section of Kentucky known by that name, came from this quiet spot on the Wabash. Several years ago a gentleman of western Indiana and a correspondence with Henry Clay on the subject, whom he concluded that Indiana and not Kentucky was the original home of the "blue grass," but for some reason the claim has not been generally recognized. But here the grass grew thick and good and was taken to Kentucky, and some at least of the verdure of the "Blue Grass County" had its origin in Parke County on the banks of the Wabash.

There, was as follows: On all occasions I carried my rifle, tomahawk and butcher-knife, with a bandolier to my belt. When I went to play I laid my gun on the plowed ground, and stuck up a stick by it, for a mark, so that I could find it when I wanted. I had two good dogs. I took one in the house, leaving the other out. The one outside was expected to give the alarm, which would enable the one inside to bark, by which I was enabled to get my rifle and arms always loaded. I kept my horses in a stable, close to the house, having a posthole so that I could shoot to the stable door. During two years I never went from home with any certainty of returning, not knowing the minute I might receive a ball from an unknown hand; but in the midst of all these dangers, that God who never sleep nor slumbers, has kept me."

A few weeks after the attack on Ft. Harrison, and the Big Horn Massacre, General Samuel Hopkins of Kentucky, organized a force consisting of three battalions of Kentucky militia, a small company of U. S. Regulars, commanded by Captain Zachariah Taylor, a company of rangers, and a company of scouts. This force, using Ft. Harrison as a base, left that post November 11, 1812, and proceeded up the river on the east side to Big Horn. In his report to Governor Shelby of Kentucky, General Hopkins says: "The rise in the waters from the heavy fall of rain preceding our march, and some large creeks left us in no doubt of considerable difficulty and embarrassment; inasmuch that not until the 14th did we pass Major Creek, the river above the road." As Hopkins followed the Harrison road to where it turned west to the river, the point at which Harrison crossed the Wabash, is by this report positively fixed as the shallow water one mile above Shanty Run, a point where the Wabash was then and still is fordable at low water. General Hopkins proceeded along the edge of the higher ground to the Linchburg farm. He probably crossed Major Creek just below the old Star Line bridge.

General Hopkins' army marched to a vicinity of the battle ground of Tippecanoe. There he destroyed the Prophet's town, which had been par-

tially rebuilt and consisted of forty cabins or huts, and a large Kickapoo Village on the west side of the Wabash. This village had 150 cabins or huts. All the corn found was destroyed. General Hopkins' army camped to start on his return march on the 25th of November, by reason of the coldest weather even known here at that time of year. His soldiers were "shameless and shiftless" and in consequence of their "cowardly dress." Pierre L'oyant, a citizen of Vincennes who was with the army, said: "We all suffered very much; but I pitied the poor Kickapoo. They were almost naked and barefoot—only thin linen shirts—and the ground covered with snow and the Wabash freezing up."

### FAVORABLE MEN SEE SERVICE IN PARKE COUNTY.

I may well pause here for brief mention of the men who marched through Parke County in the armies of General Joseph H. Bayless, General Hopkins. It furnishes an honor roll that stands as a monument to the extraordinary merit and bravery of the officers and soldiers who composed the two armies.

First honorable mention is due the officers who were killed at "Tippecanoe": Colonel Abraham Owen, Col. Isaac White, Major Joseph Hamilton Bayless, Captain W. C. Bacon, Captain Jacob Warrick, Captain Sider Spencer, Lieutenant Richard Mahan, Lt. Thomas Berry, Lt. Thomas Randolph.

Counties have been named to perpetuate the memory of Owen, White, Bayless, Warrick, Spencer and Randolph.

In addition to the paragraph already given, we note the following: Major Joseph H. Bayless. He was commonly called "Joe Bayless," and was regarded as the most brilliant man in the army. He was born in Virginia, and at the time of his death was 37 years of age. In 1801 Bayless was in Washington on professional business, and was the first lawyer west of the Alleghenies to appear before the United States Supreme Court. Although a Federalist in politics, he was appointed United States District Attorney by Jefferson in recognition of his great ability. He married a sister of Chief Justice John Marshall.

John Parke Boyd, Colonel of the 10th U. S. Infantry, was born in Newbernport, Miss., December 21, 1771. He served the army in 1790, as ensign in the Second Regiment. With a spirit of adventure, he went to India in 1790, having first touched on the Isle of France. In a letter to his father from Madras, in June, 1790, he said: "I received the honorable testimonial letters in the English consular residence at the court of his highness, the Nizam, I proceeded to his capital, Hyderabad, 450 miles from Madras. On my arrival, I was presented to his highness in form by the English consul. After some ceremony was over, he presented me with the command of two companies of infantry, each of which consists of 500 men." His enthusiasm and pay were in accordance with his command. He decided to attack the British, who had taken the field against Tippeco Sultan. "I consisted of 15,000 infantry, 5,000 cavalry, and 500 elephants, each elephant supporting a 'cradle' containing a native and European." He remained in India several years, and was engaged in several battles, and obtained much favor. He was in Parke early in 1808, and at home in the autumn of that year, when he was

\* Burr was at Jeffersonville and Vincennes in 1806



appointed October 23 Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of the U. S. Army. He then came to Indiana. On the conclusion of the war with Great Britain he was appointed a brigadier general. President Jackson appointed him Naval Officer at Hopewell in 1809. He died there the same year, on the 10th of October, at the age of sixty-six years. General Hoge, an equally well known, and a handsome man; kind, courteous, and generous.

Among the adventurous youths of Kentucky who volunteered for service in the Tippecanoe campaign was George Troghan, then in his 19th year. He was a subaltern of Lieutenant. Two years later after his appointment to the U. S. Army, he was a Major in command of Ft. Stephenson, an important fort in Ohio. Another young man from Kentucky was the arms in Parke County was Lt. Edward H. Shippey, a distinguished ensign in the 15th U. S. Infantry in 1812. Shippey was under Troghan at Ft. Stephenson when it was besieged in 1812. The British commander asked for a Parley and Troghan sent Shippey to confer with him. The British and Indians outnumbered the Americans ten to one, and the demand for the surrender of the fort was really prompted by a humanitarian spirit on the part of the British commander who feared that he could not restrain the Indians, and all the Americans would be massacred. Shippey communicated the substance of the parley to Troghan, and was still talking to the British officer when Troghan called to him to come in. Troghan and we'll show them the single cannon with a half charge of powder and half full of musket balls. He planted it so as to sweep a ditch the British and Indians had to cross. When it was full of men advancing on the fort the cannon was fired with great effect. At the same time the Infantry fired with deadly aim. The battle was ended right then, followed by the retreat of the invading army. Troghan afterwards rose to the rank of Inspector General, and in 1827 Congress voted him a gold medal for his actions at Ft. Stephenson. Upon his resignation from the army he moved to New Orleans and was appointed 1834 master. He died on the 26th of January, 1849.

Captain Josiah Shelling of the 11th Infantry was brevetted for gallantry at the battle of Brownstown in August, 1812. In April, 1813, was appointed assistant inspector general with the rank of a major, and in February, 1814, was a colonel on duty at Fort Mifflin. In April he received the commission of Inspector General, with the rank of Colonel. He was distinguished at Long Run on the Chickasaw, under General Hiss II, and when the army was placed on a march for the 18th he was appointed an Lieutenant of the Fifth Infantry. He was promoted Colonel of the Fifth in 1819. He died at Washington City on the 28th of August 1822.

Colonel Samuel Wells, of the Kentucky Militia in Tippecanoe, was a Major in the 1st U. S. Infantry and distinguished himself. General Charles Scott's division of Kentucky Volunteers in 1803. He was afterwards made Major General of the Kentucky Militia. He was appointed Colonel of the 1st U. S. Infantry in 1807. In March, 1812, which was disbanded in May, 1811.

Major James Miller, 15th U. S. Infantry, who was at Tippecanoe, is so famous in American history by his words, "I'll try, sir!" All students

of the old school histories will remember the answer of Colonel Miller when asked if he could take a British battery at Lundy's Lane, also the fact that he took the battery. He was one of the most gallant officers of the U. S. Army when it became a real fighting force in 1814. Promoted to the rank of General in 1815, in 1816 to become territorial Governor of Arkansas. He was subsequently appointed revenue collector at Salem, Massachusetts, an office he held for 21 years. He died July 7, 1851, aged 75 years.

General Samuel Hopkins, who commanded the second army in Parke County, had served with distinction in the Revolutionary War. He was called to the command of the Kentucky Militia in the war of 1812, and led an expedition to Illinois previous to his expedition against the Indians of Indiana. He was a brave man and a good soldier.

Very few people now know that Senator John J. Crittenden, author of the Crittenden Compromise, was a soldier in Parke County when a young man. He was with General Hopkins in 1812. John J. Crittenden was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, in 1798. He accompanied General Hopkins in his expedition on the Wabash, and the next year was with Harrison on the Northwestward frontiers. He performed gallant service in the battle on the Thames, after which he resumed his profession at Russellville. He was several times a member of the State Legislature, and was elected United States Senator in 1817. He was called to the rank of Brigadier General in 1811, an Attorney General. He was again elected to the Senate, and in 1818 was chosen Governor of Kentucky. President Fillmore called him to his cabinet in July, 1850, as Attorney General. He entered the Hall of States men to again as a member in 1824, and held his seat there until 1841, when his term of office expired. He took an active part, as a Union man, in legislative measures pertaining to the Great Rebellion, and his preparation for congressional action is well known in history as The Crittenden compromise. In 1861, he was elected a Representative of the Lower House of the Thirty-seventh Congress, which position he occupied until the close of the session on the 3rd of March, 1862, when he was again put in nomination for the same office. But he did not live until the time for the election. His physical powers had been gradually giving way for some time, and at half past three o'clock on Sunday morning, July 20, 1862, he died at his residence, Frankfort, without a struggle, at the age of almost seventy-seven years.

Although not in either army that came to Parke County during its short-lived period, we deem it proper to give a brief notice of General Edward Mowbray Johnson (the Johnson who killed Tennessee) who in Rockville when he was Vice President. He made a Democratic speech here in 1840, having been sent to Indiana to counteract the popularity of Tippecanoe and Taylor. Colonel James H. Baker, of Rockville, then a boy, is one of the few yet living who saw Colonel Johnson at that time.

Another famous man who marched and bled in Parke County in 1812 was the Major John Taylor. He was singularly enough the only man ever elected President by the Whig party. He was the two soldiers who laid the foundation for their military fame on the banks of the Wabash. Like the service performed by them on Indiana's beautiful river, a part of it is

Parke County, there is a similarity in their careers. Both were elected by the Whigs to the Presidency, and both died before their administrations had scarcely begun. Both had been brave and successful soldiers, and as such will ever be remembered by a grateful people. They were that for which they faced death, and the world still worships at the shrine of military glory. As successful soldiers

their names are indelibly written on the pages of our country's history, one associated always with Tippecanoe and the Thames; the other with Buena Vista and Mosley. They, with all the gallant throng who saw Virginia in the County, "dream of but the fields no more," and know no more "blaze of danger, signals of warning."

"On Nature's eternal compact signed  
These short lives are spent"

## Benjamin Parke

In 1821, five years after the admission of Indiana into the Union, Parke County was organized under an act of the Legislature and named in honor of Benjamin Parke. At that time he was one of the most prominent

Benjamin Parke was a member of the first Territorial Legislature, and was by it chosen as the first representative in Congress, in which capacity he served until 1828, when he was appointed by Jefferson Territor



HOME OF BENJAMIN PARKE.

This house was built by Judge Parke in 1804, at Vincennes. It was afterwards set on fire and the ruins used to separate beds of limestone. It was framed with heavy timbers and braced like a barn. The spire by seven planing and weatherboard was laid up with brick, making it proof against rifle bullets in case of attack by Indians. Originally the house had no veranda.

in the new State. Benjamin Parke was born in New Jersey in 1777, and came to Indiana when a young lawyer, age 21, in 1801. He had come to Lexington, Kentucky, when 21 years of age. There he studied law and married Miss Eliza Harrison. Soon after his marriage he and his young wife came to Vincennes then the capital of Indiana Territory, and the home of the governor, William Henry Harrison. Parke opened a law office, and was soon in the good graces of Governor Harrison. To this circumstance is no doubt due his appointment as Attorney General of the Territory by President Jefferson.

He was honored and respected for those reputable traits of character that distinguished him in later life, and won for him the love and veneration of such a man as the late Harmon C. Hobbs, historical truth compels me to state that one of Benjamin Parke's earliest acts at Vincennes was a challenge to fight a duel. He was so active and loyal supporter of the party which elected around Governor Harrison on the issue of slavery in the Territory, and we further desire to state that on the question as to the presented itself the Governor's part was pro-slavery. The controversy grew so bitter that Parke and Hobbs longed in a duel. Hobbs and Parke both were not accepted.

However honored and respected for those reputable traits of character that distinguished him in later life, and won for him the love and veneration of such a man as the late Harmon C. Hobbs, historical truth compels me to state that one of Benjamin Parke's earliest acts at Vincennes was a challenge to fight a duel. He was so active and loyal supporter of the party which elected around Governor Harrison on the issue of slavery in the Territory, and we further desire to state that on the question as to the presented itself the Governor's part was pro-slavery. The controversy grew so bitter that Parke and Hobbs longed in a duel. Hobbs and Parke both were not accepted.

In person Benjamin Parke was tall, nearly six feet, but spare frame, of a rather delicate frame. His dignified presence impressed reverence, and his kindness of heart won the love and devotion of everybody. He was a public library at Vincennes; he was a member of the Circuit Court powers. Not long after this appointment he moved from Vincennes to Salem in Washington County, where he resided until his death.

An interesting fact, strangely overlooked by Parke County historians, is the Indiana association with Benjamin Parke enjoyed by the late Harmon C. Hobbs. In the year 1823 the







town of Salem suffered from the terrible scourge of cholera. Barton, the only son of Judge Parke, and the 111 grandson lost by the death of his mother to the care of his grandparents, both died and Elizabeth and Eliza Parke were left childless.

Prof. Holden in giving an account of his relations with Judge Parke says: "In his kindness he invited me to board with him while I was attending school at the Seminary, and to have a care of the family garden and stables, while he was away at court in Indianapolis. On one occa-

sion we were agreeably surprised to have a call from General Harrison, who was making a visit by saddle from North Bend to Vincennes, and dined with us. I was much interested in witnessing the affable friendliness of these pioneer officials. After dinner I brought out the general's horse and led him in his stable, and they parted to meet on earth no more. During the summer of 1825 the destroyer finished his work. I was with him in his last hours, saw him expire, and was seated by David Campbell, Professor Campbell's father, of Crawfordville, prepared him for his nar-

row resting place on the hill west of Salem.

Benjamin Parke was a Christian in the true acceptance of the term, though he identified himself with no religious denomination. He attached much value to the spiritual acceptance and experience of Christian life. To him it could not be a mere life in the soul. He could not be satisfied with appearances without a practical exhibition of its genuineness. He very often rode out three miles into the country to sit in silence with the Friends at their mid-week meetings, as well as on the Sabbath, and was an

appreciative of their spiritual convictions as themselves. He read and enjoyed their books, and kept them in his library, which was perhaps the best at the time, in the State. When death was near he was very conscious and calm, and smiled at all my little attentions; and when the last suffocating cough was over he seemed quite ready with his spirit. While who said under like circumstances,

"Henceforth I would no more of the desires,  
No more of home, of an easy and a home,  
I bid adieu. Now other cares engage me,  
And my tired soul, with exultant haste,  
Looks to its God and plumes its wings in Heaven."

## The Pioneer Period

Parke County at the time of its organization included most of its present 111 square miles and all of Vermillion County west of it. In common with other portions of the "Blue State," Parke County has a pioneer history in nature and impulse. Here it courage to do and dare, and possessed of a fine patience to endure the hardships and privations of early settlement of a forest frontier. Many a weary lot years ago, and found it inhabited by Indians, the dense forests untouched, its streams unimpaired by the plow and sickle. Here and there the cabin was erected in the midst of unbroken woods, and the pioneer of Parke County, as in hand served with undimmed courage, began the battle of life. An acre or two was cleared the first year for corn, and the woods and streams furnished food and fuel. By and by a new variety was added to the scanty larder in the shape of "hog and hominy," the staple article of sustenance in those simple but heroic days. Compared with the highly bred stock of today those "racer hicks" hogs were poor indeed from the standpoint of the modern breeder; but the exquisite flavor of mast-fed ham and bacon amply made up what was lacking in present day development. The jawless, wild pigs, hogs, and wild turkeys constituted the simple stock of fruits, palatable and refreshing to the appetite of the pioneer. The flux patch and wild deer often furnished the entire wardrobe of the family. The berries of the table were dishes of wild honey and trays of juncuphles, neither of which has lost its attraction to this day. The blazed path way through the woods or the Indian trail was the only known route of travel. Near neighbors were bears, panthers and wolves, the latter of capacious stomach, eternal appetite and boundless "check." As a distributor of life's necessities against the swift stands second in the history of Parke County to her average com-  
 ditade of the present day!

Traces of old Indian war trails, which for a long time were visible in different parts of the county, and the frequent turning up by the plow of an ornamental and warfare, the abundance of pure water and plenty of game, indicate that Parke County stood equally favorable in the estimation of the red man as she is now, with her new farms, villages, churches, bridges, railroads, herds and flocks, orchards and happy homes, to the successors of the pale face generations, who with the angle hand of labor transformed the wilderness of ten years ago. Step by step these grand old fathers and mothers march-

ed, side-by-side they labored from "early morn to dewy eve," together they sang and prayed and fought the good fight of faith in God and love to man, until the forest land and surrendered to their patient industry. School houses and churches sprang up from almost every hill and valley, the clang of enterprise and commerce rang throughout their borders, and then, having finished their work and given to us, their children, the fruits

of the Wabash Township. It is close to the Wabash River, containing 6719 acres. It was made in pursuance of the Third Article of the treaty made and concluded in 1803, between the United States of America, by their Commissioners, Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass and Benjamin Parke, and the Wen' Tribe of Indians, October 2, 1818, granted into Christ-  
 mas Dagenet (Dageny), one of the children of the Mechiwanocah, also

the consent of the President of the United States. In looking up the file, J. E. Lambert, Abstractor, discovered "old land" which had been sent to Washington, D. C. where the then President endorsed his approval of sale upon the deeds, thus perfecting the title to the land, conditioned by the original Act of Congress.

Christina Dagenet removed valuable services to the United States, to which the government showed its appreciation by the land grant to him. We note that the present owners of the "Hazeney reservation are James Hine's estate, Mary Overdenbach, John E. Johnston, Samuel J. Pratt, Martha E. Shibley, Nancy A. Spencer's estate, Samuel Saeters, W. F. Hine and Thomas Hine's estate.

The East Fractional Section 35, Florida Township, was entered by Joseph Kitchell, September 11, 1810. The tract contained 338.37 acres and borders along the Wabash River. In early times deeds for lands in the Fourth part of the County were recorded in the Recorder's office at Terre Haute. Deeds to this tract are also recorded in Vincennes, Terre Haute and Rockville. Charles An-  
 drew now owns 70 acres, W. F. Summers, George Walker a estate, Mary Ayres and John Benny own a residue of said tract. This piece of land is no part of the thirteen tracts lying in the Counties of Vigo, Parke and Knox, purchased from the United States by the Terre Haute Company, which platted and laid out the City of Terre Haute.

The south-east quarter (a 1-1) of section twenty-seven (27), in township nineteen (19) north, range eight (8) west, containing 100 acres, was partitioned among his heirs, August 1, 1810, into a Corporal in Charge of Canadian Hottagers, a citizen of Green County, New York. May 3, 1818, he sold the land to Thomas Parker, "late a Sergeant in the Army of the United States in the war with Great Britain." Parker died and his heirs-at-law decided to Toliver Craig, of Jefferson County, Indiana, who conveyed to John M. Doty. John M. Doty died seized of this land and it was partitioned among his heirs, Ephraim Doty and Mary Doty, two of the heirs, came into possession of it, and first laid out the original plat of the Town of Rosedale. Other additions to the Town of Rosedale are also located thereon.

The southwest quarter (a 1-1) of section 17, township 11 north, of range 8 west, containing 100 acres, Florida Township, was entered, May 27, 1817, by Alexander Hunsbeck of Knox County, Indiana. It soon came into possession of Sanford Lewis, and is now owned by J. H. Heaton.



CHAUNCEY ROSE.

of their courage, virtue and toil, they passed away, making the history of Parke County what it is, full of interest, intelligence, morality and progress in the rise of the first century of our beloved State, and leaving us to shape her history in the coming century for good or ill.

### FIRST SETTLERS IN PARKE COUNTY.

The territory now embraced in Parke County began to be settled herefore it was organized. Land was entered in Florida township below the Ten O'clock line as early as 1810, but there is no record of any settlers locating in the county at that time. The only Indian grant of land in it found of record in Parke County, I-

ter of Jacob, a chief of the Wen' tribe. The Act of Congress stipulated that Christina Dagenet and his heirs forever, were never to convey by him, or his heirs, without the consent and permission of the President of the United States. Christina Dagenet died in Vanluren County, Missouri, in 1818. He left as his sole and only surviving heirs-at-law, his wife, Mary Dagenet and son and daughters, six in number, as follows: Eliza, Nael, Hya-inth, Edwin H., Emily and Lucinda S. Dagenet.

The land was partitioned and set apart in the Parke County Court, 1820, to the different heirs, who sold it to strangers. The new purchasers conveyed and re-conveyed it, without



Andrew Brooks built a mill at Roseville in 1819. This was two years before the organization of the county and one year before land was open for settlement north of the Ten O'clock line. At the opening of land sales an Indian reservation beginning on the Ten O'clock line just south of Catlin, running westerly to the river about seven miles, thence to a point about three miles north west of Rockville, and from there to the place of beginning—was made. Most of this tract afterwards became Reserve Township. For a few years only did the whites respect the reservation, but while it held no land was entered inside its boundaries. The "Dazney" reservation, however, was inside the larger reserve, and his tract was respected.

Chauncy Rose was of P. Harrison in 1818 when Capt. Andrew Brooks, Indian agent and interpreter, who had frequently visited Parke county and noted its many natural advantages, arrived at the fort after one of his outside trips. He told Rose, then a young man of 23, about a fine mill site on the Big Raceon. During the winter they formed a partnership with Moses Hadden, and while the season was still on the ground in the spring of 1819 they began work on their mill and distillery at Old Roseville. Chauncy Rose, whose name as a pilot antedates in known far and wide, was born at Weatherford, Conn., Dec. 7,

1791, and had the foundation of his subsequent great wealth in Parke county.

Although it was always a question of dispute during the life time of the pioneers, and it is not positively known who was the first permanent settler in Parke county, the records, as well as the claim to that illustrious name by John M. Doty, indicate that he was the first. He located near the present town of Roseville in 1818. The Mitchell and Miller families came to Roseville township in probably later in the year than the Doty family. James Kerr, who bought land in Parke County earlier than any of the first permanent settlers, did not come until after a number of other pioneers had built their cabins; but his office always claimed that the first man came to Roseville township in 1818. Joseph Rankin, sr., came from Tennessee to Rosecon township in 1819. In 1819 Judge Joseph Walker settled near Numa in Florida township. As early as 1820 Judge Adams located in the "Forks of the Creek," Florida township. George and Alexander Kirkpatrick settled in Big Raceon Valley in 1820. William Bear settled in Little Raceon Valley near Catlin, in 1820. Daniel Brain located on Little Raceon, near Catlin, in 1821, and that year his daughter Scretia, who became the wife of Edward Barnes, was born. James Buchanan and Ambrose Lambert entered land on Little Raceon in Greene township in 1821. Joseph C. Buchanan owns and

lives on the site of his grandfather's cabin, and the title to his land is the original patent issued to James Buchanan by James Monroe, President of the United States.

James Kiley and Francis Dickson built Dickson's saw timber mill, situated in 1821, on Salmon Lusk creek to the N. west of Sugar Creek in 1822, and in 1826 built his mill there. A year later John Beard built a mill about the mouth of Sugar Creek. Percy Mitchell built in 1821 because the first settler of Penn township, the Quakers following in 1825.

The first settler in Rockville was Aaron Hann, who built a cabin not far from the "brick warehouse" in the northwest part of town. At the same time Salomon Stinson located a mile southwest of the court house. Lane in the same year Greenberg Ward came and located the land he afterward bought not far from the cabin of Cornelius Smidmore. Two miles northwest of Rockville, Andrew Ray, the "father of Rockville," came in 1821, but did not bring his family until 1822. In 1822 John Glass, John and Jacob Miller and Thomas Woolverton while on their way to Montgomery County looking for good land, were told of the body of land—a "New Discovery"—on the upland between the two Racecons. They looked at it and liked it. The next year Abel Hill, John Jessup, Henry Nevis, Silas Harlan, John Blinke,

Mr. Buchanan died since the above was written—A. R. S.

Nathan Blinke, Charles Woolverton, John Hurford, Benjamin Walters and others settled on this land. In 1823 Moses Hart, Judge Samuel Steele, Elemen Gare, John Foster and Leonard Norum, all from Kentucky, settled at or near Portland Mills. The mill there was built by Samuel Steele, father of General George Kirkpatrick Steele, in 1825. Portland Mills as a settlement was contemporaneous with the town of Rockville. William Prick, father-in-law of Governor White, Jos. and David Wolfe, John Linbarce and Dr. E. Allen were among the first settlers of Reserve township. James and John Laverly, Samuel Hill, Dr. Taylor, Colmel Hayk, Appala Putney and William Hixon were a long the first settlers of Washon township. Henry Litscy, Samuel Snook, and James Long were the first settlers of Howard township, 1822. Abraham Timmerman, William and Edward Brockway, Jacob Bewsher, Samuel Arant, Lawson Huffman and David Shirk were the first settlers of Liberty township—1822 to 1825. John Martin in 1821 was the first settler in Union township. John Miller, William Sutherland and Isaac Norum came soon after John Martin in 1821 and 1822.

However interesting it would be to go into further and more extensive detail as to the early pioneers, space forbids more than is here given, the object being to record the first settlers of the county. Those who came before or about the date of its organization.

# Organization of Parke County

## COUNTY BOUNDARIES, TOWNSHIP AND RANGE LINES

THE last day of the Legislative session of 1820-21, January 9, 1821, an act was passed for the "Foundation of a new County North of Vico." Its boundaries were described as follows: "Begin at the line dividing the States of Indiana and Illinois, where the line dividing Townships 13 and 11 intersects the same; thence east to the lines dividing ranges 5 and 7, west of principal meridian; thence north to the line dividing Township 17 and 18, north of the base line; thence west to the State line; thence south to the place of beginning."

In order to thoroughly understand the above, it is necessary to consult historical facts, now comprehended by very few, but which were known and understood by all the pioneers. When the first survey was made of Indiana, certain lines were established; one running north and south, one running east and west, the base and principal meridian. A first principal meridian had already been run in Ohio. The second principal meridian was forty-eight miles east of the Washon River in the latitude of Parke County. From it, range lines were run east and west, the base line northward every six miles and west, hence range 7, west, means the seventh range of six miles west of the principal meridian in the range in which Rockville is located. A line was run east and west from the Southern part of the State, seventy-eight miles south of the boundary of Parke County, (not far from Vincennes.) This township 11 or 12 means six times six miles north of the base line. Every eighth mile was called a section, and numbered from one to thirty-six, an area would be

thirty-six square miles between every intersection and the range line. In running the range lines northward from the base line the magnetic needle of the surveyor's compass, pointing to the pole would be true. The range line less than six miles apart—(unless all meridian lines come together at the pole), so it was necessary to establish at certain points "correction lines" that is, jog over to exactly six miles, and proceed northward. One such jog was made in the northern part of Parke County.

Governor Jonathan Jennings appointed James Barnes, of Owen County; Richard P. Bove, of Taylor; George Ewing, of Knox; Amos W. Hill, of Adams; John M. Coleman, of Vigo, commissioners to "survey a line, the home of Samuel Blair in the said County of Parke on the third Monday of February, 1822, to fix a new site of justice to be moved as the court may direct, and permanent seat of justice to be established."

Section five of the Act creating Parke County provided that the agent who shall be appointed to superintend the sale of lots at the County seat of Parke County, "shall also take the order and see that the proceeds of all donations made to the County, and pay the same over in such proportion as may be appointed by law to receive the same for the use of a library for the said county, in which he may be directed by law."

It will be seen by the above description of the needs and bounds of Parke County, that its east boundary was the present west boundary of Tion Township. When Adams County Township boundaries were established, which were set forth as follows in the Revised Statutes of 1813:

"Begin on the Washon River in the line between Townships 13 and 11; thence east to the lines dividing ranges 5 and 7; thence north 18 miles to the line between Townships 11 and 17; thence west 3 miles; thence north six miles; thence west to the Washon River; thence down the same to the place of beginning." The Act establishing the above was to be become effective upon its publication in the "Indiana Centinel."

### TOWNSHIPS.

The townships of Parke County from the first have been designated by numbers, which correspond to the priority of organization. Below they are given in the order of numbers, as they have always appeared on records of Parke County, as they were always "called" in political conventions, until one or two recent innovations were made, which are not in harmony as they always should appear if historical precedent is to be followed. It is easy to remember the way to call the townships in this order if one knows the geography of the County. Begin with Adams; go north to the County line, taking in Washington and Sugar Creek; go west to the river, taking in Liberty; go south down the river, taking in Reserve, Washon, and Florida; go east, taking in Jackson and Hancock; go north, taking in Union and Greene; then Penn, as it was organized before Howard and last, Howard. Following are the Townships by order of numbers:

Adams Township, Number One; named for John Adams, second President of the United States. Washington Township, Number Two; named for George Washington. Sugar Creek, Number Three; originally the largest township in the County) named for Sugar Creek,

which by the way, now touches less of its territory than any township in its course.

Liberty, Number Four; named for a word very dear to the hearts of the pioneers.

Reserve, Number Five; named because it was originally the Indian reserve, which was still respected when the County was organized.

Washon, Number Six; named for the Washon River, which is its western boundary.

Florida, Number Seven; named at the request of David D. Lutz, one of the first settlers, in honor of his native township in New York.

Hancock, Number Eight; named for Big and Little Raceon, which run through the Township.

Jackson, Number Nine; named for "Old Hickory" before he became President, but when his popularity was so great that more townships were named in his honor in Indiana than for any other man.

Union, Number Ten; named for the Federal Union; then and always respected in Parke County.

Greene, Number Eleven; named for General Nathaniel Greene, Washington's favor to General—a General who, without winning a single battle, won the campaign which cleared North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia of British domination.

Penn, Number Twelve; its real name is Scott Township, as it was so named for General Winfield Scott, and no entered of record when it was organized from territory taken from Reserve and Sugar Creek. A settler of Washon township protested and asked that the name be changed to Penn, in honor of William Penn, but the records show no formal change, but the Howard, Number Thirteen; named





for Parke County's greatest man—General Tichenor A. Howard.

An old map of Indiana, published just after the organization of Parke County, indicates that its jurisdiction extended not only to the Illinois line, but far to the North. Parke had concurrent jurisdiction with other north-west counties of all the territory to the north during the period pending the organization of Fountain County. Vermillion County was a township of Parke. The Act of the Legislature creating Parke County was passed on the 9th of January, 1821, at Corydon, then the capital of the State. At that time the Governor appointed Andrew Brooks, who had been in business at the office for two years, sheriff, to serve until an election could be held. Only one other official was appointed at that time by the Governor—James Gray, coroner. It was on the 25th of March that two associate judges were appointed—Hemphry Seybold and Joseph Walker. Associate judges were honorary officials, who sat with the circuit judge, and were supposed to add dignity to the court. They were not supposed to know anything about law, their functions being strictly ornamental. The office of associate judge continued until the present Constitution in 1852, and served to scatter all over Indiana enough "judges" to make a fine balance against the "cynic" of Kentucky. However the title had a good influence on the men who bore it. They generally endeavored to do better themselves as to live up to the dignity of the title, and in doing this they won the respect of the community in which they lived as useful citizens.

William Ives was appointed temporary Clerk and Recorder, and Joseph H. Miller and John C. Adams were commissioned Justices of the peace. The officials appointed by the first court served until the first election which was held in August, 1821. This election was held at the cabin of Heli-

and Henry, near the County Line, just north of Roseville. Judge James Barnes served as Judge of the election with Judge Seybold and Esquire Hinton as scorers. Seventy votes were cast at the war of 1821, and Henry Anderson were elected Clerks—"Jackson men"—over Chumney Ives and Martin M. Doty, "Clay men." This was at that happy period of our country's history when party distinctions were lost after the war of 1812, and the Democratic party had no opposition. It is called the "Era of good feeling." It appears to have ended however at that first election in Parke County. After the votes were all in, according to Hendle, "some gallons of whiskey were served out by the candidates, and in due time the regular term followed. Captain Brooks had a desperate "scraps" with James Johnson; the latter threw the Captain to the ground, where cooking had been in progress, then seized the shovel and literally "heaped coals of fire on his head." Other officers elected at that time were Joseph Walker and Mr. Taylor, associate judges, and Freeman Ford, coroner.

Everything was now regularly done in the way of providing officials for the new County, and the first court was held at Roseville. Roseville was not long the county seat, for that disposition was made by Andrew Brooks and Montezuma before the location of the permanent seat of Justice at Rockville. As this was in 1821 neither of the places where court was held could have very long retained the honor. After two sessions had been held at Araburgh, court was held at Montezuma, or rather on the river where Montezuma was afterwards built. This location was considered more central, as Vermillion County was then a Township of Parke.

The story of the location of the County Seat at Rockville belongs to the mind some dramatic, or at least picturesque scenes in our early annals. General Joseph Orr, General

Arthur Patterson and Colonel Thomas Smith had been appointed commissioners to locate a permanent County seat. They came to the County in August, 1821, and proceeded to view the various places eligible for a County seat. Hendle states that they were very favorably impressed with the neighborhood about James Hutchinson's cabin near Andros, but were recently requested to go farther down the Union valley to the land owned by Thomas Gilkeson, east of Catlin. Meanwhile the articles about it's Tavern, as Rockville was then known, heard of the presence of the commissioners, and an invitation was sent to them at Gilkeson's to come to the tavern before making their decision. "On a stormy day about the first of November, 1821," says Hendle, "the commissioners, wet, muddy, and weary, reached the hospitable tavern of Andrew Ives, and were royally entertained—for those times. What personal inducements were offered we cannot even guess, but by breakfast time next day this matter was decided. The three officials and five male citizens emptied a bottle of old whiskey, broke the bottle on the side of the rock on the highest point of the site, and baptized the town Rockville, county seat of Parke."

The story of the christening of Rockville, as it came to the writer from an old man, who had often heard it from its participants, is that while assembled around the rock a dispute arose as to the name of the town. Andrew Ives, Andrew Ives and James McCall contended for the honor, and each urged his priority of residence or personal presence as a reason for his claim. The controversy was at its height when one of the other men placed his hand on the big rock and said: "This fellow is longer than any of you—name the town after him—name it Rockville." Instantly the controversy ceased. Everybody was happy, especially after the empty whiskey bottle had been broken on the rock.

of hundreds of Democrats, many of whom from time to time returned to their old party allegiance on the issue succeeding the Civil War.

Taking up the record of Parke County after the officers Representative (the will first be considered. In 1821 Parke and Vigo counties were one district. Parke had two candidates—Thomas Blake and Nathaniel Huntington. No history or record in Parke County gives a reliable list of the county after a Representative was chosen from 1821 to 1830. In 1825 it is stated that Joseph M. Hayes, of Montezuma "was a candidate on a platform favoring the building of the Wabash and Erie canal," although John C. Adams stated that he was elected. Neither he it is record that Joseph A. Wright was elected Representative, but he was in the Legislature in 1828, when the County records were burned. George K. Steele was elected in 1825 and re-elected in 1827. James Kerr was elected Representative in 1828 over two other candidates, Amos M. Pratt and James Hradley. He was re-elected in 1831. From 1831 to the acquisition of the new Constitution the following men held the office of Representative: William Nofsinger, John J. Menahan, Samuel H. Johnston, Gabriel Houchman and E. S. Hoff-day. The first Representative under the new Constitution was George K. Steele. Following him in office in the present time: Levi Stuber, 1837; George K. Steele, 1838; Samuel H. Johnston, 1839; John C. Crain, 1840; Casper Budd, 1842; Thos. N. Rice, 1843; M. A. Adams, 1844; John C. Adams, 1845; John C. Adams, 1846; Woodard, 1847; (two terms); John C. Adams, 1848; (two terms); Robert Kelly, 1878; Ira H. Gilliam, 1880; William Kinowale, 1882; William N. Allen, 1884; James W. Hobson, 1886; (two terms); Albert M. Adams, 1891; Diet. Miller, 1893; Elias Miller, 1894; (killed by a falling tree); J. H. Johnston elected at special election, served until 1898; Jacob S. White, 1898, (two terms); George W. Spencer, 1901; E. C. Morris, 1904; J. B. Dyer, 1905, from 1827 to 1907, no Democrat was elected Representative. "Slyver Dick" Miller broke the record in 1890, and George W. Spencer, Democrat, was elected in 1902. Democrats have had the honor of representing Parke County.

1848.

The first Clerk of Parke County was Wm. Ives, appointed and elected in 1821. He was re-elected until his death in 1832. Joseph Ives was appointed to the vacancy, and John C. Davis was elected at the special election in 1832. He took the office in 1833 and held it continuously until he was elected to be a member of a candidate for Congress, serving over 18 years. The record kept by him are probably not surpassed for beauty of penmanship and completeness by any other official who has held the office. Joseph B. Carnellia was appointed in fill the vacancy until the election of 1852, when George W. Thompson was elected. He held the office until 1849. Subsequent Clerks were Samuel M. Allen, 1848, (two terms); John P. J. Ives, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851; David Strone, 1850, (two terms); Madison Strone, 1851; Jesse H. Melroe, 1858; Isaac L. Whinner, 1862; John B. Harshbarger, 1863; Chas. D. Hendrick, 1865; David Thompson, 1867; J. B. Ives, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871. Thus it would seem that the organization of the county until 1884, a period of 63 years, only six men were elected to the office of Clerk in Parke

The Political Period

Parke County started its record as a civil date in 1821, as a result of the organization of Parke County with the pro-slavery and pro-temperance election of 1821. The Jackson men, or Democrats, won the first election. They seem to have retained their majority, with the exception of help and the loss of a few votes in 1827, by the organization of the county. By that time the Quaker humbug had brought a large Whig element in to the politics of the County, and during the period from 1828 to 1850 the County was nominally a Whig, and sometimes Democratic at the various elections. It is probable that the influence of Tichenor A. Howard and Joseph A. Wright as leaders of the Democratic party, not only in Parke County, but in the State, served to offset a Whig immigration that otherwise would have centralized the county at all times. We look in vain for any evidence that these men were ever embarrassed by any factional strife in their own party. Here, as everywhere in Indiana, the Democrats loyally stood by them and took pride in every honor that came to them. The loyalty on the part of that generation of Parke County Democrats, accounts for the fact that our County from 1821 to 1852, exerted an unusual influence in the politics of the State. Howard was elected to Congress a few years after he located in Rock-

ville. He was appointed by Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, to settle the conflicting claims to Indian lands now embracing the City of Chicago. He was the Democratic candidate for the State Legislature in 1827, being defeated by only one vote. The next year he twice headed the Democratic State ticket, and Elector at large in November. He acted as minister in negotiating with the British Government the admission into the Union—the most important diplomatic commission conferred on a citizen of the United States from the close of the war of 1812 to the beginning of the Civil War. Joseph A. Wright, or being repeatedly elected to Congress, was elected Governor in 1830. He was re-elected to this high office, being the 1st man in Indiana elected to it for two terms. He was appointed minister to Berlin, and upon his return from that important mission was appointed United States Senator. Judge William P. Bryant was appointed Chief Justice of Oregon. John C. Davis was elected and re-elected in Congress, and William C. Coffey was elected a U. S. Senator.

In 1830 John H. Hendle, then an active and influential Republican, contrasted the record of the Republican party in Parke County with that of the Democrats. He attributed the

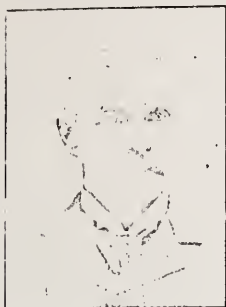
failure of the County to achieve honor at the hands of the Republicans to party jealousy. "In all the twenty-five years of Republican rule," said Hendle, "Parke has only served to give good grounds for other candidates." With the exception of James T. Johnston, who was elected to Congress in 1841 and 1846, no Parke County Republican has been honored as yet. Howard, Wright, Bryant and Coffey, although known to other counties of ability in Illinois have been citizens of our county from the organization of the Republican party sixty years ago until now. In 1852 when the Republican party was organized, Parke County ranked 10th in the State in general importance.

Then came the complete overthrow of the Democratic party in Parke County. The repeal of the Missouri compromise and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act brought the new Republican party to the front in 1855. It made a clean sweep of all county offices, except one. John C. Adams, John H. Miller was elected and then re-elected—the last Democrat in every county until twenty years afterwards when John T. Collins and O. P. Brown were elected commissioners. The war made the county overwhelmingly Republican, or rather Union, for there was no Republican ticket from 1859 to 1868. It was called the Union Party, and as such received the votes



HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PARKE COUNTY.

County. John G. Davis was Clerk for eighteen years; John B. Hunt, Clerk and deputy for twenty years, and David Stinson Clerk and deputy four-

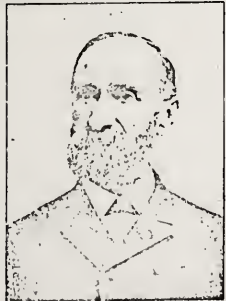


JESSE H. MCCOY, Clerk From 1888 to 1892.

teen years. Up to 1880 the idea of "passing the id around" did not prevail over the idea of keeping efficient men in office in Parke County.

SHERIFF.

The Sheriff's office was regarded as of first importance by the pioneers of Indiana. For this reason the first official appointed by the Governor in January, 1821, when the County was



DR. WILLIAM B. MOTT, Sheriff From 1834 to 1836.

organized was the Sheriff—Andrew Brooks. He held office until August, when he was defeated in the first election by Henry Anderson. Many men prominent in the affairs of Parke County held the Sheriff's office. Isaac J. Stillman succeeded Henry Anderson and served from August 22, 1825, to Sept. 6, 1827. William C. Noel then served two terms, and John G. Davis served for a short time until his election in the Clerk's office in 1833. Austin M. Puetz was appointed Sheriff by the Commissioners and served a few months. Sheriffs from 1833 to the present time: William Kilgore, 1833-37; Aaron Hart, 1837-41; Jesse H. Yountsma, 1841-45; Gabriel Houghman, 1845-46; James W. Headie, 1846-52; David Kiehnpatrick, 1852-57; Abram Darroch, 1857-61; George J. Inge, 1861-67; James Pickett, 1867, died in office February, 1867; Jesse Barlow, Coroner, succeeded to the office three weeks, when the Commissioners appointed Norval W. Cummings, March 7, 1867. Mr. Cummings served until 1872; Christian

Stinkbaugh, 1872-74; George B. Chapman, 1874-78; Zimri D. Marks, 1878-82; John H. Minnor, 1882-84; Edward Nicholas, 1884-89; George S. Jones, 1889-92; William D. Mull, 1891-1893. Killed in office, succeeded by Hiram E. Newlin, Coroner; Cornelius H. Hanger, 1893-98; Perry Henson, 1898-01. (Husband, Thomas E. Aydelott, appointed). Thomas T. Aydelott, 1892-01; E. M. Carter, 1891-98; Robert Finley, 1898-12; Edward Nicholas, 1912-16.

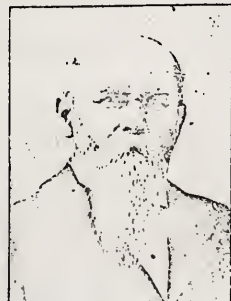
Robert Finley died in office in 1912 and was succeeded by the Coroner, Dr. Callahan, for a few days. Richard McName was appointed Sheriff to serve until Sheriff-Elect Nicholas would be installed.

RECORDER.

The Recorder's office at the organization of the County was consolidated with that of Clerk. The Clerks were therefore ex officio Recorders until 1823, when the office of Recorder was for a short time created. It was filled by Dunham Darroch, by appointment, August 9, 1823. He died in 1824, and the office was again consolidated with that of Clerk. When the new Constitution providing for the separate office of Recorder went into effect, Joseph B. Cornelius was appointed; he resigned and Samuel P. Fisher was appointed. He served until 1857. F. W. Dinwiddie was elected in 1857, served until 1865. James M. Thomas, elected in 1864, died in June, 1866, and was succeeded by his father, John M. Thomas. Charles E. Adaman, elected in 1869, also died in office; Edward Hunt was appointed to the vacancy. Recorders since that time: Edward Hunt, 1870-74; William J. White, 1874-82; Henry B. Cord, 1882-90; Charles E. Lambert, 1890-8; Dan W. Chapin, 1898-00; Carl Hutter, 1900-14; Albert J. Hulse, 1914.

AUDITOR.

The Auditor's duties were also performed by the Clerk for 20 years after the organization of the County. In 1841 the office of Auditor was created and Joseph Potts appointed to fill it. Prior to that time the Clerk kept the record of the Commissioners, who made the tax rate. In 1823 the rate was 80 cents per 100 acres on "first



JOHN H. TAPP, Auditor From 1840 to 1871.

rate land," and poll tax was 37 1/2 cents. No wonder the pioneers could give their money. Joseph Potts served as Auditor from 1841 until 1854. He was born in 1797, and lived until after the close of the Civil War. During the war he was postmaster at Rockville. In 1891 when Elias Owen, the eighth Auditor of Parke County, was elected, every man who has filled

that office with the exception of Joseph Potts was living. These men were: Lucien A. Foote, who served until 1852; Geo. P. Daly, 1852-54; John H. Tate, 1854-57; Jesse H. Connelly, 1874-82; Edwin P. Hadley, 1882-84; Samuel T. Catlin, 1884-91; Elias H. Owen, 1891-98; S. A. Pike, 1898-02; Henry Grubb, 1902-09; H. A. Henderson, 1909-10; James E. Elder, 1910-14; Charles W. Davis, 1914.

TREASURER.

The Treasurer's office, until 1833, was held by the Sheriff, who was also called "Collector." Hugh J. Bradley was the first Treasurer, appointed in 1833. He was succeeded by Austin



MOSES E. KELLEY, Treasurer From 1832 to 1836.

J. Puetz and then again elected in 1838. Erasmus M. Henson succeeded him. And then came the remarkable regime of the Harts. Aaron Hart was elected in 1841. He was succeeded by his son, Miles Hart, and records show that Aaron Hart, Miles Hart, Samuel Hart, and "two or three more Harts" held office of some kind or many years. Miles Hart died in office, thus breaking the chain, and Charles Grant succeeded him. John H. Miller served from 1855 to 1859, and was succeeded by Washington Hadley, 1859-61; John T. Campbell, 1861-67; John H. Lindley, 1867-72; S. W. Cummings, 1872-76; F. W. Dinwiddie, 1876-80; J. N. McCampbell, 1880-84; Isaac A. Piekard, 1884-88; James M. Dinwiddie, 1888-90; (James M. Dinwiddie died just after his re-election Dec. 25, 1890); succeeded by N. W. Manning, by appointment, 1891; M. A. T. Kelley, 1892-04; William Hranings, 1896-1900; George Hranon, 1900-01; Edward Bradford, 1904-08; Geo. W. Spencer, 1908-12; Harvey Rush, 1912-16.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Of the office of County Surveyor, C. E. Lambert in the historical edition of *The Rockville Tribune*, May, 1896, says: "Jeremiah H. Siler, of Bloomfield, (now Bloomingdale) was the first County Surveyor of whom the present records show anything. The term seems to have always been two years, but as there is a break in the time served by some, it is probable that some have resigned before the term expired. Enos C. Siler (son of Jeremiah H. Siler), William H. Nye, John T. Campbell and Claude Ott are the only surveyors who have kept the office in Rockville, and Campbell and Ott are the only ones who have kept the office in the court house, though the law requires that all official records shall be kept there. There is a tradition that when Alfred Hadley was Surveyor, he made a "down ris-

er" trip to New Orleans and appointed a Mr. Donmore of Sugar Creek township (now Howard) as his deputy. Donmore's house burned and destroyed all the county field notes up to that time. All the notes of Jeremiah H. Siler, who served the longest, are gone except a few collected by his son, Enos C. Siler, from old memoranda.

The several Surveyors and the beginning of their terms of service are as follows:

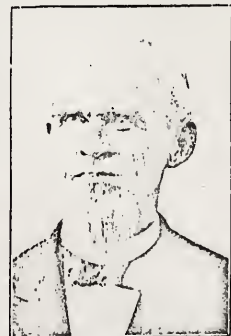
Jeremiah H. Siler, term began April 1, 1833; served to Nov. 16, 1842; Alfred Hadley, 1843; Solomon H. Garretts, 1848; Samuel Kelly, 1851; Enos C. Siler, 1853; William H. Nye, 1855-59; Isaac Lindley, 1860; William H. Nye, 1861-67; Joseph C. Buchanan, 1867; Isaac Lindley, 1867-72; Levi Smith, 1872; Charles W. Lindley, 1872-79; John T. Campbell, 1878, resigned; Levi Smith, appointed, 1880; Henry Grubb, 1882; John T. Campbell, 1884-92; Claude Ott, 1891-96. "The more than 2,000 witness trees marked and recorded by the United States surveyors in Parke County are now nearly all gone. Captain Campbell, who furnishes these notes, pleads guilty to having destroyed more than a hundred of them, which he would not do again, by chopping them down to make sure they were the real trees. He hesitates for the few remaining the tenderest care on the part of coming surveyors. But the farmers themselves have killed the great part of them."

Surveyors since 1890: Claude Ott, Emoron Phillips, Arthur Pickett, Harry Davis.

The County Assessor's office was created in 1891, and S. A. Pike was appointed to fill it until Samuel Colio was elected in 1902. Mr. Colio was succeeded by Clark W. McManis, R. A. Pike and William Cox.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

By the law of 1832 all the Justices of peace in the County composed the Board of Commissioners. In 1844 the present system of three was adopted, the first board being Tobias Miller,



JAMES A. ALLEN, County Commissioner From 1882 to 1885.

Nathaniel Evans and James W. Headie. "Time does not permit of the long labor that would be involved pouring through the records since 1853 to obtain the names of all the men who have held the office of County Commissioner. I recall such names as John Ott, Stephen McOrkio, Aquila Justice, R. L. Hamilton, James R. Hog Charles W. Stricker and James Jacobs, ors, William Jarvis, Thomas Nelson,





men of the highest standing in the County, who served before the post embraced in the last forty years, which brings us down to the board which has the distinction of building our Court House. The men who formed the board were Zachariah Myers, William Conard and Mahlon W. Marshall. Subsequent commissioners: John D. Collins, O. P. Brown, James A. Allee, J. C. Holdich, George Muter, M. G. Dixon, Charles Wiley, Thomas A. Allee, Nathan A. Brown, O. Sullivan, J. S. Harlin, Isaac Lloyd, Henry A. Myers, John Havard, James H. Kerr, Joseph Hain, Thos. Garndt, Samuel Colde, John T. Thompson, John M. May, Levi Linchgar, William Moyer, William Fiske, Samuel

PARKE COUNTY COURTS.

Judicial circuits in the early days were on a broad scale. Judges and lawyers would travel by horseback from Vincennes to Rockville and later on from Terre Haute to LaPorte. In those days many brilliant men, either judges or attorneys, took part in judicial proceedings in Parke County. John Law held court here as judge; also Richard W. Thompson, William P. Bryant and Charles A. Telford. Of the galaxy of lawyers who practiced here, either as members of the bar or in the trial of cases, many would distinguish. Such names as Edward W. Hannegan, Thomas H. Nelson, Richard W. Thompson, Daniel W. Voorhees, Lewis Wallace, Henry S. Lane, with those of our own Howard, Wright, and McLaughley gave later to the Parke Circuit court before the Civil War. As connecting links between the "days of giants" and the period subsequent, the two Maxwells—Samuel P. and David W. were worthy of that distinction. The former was judge of the Court of Common Pleas, appointed in 1870, and the latter continued in the practice of law until his death a few years ago, honored for his high standing as a lawyer as well as for his connection with the distinguished men of the early bar. In the bench from 1872 until 1886 when the circuit was changed from Parke and Montgomery to Parke and Vermillion, were Samuel C. Nelson, Judge Albert D. Thomas and William P. Britton. Judge Edward Snyder was elected in 1881, when the Legislature, after one term of court, created the 15th Judicial Circuit. Joshua Jump, of Newport, was appointed judge, serving until 1886, when he declined to become a candidate for reelection and Ared F. White was elected without opposition. He served for eighteen years. His successor, Gould G. Reuby, resigned, and Charles W. Wald, of Newport, was appointed by Governor Marshall. Judge Wald died in office, and William C. Walto was appointed to the bench by the Governor. In 1910, Barton W. Alkman was elected and served until 1915, when Parke County was made a separate circuit and George H. Sunkel, of present judges, was appointed. The office of Prosecuting Attorney has been filled by many brilliant young attorneys. First in order of time and perhaps of ability was the profound John Law, Thomas H. Nelson, who came to Rockville with his young wife at the age of nineteen in the early forties, served awhile as Deputy Presenting Attorney while a member of our bar. "Old" Hannegan, Joseph A. Wright, John P. Fisher, Daniel W. Voorhees, and Lew Wallace were brilliant lawyers. John C. Prigen of Sullivan County, was elected 111 mediately after the war on the D. Democratic ticket. This circumstance

together with a personal encounter with the Hon. W. W. Curry, a Virile Republican orator, in which Bridges knocked Curry down, caused him to be bitterly denounced as a "Hole", although he had served three years in the "Fighting Forty-third" Indiana. Thomas S. Hiler, Roll, B. P. Pierce, Ared F. White, and Frank M. Howard were able Prosecutors from 1850 to 1886.

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

- Jonathan Doby, April 2, 1821, First Circuit.
- Jacob Call, March 7, 1822; resigned, John H. Telford, appointed July 28, 1828.
- Irene Sawyer, January 27, 1828, The Act of January 28, 1830, put Parke in the Seventh.
- Edwin M. Huntington, January 28, 1829; resigned.
- William P. Bryant, appointed July 12, 1831.
- John Law, January 25, 1844; resigned.
- Samuel B. Gookins, appointed August 31, 1870.
- Delana H. Eckles, January 30, 1851, October 12, 1852.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

- William P. Bryant, October 12, 1852, Eighth Circuit.
- John M. Cowan, November 1, 1858, The Act of March 1, 1867, put Parke in the Eighteenth.
- Richard W. Thompson, appointed March 1, 1867.
- Chambers V. Patterson, November 1, 1867, The Act of March 6, 1870, put Parke in the Twenty-second.
- Samuel C. Wilson, appointed March 12, 1870.
- Albert D. Thomas, October 21, 1873, William P. Britton, October 21, 1870, The Act of February 25, 1885, put Parke in the Forty-seventh.
- Joshua Jump, appointed February 23, 1885.
- Ared F. White, November 15, 1886, Gould H. Rheuby, November 15, 1901; resigned in August, 1908.
- Delana H. Eckles, appointed August 23, 1909; died in September, 1910.
- William C. Walto, appointed September 24, 1910.
- Barton S. Alkman, November 15, 1910; February 22, 1915. The Act of February 22, 1915, made Parke the sole County in the newly created Sixty-eighth. Judge Alkman was left in the 47th.
- George D. Sunkel, appointed March 1, 1915, to serve until next general election.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

- John Law, August 9, 1821, First Circuit.
- Edward A. Hannegan, January 25, 1829.
- Andrew Ingram, January 25, 1831.
- William P. Bryant, January 23, 1831.
- Joseph A. Wright, January 23, 1838, The Act of January 28, 1839, put Parke in the Ninth.
- Delana H. Eckles, January 28, 1850; resigned.
- Edward W. McLaughley, February 15, 1811; resigned.
- George F. Waterman, appointed August 10, 1812.
- John P. Fisher, December 15, 1842.
- James A. Hanna, December 15, 1844.
- James F. Allen, December 15, 1840.
- Harvey D. Scott, August 19, 1851.
- Law Wallace, October 12, 1852, Eighth Circuit.
- Daniel W. Voorhees, appointed May 11, 1853; resigned.
- Samuel L. Telford, appointed July 21, 1851.

- Charles A. Naylor, November 7, 1851.
- James M. Allen, February 20, 1855, Henry Shannon, May 30, 1856.
- Thomas N. Hiler, November 2, 1856, Robert W. Harrison, November 12, 1858.
- Samuel F. Wood, November 12, 1862, The Act of March 1, 1867, put Parke in the Eighteenth.
- Scott Colson, appointed March 18, 1867.
- Hurford G. Hanna, November 4, 1867, John C. Bridges, October 21, 1870.
- Robert H. Sears, October 21, 1872, The Act of March 6, 1874, put Parke in the Twenty-second.
- Robert H. P. Pierce, March 6, 1873, The Act of March 6, 1875, transferred Pierce from the Eighth to the Twenty-second.
- Ared F. White, 1874.
- David Honeh, November 3, 1870.

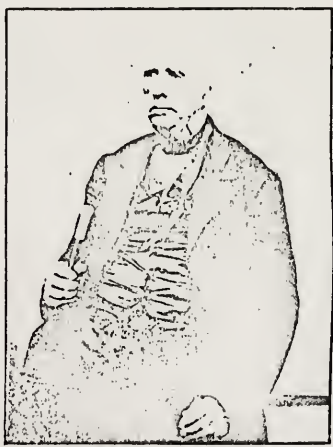
- George W. Collins, November 3, 1878.
- John S. Burford, November 3, 1880, Frank M. Howard, November 17, 1882, The Act of February 25, 1885, put Parke in the Forty-seventh, and transferred Howard from the Twenty-second to the Forty-seventh.
- Jesse P. York, November 17, 1880, Henry Imbelle, November 17, 1888, Barton S. Alkman, November 17, 1890.
- Howard Maxwell, November 17, 1891, Fleura F. James, November 17, 1898, Gould J. Rheuby, January 1, 1901; resigned.
- Albert M. Adams, appointed November 24, 1904.
- Clarence G. Powell, January 1, 1907, William A. Satterlee, January 1, 1911, George D. Sunkel, January 1, 1913, Everett A. Havison, January 1, 1915, Term expires January 1, 1917.

Early Churches of Parke County



THE two great civilizing influences in Parke County—the Church and School—the church comes first, at least in priority of establishment. It was present even before the organization of the County, for there is convincing evidence that the mis-

ever saw. A huge log roughly leveled on top was the pulpit. Near it were a few seats occupied by the women and young children and a few of the most "buddied" men. Behind them for some distance all sorts and conditions of people sat on logs and stumps, or stood leaning on their long rifles or against the trees. On the outside



REV. DANIEL H. M'NEULT.

sionaries of the Catholic Church had come among the Indians here before the Rev. Isaac McCoy, the first Protestant missionary, preached in the county. His account of his work in this part of Indiana states that Indian and half-breed children were removed from his school by Catholic parents who had been converted by the missionaries of that church. Before taking up the connected history of the churches of Parke County I shall mention the historic anecdote when the famous Lorenzo Dow preached at Rockville. It was in 1832, and the meeting was thus described in an article in *The Rockville Tribune*, 1870, giving the reminiscence of Mrs. George W. Hill, who was a child when Dow was at Rockville. "The day came, and with it as usual a congregation as Parke County

of the crowd were several hunters and in buckskin, with beaded moccasins, the whole adorned by the handiwork of squaws; and to our astonishment a small group of Franco-Indian half-breeds, and with them two or three full-blooded Indians. No man had seen the preacher enter the crowd, when most unexpectedly he bounded on the log, and doffing his wolf-skin cap, glared around in a manner that excited more like insanity than anything else, giving those near him a decided shock. In a minute the whole audience was hushed; then in a strange, quavering voice, drawing the vowel sound in great length, he roared the lines:

"The day is almost gone,  
The night shadows approach;  
O, may we all remember well  
The night of death draws near."



The effect was electric. Every eye in the noisy audience was fixed upon the speaker as if by a terrific fascination, and having thus prepared the way, he proceeded to preach in a more natural tone. His illustrations were drawn largely from the common life of his hearers. He spoke of their contacts with wolves and serpents, and symbolized the contents of the soul; he touched upon their early clinic and ill health, and pointed to the Cantoriter; he alluded to children already buried in this young settlement, and to the graves of kindred already left behind, and dwelt with great energy upon the promise of redemption in the sky. The few who remember the scene (see this account in a note up from various sources) cannot say that any marked or permanent effect was produced. Most of the hearers came from more curious, and were too much interested in the preacher's eccentricities to watch his words."

I remember when a boy of hearing a story of the meeting in the effort that Mrs. Roy was present with her baby which began to cry with the vision of a plumed rick. How stopped suddenly, ascended in the direction of the offending youngster, and shouted: "Take that great, howling baby out of the congregation!"

**The Presbyterian Church**

Although the Missionary Baptists were the first Protestants to hold religious services in Parke County, the first organized church which has had continuous existence was the Presbyterian church, "Old Shiloh," at a point

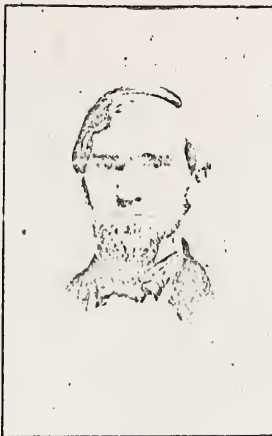


REV. WM. V. ALLEN.

near Little Laneson "four or five miles" northeast of Hoekville. Here in 1821, under the ministry of Rev. Charles Beatty, a log church was built. Services for all the Presbyterians from Bridgeton to Waveland, including those at Hoekville, were held at Shiloh for ten years. Then, in 1832, on the 11th of August, a church was organized at Hoekville by Rev. Edward H. McNeill. A "craze" building unusually large for those days, adorned with a cupola, was built on the ground now occupied by the Baptist church. Here all Presbyterians worshipped until 1839. At that time the congregation numbered 120 members, but forty-one of these withdrew and organized what was known as the "New School" Church. Their church building was erected where the residence of Rufus Doolley now stands.

The "Old School" and "New School" congregations continued to hold separate organizations until 1839, when they again united and the next year

ate while Sam Huston was President. About the year 1830 he came to Parke County and was installed as pastor of Hoekville. Rev. Allen married a daughter



REV. JOHN HAWKS.

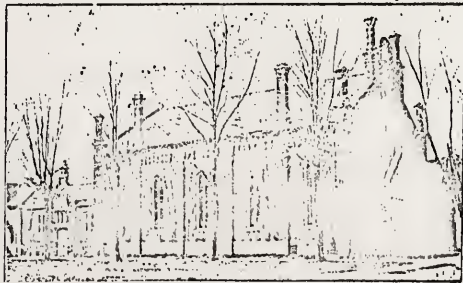
begin building the present church edifice on the west side of the public square. This building, through the beneficence of Mrs. Mary Jones, was completely remodelled, and a chapel added to it in 1861, and the name changed to Memorial Presbyterian church.

Even before the formal division of the Old Shiloh congregation in 1832, Hoekville Presbyterian church had its beginning. The first meetings were held by the Rev. John Thompson in 1831, but it was not until 1833 that a log church was built. This building was used until 1849, when the frame structure long known as "Hoekville,"

ter of David H. Maxwell, who was a member of the Indiana Constitutional Convention in 1840. She was a sister of Mrs. Martha A. Howard, Judge S. F. Maxwell and David H. Maxwell. William Y. Allen's ministry at Hoekville and Hoekville, and his exemplary life as a citizen of Hoekville in his old age are a cherished recollection of all who knew him in those years. He died in 1884.

A few years ago Hoekville church was moved to Marshall. Forty years ago Hoekville had a membership of 100.

The Presbyterian church at Montezuma was built in 1833. The first pastor was Rev. John Hawks, who al-



MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

so for a time was pastor at Hoekville. In 1847 a Presbyterian church was organized at Howard in Liberty township with 20 members. In 1848 the first church was built. It was burned down, but rebuilt in 1877 at cost of \$800. The first pastor was Rev. James Ashburn. The congregation had 60 members in 1880 under the pastorate of Rev. T. A. Williams.

A Presbyterian congregation was instituted in Sylvan's, March 10, 1870. Its first pastor was Rev. J. W. Hanna. The United Presbyterian church of

Greene township was organized in 1878 by a union of the Associate Reformed Presbyterians, Associate Presbyterian and Covenanters. Their church building was completed in 1890. The size of the building was 35 x 10, cost \$750.00! The first ordained minister of this congregation was William H. Spitzer. In 1880 the congregation numbered forty-four, was in a flourishing condition and supported a Sunday school of sixty regular attendance. It ceased existence about 1898.

Method Presbyterian church in the Fisher neighborhood, three miles southwest of Hoekville, was organized in 1850, with twelve members. At first the congregation used the school house in that district, but by the hospitality of the members a church was



ELDER JAS. H. HUMPHREYS.

built, costing \$600.00. Rev. John Hawks was the first preacher. A notable revival about forty-five years ago added forty members to the congregation, which are numbered sixty. Bethel Sunday school soon after the church was built reached an enrollment of 130. Regular services have not been held there for many years and residents of Hoekville no more hear the tones of its bell, which for many years so beautifully blended with the familiar sounds of quiet Sabbath mornings. No history of the county, and no



ELDER JOSEPH C. BUCHANAN.

published record mentions the old log church that stood on the Marshall road four miles north of Hoekville. By diligent inquiry I find that all who





know anything about it save that it was originally erected by the Presbyterians, but forty-two years ago it was used in common by all denominations. However, it is of record that Jacob Stryker and Barbara, his wife, deeded out acre of ground to Andrew Fisher, John McLean and Martin Eager, trustees of the Presbyterian church of Rockville, Nov. 28, 1854, and that the trustees of the Rockville church, March 31, 1882, deeded the ground to Joseph Glosson. It was used for services and Sunday school up to 1875, then abandoned. It was probably built to accommodate Presbyterians of that neighborhood, who held occasional services there. Travelers along the Rockville and Marshall gravel road may identify the location of the old church by the small graveyard on the west side of the road. The church was on the east side opposite and a little north of the grave yard.

**Methodist Church**

The first preacher to propose Methodism north of the Ten O'clock line in Western Indiana was William Evans, a Virginian. He founded the church in Parke County. At least four years before the organization of a church the Methodists held meetings at various places, and not in class at pits or houses. In 1826 Rev. William Smith began regular services in the log court house at Rockville, and it is probable that the church was duly organized that year. In 1821 Rev. George was the "spirit rider," and held meetings at John Lineberger's old near Lewisburgh and at James Strain's near the Harmon, afterwards known as Pleasant Valley. In 1822 the brick school house was built in the east part of town the Methodists used it as a place of worship, until the new court house was finished, when they held services there until the Presbyterians erected their church which they used until the building of their own in 1837.

When Bishop Roberts came to Rockville in 1834, Rev. S. H. McNeill, pastor of the Presbyterian church invited him to preach in that new and commodious edifice. A similar invitation was extended to Richard Hargrave, then a young Methodist divine, when he came to Rockville later in the same year. It is recorded that the young man, who afterwards became famous as a preacher, delivered "able and convincing discourses" in the pulpit of Father McNeill.

The new Methodist church was the scene of the most important event in the annals of Parke County Methodism when in 1838 the Indiana conference was held within its walls. It was about this time that the contest was begun between Greenestadt and Rockville on the location of a State University—now DeWitt. It was hoped that the holding of the conference here might influence the decision in favor of Rockville. Elizabeth A. Howard and Joseph A. Wright, exerted every effort to secure the election, but Greenestadt got it. Seventy years afterwards a President of that University—Bishop Hughes—made a plea before the Governor of Indiana and the Federal Government for a commission, asking that Rockville instead of Greenestadt be given the hospital to recognize her for the loss of the University.

The "pillars" of the Methodist church in Rockville in the early days were Governor Joseph A. Wright and his wife Louisa, Cornelia Sunderland, "Uncle" Perry Cummings, Eliza and Rebecca Adkinson, Samuel N. and Anne Tucker, Samuel Noel, John and Rebecca Hill, and the doctor, James Justice, Scott and Pamilla

Noel, John J. Monahan, Mark Monahan, Johnson and Hannah White, Greenery and Taylor Ward, Jacob and Laveta Stryker, Dr. Peter D. and Amelia Stryker, Jacob Stryker had been a traveling preacher before locating here and Perry Cummings be-

ganized a church. The log church was used until 1847, when another building was erected. This was replaced in 1868 by the present church, a building 32 x 51 feet, known as Lineberger Chapel. It cost \$2,200.00, and has been the centre of one of the



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

came a local preacher, often filling the pulpit in the absence of the regular pastor. Mrs. Laveta Stryker was frequently called on to offer prayer at the services, and always responded with an appropriate and impressive invocation. The wife of Governor Wright was perhaps the most ardent

and flourishing congregations in the county.

A Methodist class was organized in Harmon township, as already stated, at the same time that classes were organized or services conducted at Rockville, and at the cabin of John Lineberger. In 1825 the Methodists who had been meeting at the homes of James Crabb and James Strange came together and organized what afterwards became the Pleasant Valley church. The first preacher at Pleasant Valley was Rev. William Taylor. A large church was built in 1825, and before 1830 it had 115 members. The society at Irisketon was organized about 1831, and for a time services were held in the old Fulton Baptist church. In 1838 the present church, very large and commodious for that period, was built.

In Florida township, as in most of the others of Parke County, preaching was conducted at the homes of different settlers almost contemporaneously with the moving in of the settlers; but it was not until 1830 that a church building was erected. This was on an acre of ground deeded by Friend C. Drava in Section 7, near the present residence of John T. Brown. This church was a "frame" structure, 36 x 48, and was called "Mt. Pleasant." It was used until 1873, when it was replaced by a much more pretentious edifice, which cost \$1,200. It was dedicated by Rev. Aaron Wood. Thomas Meredith, who was pastor at Rockville when the present church was built here had charge at Mt. Pleasant when the new church was built there. One of the most beautiful cemeteries in the county adjoins this church. In 1850 a frame church was built at Roseville at a cost of \$1,200. In 1870 this church had forty members, after a part of the congregation organized a church at the Cox school house in 1869, with a membership of over forty. In 1880 this organization had increased to eighty members with the Rev. Heczekiah Williams in charge. Still another part of the Roseville congregation formed an organization at the Beth school house and in 1869 they built a church, 30 x 45, in Hoeselshay.

The Methodist church at Montezuma

was erected in 1849, through the energetic efforts of Rev. Heczekiah Smith. About 20 years ago, the present church was built. This church since its organization has been one of the most active agents of Christianity in Parke County.

The first Methodist class meeting in an township was probably held at the home of Thomas Burton at a very early period, but the date is unrecorded. In 1840 Cannon church was built. The region was a part of the Rockville circuit for some time, but came to be known as the DeWitt circuit. In 1848 the present church was built and was dedicated September 27, of that year by Hision Hawthorn.

The only Methodist church in Penn township for seventy years after the organization of Parke County was built in Annapolis in 1829. The 80th anniversary, however, was celebrated much earlier than the above date by Rev. H. Smith. In the nineties the present church at Bloomingdale was built.

The first meeting house built in Sugar Creek township was made of logs and was located about a mile southeast of Ward's Mill on Mill Creek. It was a Methodist church, but probably no trace of it now remains. Its first pastor was the Rev. Porter.

In 1825 the Methodists organized a church in Sugar Creek township in a school house north of the Narrows, near Daniel Heath's residence. They used the school house until 1828 when they built a frame church, which in 1841 was burned, but probably not by incendiaries as was charged at the time. A new church was built and dedicated January 5, 1842. The society was organized by a Mr. Edwards,

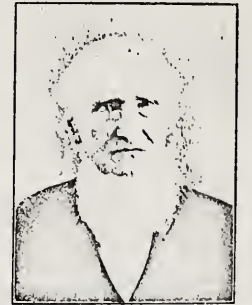


REV. W. P. CUMMINGS.

member of the Methodist congregation, and always "shouted" when the services partook of anything emotional.

The last services held in the church built in 1847 were under the auspices of Rev. Thomas Meredith, who was licensed here in 1825, and again in 1828. In the Spring of 1868 work was begun on the present church which was built on the site of an old brick blacksmith shop at the corner of Market and York streets. The church was completed and dedicated in 1867, under the ministry of Rev. Joseph Foxworthy. During the building of the new church services were held in the court house. "To the original church no new had been added a chapel and tower.

The first Methodist church building in Parke County was a hewed log house built on the ground now occupied by Lineberger Chapel. Here in 1822 Rev. H. Smith, one of the first Methodist preachers in the county or-



ANDREW LINEBERGER.

an old Welshman, who preached to it for six months. Daniel Demotte was the first regular preacher. In 1880 the membership had grown from fourteen to thirty, with a Sunday school in connection, of which Albert Swain, an eccentric musician, well known throughout the county, was superintendent, and of course chorister. Miss Matilda Hirschmeyer, of the Rockville public school was a secretary of the Sunday school.

A Methodist church was built at Mansfield about 1850 or '57, after the society there had for years worshipped in school houses. The edifice cost about \$800.00, and was finished with a deficit of \$300 in the treasury. The work had proceeded on the order of trustees, who did not wait for sufficient subscriptions, and when it came to paying, National Johnson settled the balance of \$300 himself. His wife



organized a Sunday school in connection with the church in 1838.

On the second of August, in April, 1873, the Methodist church at Leoni was dedicated by Dr. Andrew, President of Abury University. Rev. T. C. Webster was its first pastor. The church was 72 x 42, ornamented with a steeple and cost \$12,000.

A log church was erected by the Methodists of Howard township as early as 1824, called "McKenzie's Chapel." The Methodists erected another log building on Section 22, in 1826. After the disorganization of this congregation with the New Lights, moved the old Baptist church from across the Blue in Washington township and occupied it jointly.

The Methodist society at Hudson was organized in 1827 by Rev. James Stewart. But the fact that the Methodists held meetings at a very early date in Washington township is proved by the record that the Rev. William Craven, who is mentioned elsewhere as being the first minister to preach at Millbottom north of Big Hancock, officiated. He was one of the most peculiar of all the noted characters who were connected with the early religious life of the pioneers. He was a Virginia slave holder, but sold his slaves and so bitterly denounced slavery that his life was frequently threatened in the South. His courage was even more than fanatic, which he himself attested by taking the name of the "Aulditch's Bull Dog."

A Methodist church, costing \$1,200, was built in Lodi, Liberty township, in 1823, largely through the efforts of Rev. William Smith, who was its first minister in charge.

The African M. E. Church of Rockville was organized in 1822. Patrick Thomas, Louis Black, William Lewis, Samuel Kirkman, William Brower, Sarah Williams, Jerry Brewer, Anthony Brower, Eli and Cynthia Kirkman, Thomas and Hannah Coffey, John Robinson, George Holdness, George Williams and Jerry Craven were the little band of colored Methodists who took upon themselves the thankless task of buying and paying for the site. Methodists of the first cost \$1,500.00. They received and refitted it and added a parsonage at a total cost of \$2,000.00, all of which they paid. Old citizens of Rockville remember these zealous and God-fearing people as worthy of the respect in which they were held in the community.

### The Baptist Church

Rev. Isaac McCoy was the first Protestant minister to preach Christianity to the pioneers. John H. Heald says: "To the Missionary Baptists, then, falls the credit of the first church in Parke County. Long before the old School Baptists, led by Matthew Noel, Austin M. Pnett and others, founded a flourishing society in Rockville, and built a brick church, but by slow degrees and without an organized or a central stack the society dwindled, and the church was abandoned, first used as a carpenter shop, and then to be torn down." (This church stood on "the commons" now corner of Erie and Third streets.)

For fifty years Rockville had no Baptist church. Then in 1880, through the zealous efforts of that devoted Christian minister and estimable citizen, Rev. S. K. Fuson, the abandoned school house located on Mitchell road, near Williams Creek, was purchased and moved up and down hill for more than a mile and placed on the Old School Presbyterian church site. When the present church was

built a few years later the building was annexed to it as a chapel.

About the time the Parke and North double pillars of Baptism and Democracy—established the church in Rockville, the Protestantian Baptists of Union and Greene townships erected a log church and called it "Providence." It was in 1828, when the society was organized and 1831 when the church was built in Union township, near the north line. It was used 10 years and a new frame building, 30 x 40, was erected at a cost of \$200.00 on a site in Greene township, section 23. This church is known as Mount Moriah. In 1874 the congregation built their third church on the site chosen in 1831, 30 x 40 feet, at a cost of \$1,000.25. Jesse McTain was pastor of the church for forty years.

Wolf Creek Baptist church, which in 1880 was the oldest church building in Sugar Creek township, was built in 1825. The congregation was organized in 1823, Oct. 13. John Summers was the first clerk. Rev.

Hancock township in 1837, with a membership of twenty-five. Isaac W. Denman, the pioneer Baptist preacher, was in charge of this church from its organization until the 31st of August, 1875. In 1828 the church in which Rev. Denman preached until his death was erected. In 1830 his widow was the oldest living member of the congregation.

The Baptist church, which stood adjacent to the Bridgton fair grounds was built in 1823 by a committee appointed by the New Discovery congregation. It cost \$300 and its dimensions were 30 x 50 feet. A building constructed as it was of the finest of poplar and walnut would cost an fabulous price now. It was used until 1870, when the Baptist congregation decided to build a church of its own, inasmuch as the old church was a "timber" building, in which other occupations had equal privilege. It does not appear, however, that they availed themselves of this right to use the old church, for in the winter of 1882 it attended a dramatic perform-



REV. A. H. DOOLITTLE.

David Shirk, known as "Father" Shirk, Rev. H. Stapleton, Rev. John Lee and others of the pioneer preachers conducted services there in the early days.

The Baptist church at Lodi was probably organized about the time, or not long after the instituting of Wolf Creek, as David Shirk's home was in that neighborhood. The society there built a fine church in 1830 at a cost of \$2,500.

About 1834 a Missionary Baptist church was built on what was once known as the Catterton place in Sugar Creek township, but it has long since gone to decay. "Old Tommy Crayton" was one of the preachers at this church.

The Baptist church at West Union, so long the scene of the labors of Rev. Joseph Skeeters, one of the best known ministers of that church in the county, was established at a very early date, but the exact time of its organization, or of the building of the church, cannot be definitely determined.

The New Discovery Baptist church was organized on the 20th of August, 1824. A church was built in 1841, which was used until the present church was constructed—a period of more than forty years. At its organization the church had 27 members. In 1880 the membership was about seventy. Rev. S. K. Fuson was its pastor in 1880, and has preached there from time to time until the present.

A society of irregular Baptists was organized in the southern part of

church building was moved to Hudson.

The Pleasant Grove Baptist church, four miles north of Rockville, was built in 1850, some years after that society was organized. The frame church was erected in 1850. Among the early subscribers who preached at Pleasant Grove were Isaac Denman and Rev. Jesse J. Gubin. Afterwards Rev. Joseph Skeeters was its pastor. The Pleasant Grove Society at that worshiped in Rockville, but after the decay of the church here they held services in a school house on the Dudley McWilliams farm, south of the Janes 13der homestead. It was long one of the strongest churches in the county, but a few years ago the church organization ceased. The old church building was purchased by W. P. Seybold and moved to his farm premises. John Overman and James Elder, prominent pioneer Baptists, were members of this congregation more than 60 years.

A log Baptist church called "Little Hancock" was built in the early date in Greene township but for from Sappanfield's mill, about a mile and a half north of Parkville. This church was discontinued many years ago, the members attaching themselves in other organizations. A cemetery of considerable size adjoined the church in which most of the pioneers who worshipped there were buried. Although the old church has gone to decay, the cemetery is still used for occasional burials.

The Second Baptist (African) church was organized in Rockville, July 23, 1870, by Rev. L. Art's, who became its first pastor. Previous to that time he had preached at various places in Rockville and Wolf Creek neighborhood. The congregation with commendable zeal built a church on lot No. 1 at a cost of nearly \$1,500. Bright Holmes was Moderator and Hurket Art's clerk of the first organization.

### The Friends Church

The first meeting of Friends or Quakers in Parke County was held in 1825 at the home of Adam Miller. Meetings were next held at the home of Simon Hulstom. June 5, 1820, the first church building was erected under jurisdiction of Honey Creek Monthly meeting. Bloomfield Monthly meeting was established Dec. 1, 1827. The meeting grounds were surveyed and a cemetery marked off by direction of a committee appointed by an order from Blue River Quarterly Meeting (Orange County) Dec. 27, 1827. The name was soon afterwards changed to Bloomfield. The first church was constructed of logs and stood on a spot adjacent to the cemetery south of Bloomfield. Not long afterwards a wooden church was erected on the hillside in Old Bloomfield. At the foot of the hill in a small glen a spring, surrounded by a little square house, with open sides quenched the thirst of worshippers and wayfarers. No trace of the spring remains, and the old church building is now a warehouse in New Bloomfield. Soon after the Civil War this church was exchanged for the present beautifully located building in the grove adjoining the Academy. Bloomfield, and the old church building is now a warehouse in New Bloomfield. Soon after the Civil War this church was exchanged for the present beautifully located building in the grove adjoining the Academy. Bloomfield, and the old church building is now a warehouse in New Bloomfield. Soon after the Civil War this church was exchanged for the present beautifully located building in the grove adjoining the Academy. Bloomfield, and the old church building is now a warehouse in New Bloomfield.

When the church was built it had only seven members, who made up in zeal and active Christianity what they lacked in numbers. Old Glasgow Missionary Baptist church in Washington township, was instituted in 1831 or 1835. The congregation used a school house for worship until 1840, when they built the church which they were using in 1880 under the ministry of Rev. A. K. Fuson. Some years after that the





In the center, a hole being left in the roof to allow the fumes to escape. Why such a device was used instead of the common method of "fire places" we cannot surmise, but the record states that the building was so heated (?) The log church was used until 1833, when a frame building 25 x 50 was constructed and used until 1872, when a much more pretentious church was erected. The strength and importance of this church in 1880 may be inferred from the following in Dealle's History: "The congregation now numbers between 200 and 400 members, the present trustees being John Harvey and Henry Durham. A large Sunday school is being carried on by the members of the church, the organization dating back to 1855, when James Woody instituted a course which met during the summer months, the average attendance at that time being thirty-three; now it is conducted throughout the year and averages 100. The superintendent a Sarah Lindsey and the secretary, Amanda Andrews."

The Rocky Run Society of Friends first met about 1820, in the little log school house at Orleans. A reverentive meeting was not established, however, until 1831 by grant from White Lick quarterly meeting. The committee appointed to establish the

Rev. Levi Woods. In 1880 the Quaker congregation numbered forty. At that time it had a flourishing Sunday school supported of different religious denominations.

It is not the purpose of the writer to go into the merits of the achim

plot of ground for a cemetery and church to the trustees of the United Brethren in Wabash township. The ground was used as a cemetery some years before "Ararat" church was constructed on a part of it. A few years ago a law suit was tried in the

continue its work. For a long period it had no regular pastor, but about ten years ago it was wonderfully revived. A new church was built and a great interest manifested, which has not been relaxed, and the Christian society is now one of the most flourishing churches in Rockville.

The Christian Union church on the Rockville and Mecca road, was built about 50 years ago. When the society was first organized the meetings were held in the school house of the Marshall district. For many years this church was in a thriving condition, but removals and deaths greatly reduced the membership.

Fifty-seven people met at New Ma. every Jan. 10, 1830, and organized a Christian church. The next year they built a meeting house there. In 1807 this society built a new church at Hellmore, using all the available material from the New Harmony building. The Hellmore congregation numbered 25 in 1880. Almer H. Bailey was the first pastor at Hellmore.

A Christian church was organized at Otlin in 1807 with forty-two members. For a time its attendance was irregular, and great hope was entertained for a successful career, but this hope was not realized. A building 52 x 41 was erected. Jacob Wright, Theodore C. Marshall and William Holt were the pastors who preached the gospel there during its early years.

Jackson township in 1880 had the strongest Christian congregation in the county. It numbered 110. In 1873 a church was built at Lena, which cost \$2,000. A number of notable revivals were held in this church, two of them, conducted by H. H. Williams in 1875, resulted in 20 conversions.

The Christian society in Greene township built its first church at Portland in 1830. Three distinct societies of Christians were organized in Greene township at Portland Mills, Banks Springs and Parkville. A frame church, 25 x 35, was first built at Portland Mills, the total cost of which did not exceed \$100, as the work and lumber were donated. In 1850 this church was replaced by a new one, 45 x 55. The first minister was Rev. J. M. Harris. In 1840 a log church was built at Banks Springs (near Foley's Station.) This was replaced by a 35 x 40 frame building. The Parkville society united with other acts, and in 1805 built a church, but it was soon afterwards destroyed by fire. In 1870, largely through the endeavor of James J. Jack, the Christian built a church at Parkville (the cost \$1,700). This church was generously tendered for the use of other denominations.

MEMBERSHIP AND PHILADELPHIA LUTHERANS.

The Associate Presbyterians, commonly called "Seceders," organized a strong society in Greene township very early in the settlement of the county. On the 10th of February, 1820, Rev. Jas. C. Miller, a missionary worker appointed by the Synod, instituted a church which was at first called Haccoon and then Portland Mills, although it was located more than a mile north of that point. Alexander Hancoon and Samuel Steele were the first ruling elders. In 1829 Alexander Kirkpatrick and Nathaniel Steele of Mansfield, were added to the list of elders. The first church was built of logs in 1831; a much more frame building was erected in 1850, and in 1874 the church was built at a cost of \$2,000. Here the ecdoclarly James Dison was pastor



FRIENDS' GROVE, BLOOMFIELD.

This grove of native forest trees is one of the beauty spots of Parke County, and has been the scene of many interesting assemblies.

In the Friends church in the northern part of the county about 35 years ago, except to mention that at that time there was a radical difference as to methods of worship between the "Hegline" Quakers and those who were known as "Fast" Quakers.

Circuit court for possession of the church, to which another denomination made a claim. The case was decided in favor of the United Brethren, since the records clearly showed that the ground had been deeded to their church.

United Brethren Church.

The United Brethren church devoted its influence towards Christianity in Parke County at a very early day. They long held their annual camp meetings near Annapolis. In 1832 William and James Davis held meetings at the home of John Mater, which was a preaching point for fifty years, and was the beginning of the Mansfield circuit. From it also dated the church at Nyosville, which was organized in 1820. Its membership now numbered 60. In 1804 this congregation purchased the church which had been originally built by the Methodists. For many years it had a large Sunday school.

Providence United Brethren church was organized in Washington township and a church built in 1851. For a number of years it had a large membership, but by 1880 services had ceased to be held at Providence, having Creek church, which was organized as above stated in 1810 on Section 6, Washington township, one mile east of Annapolis, had 70 members in 1880, but the old church had long since been abandoned, and is now used as a shelter for hay and grain. The United Brethren had a church in 1840 in what is known as the Hittie Hildgo neighborhood in Sugar Creek township.

The Christian Church

On the second Sunday in September, 1808, the society since known as the Christian church was organized in Rockville. Perusia E. Herria, one of the first and foremost of Rockville's merchants, was chosen one of the bishops. In 1820 the church, which for 40 years stood on the site of the present edifice was built. For nearly twenty years the congregation slowly increased and had regular services, but it declined in numbers until there was a re-organization, and by 1862 it had over eighty members. Again interest lapsed, and the church became completely disorganized.

Another church which grew out of the United Brethren meetings above mentioned was Otterlein, one of the best known churches of the County. Before the erection of Otterlein in 1819, meetings were held at the homes of John Bullon, John McGilferry, Moses Hill and Charles Learche. Noted preachers who filled the Otterlein pulpit were Rev. Low, Rev. A. Wimsitt, Elijah Cook, John Eckler, John Perloff and John Duncan. In March, 1817, a great revival was held at Otterlein, and thirty-one united with the church. That year the present church building, 30 x 40, was erected, and dedicated Nov. 10.

On February 23, 1871, a society of Christians was organized at Hoyd's school house. This society was called "Whitehall," and by this name the school house is now known to the younger generation. Thomas Boardman succeeded in prevailing on the Christian congregation to unite with the remnant at Rockville, and thirty-one members once more revived the Rockville church. This was in 1870; but the church did not long

The United Brethren organized a church one mile east of Mansfield in Washington township in 1810. John Ephlin and Isaac Plekard were active members of this congregation. In 1818 or 1819 a church, 30 x 40, was built in Annapolis. This building is of two stories. The upper story was used by the Maconns as their lodge room, before that fraternity changed its location to Bloomingdale. In 1819 Isaac J. Stillman deeded a



CHARLES H. MORRIS.

boundary line between Rocky Run and Bloomfield agreed upon the State road from Rockville to Newport as the dividing line, those lying south to belong to Rocky Run, those north to Bloomfield. This line has never been strictly adhered to, personal preferences having governed in most cases. The original church building has long since given way to the present spacious edifice, which since its construction has been the scene of many notable religious assemblies.

A Friends Society was instituted in a log cabin in Washington township, Feb. 23, 1822. Nathaniel Newlin, Joseph Hill, Abraham Holliday, Solomon Allen and William Morrison were named as a committee by the monthly meeting to attend the meeting. That year a meeting house was built on the land of John Maris. The grant for a preparative meeting was made by Bloomfield, Dec. 11, 1823. This church was known as the Poplar Grove Society of Friends.

Union church in Sugar Creek township was founded by the Friends, but from the first the meetings were entirely unsectarian. The church building was constructed in 1875, 20 x 40 feet, at a cost of \$1,000. On Christmas night, 1876, it was dedicated by

Figure 1. Schematic diagram of the experimental setup for the study of the effect of the initial concentration of the reactants on the rate of the reaction.



The rate of reaction is defined as the change in concentration of a reactant or product per unit time. In this experiment, the rate of reaction is measured by the volume of gas produced over a fixed period of time. The initial concentration of the reactants is varied, and the effect on the rate of reaction is observed. The results show that the rate of reaction increases with increasing initial concentration of the reactants. This is because a higher concentration of reactants leads to a higher frequency of collisions between the reacting particles, resulting in a faster rate of reaction.

The rate of reaction is affected by several factors, including temperature, concentration, and surface area. In this experiment, the concentration of the reactants is the only factor being varied. The temperature and surface area of the reactants are kept constant to ensure that any change in the rate of reaction is due to the change in concentration.



The results of the experiment are summarized in the following table:

Initial concentration of reactants	Rate of reaction
Low	Low
Medium	Medium
High	High

for 25 years. His library was the largest collection of books in the territory outside of Indianapolis, and probably an private library in the entire State excepted. The membership of the Sevier church long included some of the most substantial citizens of Parke County, but we regret to note that the old church is no longer a factor.

Freeze township was the center of another religious denomination, which was not large in any other locality of the County. The Philadelphia Lutheran Church society built a church on Elk Run in 1825, but it was five years earlier when the society built its first small house of worship, which was also used for school purposes in Elk Run township. This house burned down soon after its erection. The church was occupied by the society for several months. The first school house in the township was built in 1827, cost \$1,500. A Sunday school has long been connected with the church. About three years ago it held claim to the largest regular attendance of any Sunday school in the County. The attendance, although smaller than at that time, is still large and constant.

The Cumberland Presbyterians had two churches in Liberty township in 1824, both of which were used jointly with the Methodists. The one at Howard was built in 1818. In 1878 the other church was built in the Evansville neighborhood.

The Universalists have had one church society in Parke, in Sugar Creek township. The building, 30 x 40, was erected in 1824, and on Christmas night of that year it was dedicated by the Rev. T. C. Eaton. It did not continue very long as a church organization, and other denominations were permitted to use the church.

### Catholic Church

The Catholic church of Rockville had its beginning in 1854, when services were held at the home of Mrs. Mary Hays and her son, John A. Masas was read by Rev. Father Lamer, parish priest of Terre Haute. After that Masas was read at the residence of James Kinney and Patrick Hurdan, in Rockville. Soon after the Civil War the members of this congregation building that had been used as a cabinet and carpenter shop on Park street, where James

Huchanna's residence now stands. This was made into a small plain church and was used until the Catholics became strong enough to have a parish priest stationed here. Then under the able ministry of Father Joseph Hiner the beautiful church known as St. Joseph, located on the corner of this and Virginia streets, with adjoining parish house was built. This was in 1863.

In 1880 the Catholics had a church at Montezuma, 23 x 45, erected on a lot donated to the church. A dwelling for the resident priest was also built on the west end of the lot. This church was named the Church of the Visitation of the Blessed Mary. The first priest in charge at Montezuma was Father McCarry.

The writer of this sketch has neither the time to investigate nor the space to devote to a continuous history of the churches of Parke County. Weeks of research and inquiry would be required to bring the subject down to the present time. The foregoing is only what it is intended to be—a record of early churches and religious denominations.

I am sure I do not exaggerate when I state that the schools of Parke County in the fifty and sixty years after, borned out boys and girls, and men and women better informed on the common school branches than at any time since. I say men and women for the reason that during the career of this and other similar pupils attended the common schools, and particularly immediately after the war, I remember when in the primary department seeing young men from the high school leaving to go to the college, having been examined in order that they might take a course of study at the college. The fact that adult pupils attended school at that time partially accounts for the much larger attendance then. Adams township had 18 school districts, Liberty 12, Lincoln 9, Union 8, and others in the same proportion, and in some districts the attendance was larger.

The reason why the schools were good was the character of the text books. No works of text books ever written has equaled the old McGuffey's, studied in the schools of Parke County, before the war, and for some years afterwards. Ray's Arithmetic, Cornell's Algebra, Plano's Grammar, and the Standard system of penmanship were excellent works, and they were generally in use in this County's schools. Then there was the township library, containing the classics and a wonderfully well-selected collection of books, all of great educational value. Again the beneficial influence of the daily paper was not present to wear one away from the reading of a class of literature that made for the mind's improvement.

The writing assignments were not a common thing, and were given out and "spelling classes" there were not many public meetings or entertainments to take boys and girls from home, and the companionship of the good reading to which their leisure hours were devoted. It is not to be forgotten that it is today. Parents who had been deprived of its advantages in their youth placed a higher value on them than parents of today do; and they took great interest in their children's studies and encouraged them to the utmost endeavor. In this respect the schools of today are deprived of a most helpful influence, which was extended to the schools of the generation of which I am writing, and the lack of this (each or in more detail than it was then. "Whipping" in school was as much a part of the teacher's work as any other thing in the daily routine. I will not say that it was the most important thing, as has been so often declared by those who are critics of the earlier schools, but I do know from personal personal experience that it was a very frequent thing in the period following the Civil War. The "whaling" of boys, and "big" airs, too, was a daily occurrence, and if the schools of today have evolved a system that admits of its abolishment without impairing the pupils' advancement—then there has been great progress along the line of discipline at least.

Private Schools were established in Rockville and Montezuma about 1843. At that date Bloomsom built a fine two-story brick building and placed Prof. O. Craig in charge as principal. He was a brother of Prof. William H. Craig, who was in charge of the first school which was started in 1842. Traded schools had a primary, intermediate, grammar and high school, and pupils were graded from their recitations by the teacher. It was not until 1872 that the system of written examinations was introduced.

## Educational Development of Parke County

Schools of some kind existed in every locality of Parke County very soon after its settlement. That the pioneers appreciated the importance of the education of their children is proved by this fact. School houses had to be built and teachers employed. The first school was in Adams township. The school houses were constructed by the settlers themselves, and teachers were paid their money wages by the parents of pupils. Large families were the rule then, and a man with six or eight children in the family would have more than he would have paid for any other gratification. If the present wage scale of teachers had been in vogue then it would have bankrupted the county at the very start.

Dr. James Crooka, who was born Oct. 21, 1825, and whose father moved to Lincoln township in 1823, gives a good description of early Parke County schools in his Autobiography, published in 1894. He says:

"Next year a school house was built a few hundred yards west of our house. It was built out of very large hewed poplar logs. The cracks between the logs were chinked, and the inside and outside were smoothed after with a trowel; the chimney was built of brick and the fire place was capable of taking in a back-log six feet long. A long window was made on one side of the house by cutting out a long hole, and a pane of the window had glass instead of oil paper. A window-sill was constructed along under the window; beds were bored with a large auger to the log below, and large wooden pins were driven into the holes. A hole was cut in the wall about two feet from the window, and a pipe was fastened to the pins, which made a fine free-air writing desk. Seats or benches without backs were made of about ten or twelve feet long with pins driven in for legs. Placed alongside of each was to supply a back made of three or four boards. The house was up-to-date, and answered the purpose nicely. Solomon Beach Harrigan was the first teacher to occupy the new school house. He got along pleasantly with the scholars and was a very good teacher. He used the 'read but little. It was an aspect that

ing a good goose-quill pen; they were even made of gold. Mixed pens at that time were scarcely known in our Western country."

"The first school I attended were taught by subscription; public money not being provided. Three months during the winter was all the school time. The books were all the same as the highest branch taught—'Eli's and Mulloy's' were the books used; blackboards were unknown. The pupil would cipher, as we called it, until he got 'stuck,' then go to the teacher with his book and state, point out the problem to be solved, and the obliging teacher would then work out the example, and often pass it back to the pupil without giving an explanation.

"The first school I attended to scholars were allowed to rest and spell out loud during the study period. It was not till he had the last school where that was allowed. As was taught by Solomon H. Harrigan. After the class had recited, he would say: 'You can now study your spelling lesson.' Then bellows would begin, each one trying to excel the other in the recitation of words.

"School exhibitions were my delight. Some teachers would allow us to give a portion of the afternoon on Fridays to practice our 'pieces.' My memory was good, and in a dialogue I always chose the longest part. With great anxiety we took forward to the next day of school, which was hailed with great delight by us."

The above description is typical of all the schools of Parke County for perhaps fifteen years after its organization. Then came an improvement in both teachers and buildings. In Adams was even brick school houses were built before the present system of free schools came in the early fifties. Rockville built a brick one-story school house in the early thirties. It stood on lot No. 1, just south of where the African Baptist church stood before the present system of free schools came in the early fifties, and with doors on a side, and would accommodate from 250 to 300 pupils. This building was used until some years after the "Rockville Seminary," a two-story brick building was built on the site of the present colored school in 1830. Nobody knows what

because of the first building, when it was removed, or why, and fifty years ago not a trace of it could be seen on the low hillside where it stood. In 1828 Union township decided to improve its schools. A frame building, 20 x 21 feet, was built on Section 4, and a brick building was put up in the southern part of the township. In one way or another all the townships were improving their schools and employing better teachers for ten years before the advent of the free school system. Such men as Cyrus Hill, John Swallow, Harmon H. Harrigan, William Goodin, and Hugh Vincent, of Jackson, John Houghman, of Montezuma, John McMinis, Jeremiah Dewey, Lucinda Bowers, John Harrigan, Jesse Lowe, Rev. Maxwell H. Smith, John Swallow, and others who taught in Rockville and other places in the county, men of good education, were employed to teach during winter months, and they were good teachers.

The early settlers of Rockville and vicinity were devoted to the cause of education. The Rockville Seminary and an "academy for young ladies" were established about the same time. The latter was a frame building located just south of F. N. Strickland's residence. Matthew Kimmon, Miss Bana and Miss Jane Gregg, all cultured teachers, labored to found this institution, which was in time absorbed by the Seminary.

Houma College Academy was established in 1842, in the town of Montezuma, Father School, anticipating by years this branch of instruction in our public schools. It was intended to furnish a thorough academic education for young people of both sexes, and give them an opportunity to pay for their education by labor on the farm and in the workshops connected with the Academy. It was instituted by the academy years it has been in continuous existence. The manual labor department soon gave way to more practical lines of education. In 1841 Prof. H. C. Hoidie was appointed principal of the Academy, which station he filled in a manner consistent with his high educational attainments and exalted moral standards until 1860.





a system which in my opinion, is no improvement on the old, inasmuch as the latter offered no chance for fraud, "faking," or "padding by." A discriminating teacher would know the progress of pupils, whose promotion depended on the grade maintained at recitations.

The old Seminary building began to be re-arranged soon after the grade school was established. Its four large rooms were then supplemented by a room made by partitioning the upper hall. This was done in 1857. About 1870 a colored school was started in the old building called "cheap's hall," which stood just south of the old School Presbyterian church on York and Virginia streets. Next year the school board rented the old Methodist church for the colored school, and to relieve the crowded condition at the Seminary the Old Presbyterian church was rented for the white primary department. Then the school board issued bonds to the amount of \$2,000.00, bought the site of the present grade building, and proceeded to erect a building of 100 children, which, with the ground, cost \$30,000. The building was located in a swamp, and the writer has skated on ground it occupies. The only approach to it in 1871, when it was first occupied, was through alleys. Another ground was purchased when all the time the town already owned the much more favorable site on which stood the old Seminary, a site that would revert to heirs if ever it ceased to be used for school purposes!

Since the adoption of the graded school system of the following principals have been in charge of the Rockville school: J. P. Long, John McLaughlin, James McArthur, C. J. Houskeeper, E. B. Dyke, A. P. Tschelahn, S. W. McCormack, D. H. Pennwell, William H. Craig, Lin H. Bradley, John A. Miller, F. Spangler, P. Stratton, O. H. Henson, John H. Linberger.

In 1876 the present high school system of four years with diploma at graduation went into effect with a class of three—Ella Coffin, Jessie McMillan and Louie H. Whipple.

I greatly regret that this sketch

must be written so hastily—that no time can be taken to procure data which would establish the fact that in many neighborhoods in Parke County schools existed like that at "Old Bush Creek" in Liberty township. From this school, and from those of other intellectual neighborhoods, were turned out many able men and girls, who have "made their mark" in numerous fields of usefulness.

For the following summary of educational development since the adoption of the office of county examiner we are indebted to County Superintendent Skeeters:

The office of County Superintendent of Schools was created in 1871. Prior to this time school affairs had been attended to by the County Examiner. The first man to hold the office of County Superintendent was Edward W. Siler, 1871-1875. He was followed by Orace Hutton, 1875-1881. Hutton was succeeded by W. H. Elson, 1881-1891. Following Elson came C. E. Vinzant, 1891-1897. J. M. Neel served from 1897 to 1911. Homer J. Skeeters has served from that time until the present.

During these various administrations Parke County has felt the benefit of different phases of educational development. To meet the growing requirements the course of study has been enriched and vitalized; better training of teachers has been demanded; the box type of district school has given way to the modern type of well ventilated, well heated and sanitary district building.

Perhaps the most radical change in Parke County's public school system in recent years has been in the consolidation of district schools, and the steady growth of high schools. The district school system of the past, and the needs of the time, and the district are being rapidly consolidated. These consolidated schools offer the advantages of better buildings and improved teachers, and better equipped and better trained and more experienced teachers, and better courses of study and graded systems of actual work. Two objections, or handicaps, toward the movement have been in the nature of bad roads and means of

transportation. The first objection has been almost entirely overcome, only two townships having roads that would seriously interfere with transportation. The second objection is gradually growing weaker, as the public officials recognizing the advantages of consolidation are exerting great care to make transportation facilities satisfactory.

The modern high school is comparatively a recent institution in this County. For some considerable time only three schools offered the privilege of a high school education. Now there are eight high schools and one Academy, five of these high schools and the Academy are of unimproved high school rank. The other three are

Year	1890	'91	'92	'93	'94	'95	'96	'97	'98	'99	'10	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15
No. High Schools	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
No. Common Schools	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	4
No. Pupils Enrolled	102	108	168	233	285	329	325	265	305	317	301	358	414	444	464	460

It will be seen that Rockville was the only unimproved high school from 1871 to 1914. Yet Montezuma was commissioned, Toulcer was commissioned in 1912, Mecca in 1913 and Rosedale in 1915. Jackson maintained a two years high school course from 1908 to 1912, when it was discontinued. It is not likely there will ever be more than the present number of high schools; they are an attitude as to take care of the entire county.

The present system of common school graduation was instituted in 1881. The first class to graduate numbered 15. The names of these gradu-

Year	1890	'91	'92	'93	'94	'95	'96	'97	'98	'99	'10	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15
No. High School Graduates	17	14	20	21	10	38	35	16	51	67	70	80	70	70	73	77
No. Common School Graduates	7	10	13	12	14	12	16	16	16	16	17	21	27	31	34	34
Average daily wages of teachers 1900	\$2.20 per day															
Average daily wages of teachers 1915	\$7.00 per day															
No. of brick buildings 1900	8															
No. of brick buildings 1915	19															
Estimated total value school property 1900	\$121,000															
Estimated total value school property 1915	\$238,300															

SCHOOL EXAMINER.

John M. McLaughlin, 1865-1907; Joseph Foxworthy, 1897-1899; Ared F. White, 1899-1915.

In communities that are showing a very strong school spirit, and will within the next two or three years no doubt be admitted to the highest ranks.

Within the last ten years a splendid high school building has been built at Toulcer, a commodious building at Mecca, and within the last two years a splendid new building at Rosedale. Reserve township will build a new high school building at Montezuma this year, and the next year or so Hancock township will build at Bridgeton.

The following statistics may be of interest in showing the growth of the high school rank. The other three are

Year	1890	'91	'92	'93	'94	'95	'96	'97	'98	'99	'10	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15
No. High Schools	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
No. Common Schools	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	4
No. Pupils Enrolled	102	108	168	233	285	329	325	265	305	317	301	358	414	444	464	460

ata and the townships from which they graduated follow:

Clayton Stark, Union; Laura Spencer, Union; William H. Miller, Washington; Edna Harmon, Washington; Jennie Tague, Washington; Mary Hobson, Washington; Eva Hobson, Washington; Erin Burford, Washington; W. J. Gilmore, Adams; Nannie Jack, Greene; Anna Webster, Hancock; Anna Sprague, Hancock; Ina Webster, Hancock; Alice Ames, Hancock; Perry Henson, Hancock.

In 1881 there were 100 district or one-room schools; in 1915—48.

Number of high school and common school graduates since 1881:

# Public Improvements

THE first of the public improvements in Parke County was the court house, a colossal and beautiful building for those days. But it was not built without opposition. It is a tradition that when the Commissioners were in session in the log court house, which had been built for temporary use, and were hearing both sides of the question as presented by those who were for and those who were against a new court house, a stranger fellow who was opposed to the proposed new court house put his head in an open window and shouted in derision: "Build a big one. Make her 124 x 60!" Whether this suggestion of a building, beyond the magnitude of the most eminent of the court house party, influenced the board is not known; but they did build a structure exactly of those dimensions, and they built it of brick, two stories high, and as imposing as any court house at the time in the State. It was surrounded by a colonnade with green shutters, and above all a large copper ball and a spear weather vane six feet long. The weather vane was 70 feet from the ground, and when Rockville boys desired to express height in their most

superlative degree they would say "as high as the court house spire!" The building was begun in 1829, when county orders were worth only 50 cents on the dollar, and was not finished until 1832. The clerk had not yet moved his office to the new court house which accounts for the destruction of the records, on the clerk's office was destroyed by fire late in 1832. When the old building was torn down in 1879 by Isaac McFaddin, that fifty years after it was begun, many citizens scolded in anxious expectancy for the unearthing of buried treasure, a bottle of whiskey which old men said had been placed in the foundation walls of the building by the workmen; but no such legacy to a future generation was found, and great was the disappointment.

A log jail had been built on lot 50 north of the old brick jail which was erected long after the court house. This jail was used until 1881, when the present jail was completed. It is still standing, but has been repaired and remodelled by John J. Brubaker, not in any attempt to "modernize" the old landmark, but to restore as much as possible the type of architecture prevalent at the time this

Jail was built. It stands on the corner of High and Virginia streets.

In 1823 a new brick building, called the "clerk's office," was built in the southeast corner of the court house yard for better protection against fire, and to accommodate the growing business of the county. It had four large rooms on each side of a hall-way for the clerk, recorder, treasurer and auditor. The same year a new brick building was erected as a poor asylum. This building was replaced in 1900 by the present commodious and handsome structure, designed by L. W. Brown, of Rockville, and constructed by James Rowell, of Hammondville. At that time Charles M. Tenbrook, who for nearly twenty years was a most efficient superintendent, was in charge of the county asylum.

Beyond the building of the court house and jail no public improvements of any permanent nature were undertaken until the county began to build bridges across its many streams. The first important bridge erected at the beginning of Parke County's extraordinary career in bridge building was the Armstrong bridge across Big Harroon. This was not a bridge of

the excellent Burr type, to which the County fortunately turned. It was a Howe truss bridge. It stood from 1823 to 1913, 90 years, when it was removed to be replaced by a massive concrete arch bridge. Henry Burr constructed three bridges of the Burr type before the advent of Joseph J. Hankle. The first of these bridges was across Big Harroon (1850) at Portland Mills; the second across Little Harroon (1850) three miles east of Rockville. In 1861, J. J. Dunleah, who had built the bridge for the Evans and Crawfordville railroad, took two of them in this county, and had been superintendent of that railroad, came to Rockville and put in a bid on the bridge to be built that year. Fortunately he was awarded the contract, and he moved with his family to Rockville. The Rockport bridge was named for Andrew Jackson in commemoration of his funeral in 1845, and "The Federal Union" is worthy of note that this majestic bridge of one span of 210 feet has stood in all its original strength, and was not moved an inch when a few years ago a new





and rather from its roof. Mr. Handels built bridges at Rockville, Bridgeton, Middleburg, Mecca, Star Mills, Lodi, and smaller bridges in various parts of the county. The two railroad bridges across Little and Big Raecoon creeks in 1870, when locomotives weighed 20 tons, were standing twenty-five years afterwards, when locomotives of three times that weight passed safely over them.

Personal efforts to also done Joseph A. Britton, another votary of the tariff for bridges. Mr. Britton began building bridges in 1853. His first bridge was erected across Leatherwood on the Montezuma road; his next across Sugar Creek at the Narrows. Then for nearly the Centennial era came building wooden bridges, and for a period only iron structures were considered. Such bridges were built on at Emerald Dale's Mill (High Bridge), and Cox's Ford, on Sugar Creek, over the Wabash, at Mountzuma, across Little Raecoon at Abshald, New Gasberry road and Junction, and bridges over Mill Creek and other smaller streams. Then Parke County "rejoined to its first love" the Hoopstakes Iron bridge, and since the retirement of Mr. Handels Mr. Britton has generally been awarded contracts for wooden bridges. He has built two across Big Raecoon, and in 1913 he built two large bridges in the County, replacing the iron structure which went down in the flood of that year at Cox's Ford, and erecting a new one at the Tuberculosis hospital. Our County is to be congratulated on its adherence to the type of bridges which has been made its own here. There are yet standing in the eastern State many finer bridges that were built in the eighteenth century.

The bridge over the Wabash at Montezuma was constructed when Michael B. Dixon, Nathan Chapman and Thomas H. Hoffric were commissioners. Vermillion County was appealed to in an endeavor to have the expense borne by both Counties, but that County refused to join with Parke. Montzuma was, of course, embarrassed in favor of building the bridge, and in their efforts the people of Rockville joined. In fact, there was very little opposition, even when Vermillion County's refusal placed the entire burden on Parke. At this juncture, the "long headed" advice of Samuel T. Callin, who was then Auditor, prevailed with the Commissioners. Mr. Callin maintained that the refusal of Vermillion County was a blessing in disguise. He said that sooner or later both Clayton and Cass counties would want bridges, and that, perhaps, in the compromise even Newport would get one. By establishing the precedent of each County building its own bridges, Parke would be absolved from helping build the bridge that would in the future be demanded by the various communities of Vermillion County. Events have proved the wisdom of Mr. Callin's advice, which was taken, and the present iron bridge at Montezuma erected in 1891. It was thought to be a weak bridge, but within a year after its building it was subjected to the strain of the greatest gorge ever known in the County. Bridges were swept away by the Wabash, but that at Montezuma, with its iron piers stood. However, these piers were afterwards strengthened by concrete and masonry work.

It is probable that Parke has more bridges than any other county in Indiana, and that it has more fine ones to extremes in the matter of bridge building. So completely has this work been accomplished that it is now im-

possible to ford a stream and water horses in the old way on any of the main roads of the County; but it is a great thing for automobile travelers.

IMPROVEMENT OF HIGHWAYS. In the building of free turnpikes Parke County was the pioneer. While not of record, it has long been ac-

cepted that the plank road was the first road in the county to take advantage of ravines and valleys to obtain easy grades. He relates also that one farmer invited his neighbors to a picnic in a prairie when the road was new; but as a result he had to have all of his wheels "filled."

About the year 1845, when horses were frequently "filled" in the mud on the public square, Thomas N. Hoes-agitated gravelling the square. A profound discussion at once arose as to the efficiency of gravel, and the possibility of obtaining enough of it. Mr. Hoes affirmed that enough good gravel could be found on Williams Creek to at least gravel the North Side, and in order to convince "doubting Thomases" of his assertion, took a shovel and conducted them to the creek, showing the quality of the gravel and its probable quantity. With some hesitations it was decided to risk the creek for the North Side. It was, therefore, graded and gravelled. Within ten years all sides of the public square had been gravelled from Williams Creek and thousands of yards have been procured since that source for other streets and roads since the square was gravelled. Although considerably depleted of good gravel the creek at high water continues to wash up bars of gravel and sand.

The success of the North side experiment immediately led to the building of two toll gravel roads. A company was organized and in 1847 built the Rockville and Hellmore road, Joseph A. Boyd being one of the builders. Next year the Rockville and Annapolis toll road was constructed largely through the efforts of Hiram C. Hobbs.

For ten years the two toll roads were the only good roads in the County. People had to pay for using the roads, but they served the good purpose of educating the public to an appreciation of the value of improved highways and demonstrated that gravel was excellent road material. So when the first free turnpike law was passed our County was ready to proceed with the building of gravel roads, on a confirmed practical certainty, and not as an experiment, as was the case in most counties.

The roads leading into Rockville were all gravelled within five years after the building of the first road. Two of these roads had in the meantime ceased to be operated for toll, as the twenty-year franchise had expired. The County "took them over," but had to do much repair work on them to bring them up to the free turnpike standard. Of course, they were not kept in good repair by their private owners for many months preceding the expiration of the franchise.

While the roads leading to the twenty most were being constructed most of the townships were graveling their main roads under the "two-mile limit" law. Perhaps 400 miles were thus built before the passage of the present law which provided for bonding townships for the payment of bonds instead of taxing the land owners within two miles. Roads over three miles in length voted on at special elections have rarely failed to be gravelled. One road was "bent" in Adams township; one in Heaverc and one in Florida. These two the only instances I recall where elections went against the roads, but it is not intended as a positive statement.

The Legislature of 1913 created the present system of maintenance. Previous to that time the County Commissioners dealt with a district, had charge of the work of maintenance, with local superintendents under them. These superintendents were

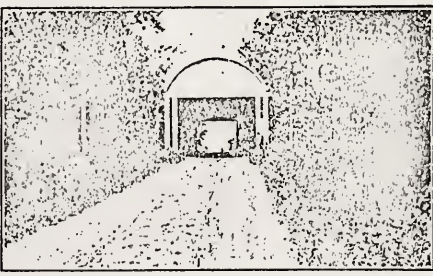


OLD PARKE COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

ed as a fact that our County completed the first free gravel road in the State. At any rate immediately after the passage of the Act providing for the construction of free turnpikes by taxing real estate within two miles, the agitation for graveling the Montezuma road from Rockville to Rocky Hill was begun. That fall the road was completed—1877—and next year the Mecca road was gravelled.

But we are ahead of the beginning of our road system, and a part of it

The stock was principally taken by citizens of Rockville and Montezuma. In building this road, particularly in Heaverc township, the planks were laid on gravel that would have made a permanent road, but nobody thought of using a material that has since proved of such great value. Toll rates were put up at various places along the road, and all who used it were compelled to pay, though I have been unable to find anybody who knows the rate of toll. The plank road pro-



BRIDGE SPANNING LITTLE RAECOON CREEK, EAST OF ROCKVILLE.

development. In the early days roads were merely passages running through the forests, from which the trees had been cleared. "State roads" were designated by three notches cut with an ax on trees standing alongside the road—an idea that has lately been carried out by marking telephone poles to designate the Pike's Peak

of a failure. It was great when new to drive at a trot over its entire length, while all other roads were but sleep in mud; but in a comparatively short time the planks began to warp and curl up, making the plank road a nuisance to those who traveled over it. Albert Goss, writing in *The Rockville Tribune*, January 20, 1910, says



appointed by the Commissioners and in Parke County there were 51. A County Superintendent of all the roads is now appointed by the Commissioners for a term of two years. The County Superintendent appoints assistant superintendents, whose average mileage of highways approximates 25. The tax levy for maintenance 24 cents on the dollar, aggregated last year in round numbers \$24,000. The State automobile tax apportioned among the counties amounted to \$7,550,30. The total mileage kept up by the County in 1910, at a cost per mile of \$35.15. The automobile feature of this law was drafted by Hon. George W. Spencer, Representative of Parke County.

Voorhees Huxford was the first County, May 21, 1870, and was succeeded, January, 1910, by S. A. Noble.

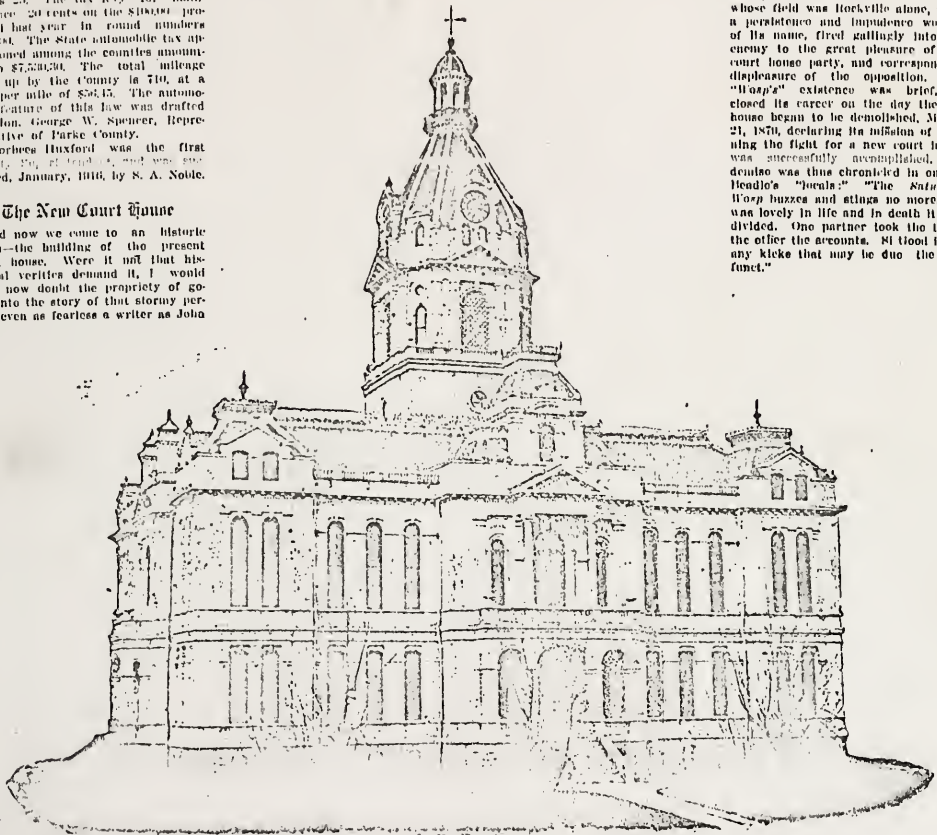
**The New Court House**

And now we come to an historic crisis—the building of the present court house. Were it not that historical verities demand it, I would even now doubt the propriety of going into the story of that stormy period; even as fearless a writer as John

and Jall it was as much surprising to the pro-court house party as to the anti-court house party, for into each parties the people instantly divided. Almost everybody admitted the necessity of a new Jail, but the anti denied that any necessity existed for a new court house.

ably, at one of the meetings were opposed in debate to James T. Johnson and Thomas X. Hill, all of whom lost their temper. I was one of the boys who were always present at the meetings, and recall that John H. Beadle was the only speaker who made a calm and dispassionate argument. Mr.

made, otherwise the building stands today as planned by the architect. The two Rockville papers were decidedly neutral during all the discussion of this subject which raged with fever heat all over the County. But it such warhills of the first class refused to fire broadsides, but so the "Hoop." This little 8 x 10 sheet, whose field was Rockville alone, with a persistence and impudence worthy of its name, fired gallantly into the enemy to the great pleasure of the court house party, and corresponding displeasure of the opposition. The "Hoop" existence was brief, it closed its career on the day the old house began to be demolished, March 21, 1870, declaring its mission of winning the fight for a new court house was successfully accomplished. Its demise was thus chronicled in one of Beadle's "journals." "The Saturday Hoop buzzes and stings no more. It was lovely in life and in death it was divided. One partner took the type; the other the accounts. It stood lakew any keels that may be due the defect."



THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

H. Beadle declined to discuss the events connected with the building of the court house, when he wrote in 1884, merely referring to them and saying "The writer is himself a part of this contest, and the matter is too recent for impartial history."

I hope that I can be fair to all parties, though I, as a boy at that time, was naturally a fierce partisan on the side in favor of building the court house.

The war started immediately after the November election of 1870. In that election Zachariah Myers and Minham W. Marshall were defeated for re-election as Commissioners. They had long entertained the idea that the county needed a new court house, and that the time had come to build it. In this opinion their colleague, William Carutcheol, concurred. When the Commissioners announced their inclination to build a new court house

Of course every man, woman and child in Rockville was in favor of a new court house; and it is surprising to what extent passionately may go with women and children in a crisis that involves and solidifies a whole community. This was one reason why the contest became so bitter. The anti-court house party called meetings for the entire County to be held in the old court house. Few roads were good enough to encourage journeys in the county seat in mid-winter, so when the comparatively few anti-court house people came to the meeting they found the room crowded, while sections of seats being filled with boys ready to cheer every utterance in favor of the court house and to jeer and "guy" the speakers opposed to it. Angry and heated debates characterized these meetings. John E. Woodard, of Bloomfield, Daniel and Albert Thomas, of Union town-

Beadle, who had been in the West for ten years, had returned to Rockville to spend the winter, and was present at every meeting, speaking in favor of the proposed improvement.

Meanwhile the Commissioners met in regular and special sessions to consider the question, and early in the year 1870 decided to advertise for plans and specifications for court house and jail. Many plans were submitted by architects at the meetings of the Board held in the old court room, since the regular place of meeting in the Auditor's office was too small, to accommodate the architects and spectators. They adopted the plan of T. J. Tolan & Son, of Ft. Wayne, which originally embraced a structure of red pressed brick trimmed with limestone. Before the foundation was completed the contractor agreed to substitute stone for brick at no additional cost, and this change was

On the first of May, 1870, the Commissioners let the contract for building to W. H. Myers, of Ft. Wayne; \$25,000 for the court house and \$10,000 for the jail and sheriff's residence. But the opposition to the building of the court house now took a new turn. It was proposed that the county seal be moved from Rockville. This incident was the beginning of a new phase of the opposition to the building of the court house, which up to the point of choosing the place was singularly obnoxious. Then came the decision which had to be made between Bloomfield and Montezuma. Each had hoped to be the favored town, and when Bloomfield was chosen, much of the fight went out of Montezuma. The law required a petition signed by sixty-five per cent. of the taxpayers and voters. The petition was circulated all over the County and everywhere received sig-





## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PARKE COUNTY.

nature event in Rockville. A remonstrance against moving the county seat was prepared and as vigorous as circulated as the petition. It was at this juncture that William J. White, county treasurer, happened to come across that provision in the original deeds made by Andrew Ray with the consideration that Rockville was to "remain the permanent seat of justice of Parke County." If this counter should be violated the owner of every piece of real estate in Rockville involved in it had legal recourse

the petition or to sign the remonstrance. This was particularly true of the Southern townships, where the proposition to move the county seat to Montezuma was not generally favored anyhow.

The contest over the county seat

events were common on both sides of the controversy, one of which was a humorous, but none the less cutting satire written by Captain John T. Campbell derogatory to Montezuma's "Water Power."

When the court house was scarcely

by such master carpenters as James and "Jack" East, Pleasant Brown and Aaron Back.

The County proffered to the extent of perhaps \$25,000 by the circumstance that structural iron furnished by the Bass Foundry of Ft. Wayne and brick furnished by William M. Kay were never paid for. The material had been sold to Myers who failed to pay for it and the contention of the Commissioners that the debt was against him and not Parke County was sustained by the Supreme Court. The corner stone of the court house was laid on the 11th of September, 1879, by Parke Lodge No. 8, F. and A. M. The oration was delivered by Dr. Harrison J. Hlev. White's "Coral Band played, as the stone was lowered, the beautiful air from "Maiden," "Sweet Spirit Hear My Prayer." The score of the music played, together with many mementoes, was placed in a tin box inside the stone. When the cement had been laid and all exercises concluded, Grand Master Robert VanVelsch, who conducted the ceremonies, exclaimed with dramatic solemnity: "May centuries lapse ere the tokens herein deposited see the light of day."

On the 22d of February, 1882, the dedication ceremonies were conducted with great enthusiasm. An orchestra from Indiana was engaged by the county officers then in service, to intersperse the speeches made by men who were on both sides of the question of building. That evening the corridors were devoted to impromptu dancing and general merry making and the guests of our people have moved towards the day predicted by a jingle written for the "Gazette" by James Henry Struette:

"And when on high he turned so grand,  
By weather-scarred pointing o'er the land,  
You scarcely then shall find a man  
Who'd back again the court house."

aged a voyage still far into the summer of 1879. Rockville decided to celebrate the Fourth of July with the object of constituting an such as possible the hostile sentiment. An official celebration was planned for Montezuma. By this time the foundation walls of the court house were well along and the prospect favorable for retaining the county seat. An incident of the celebration at Rockville was a parade from Penn township going to Montezuma with various banners and afloat a decidedly unimpressive military to Rockville. This parade passed along the North Side of the public square and on to Montezuma. Ardentulous and exasperating in-

fall finished the contractor failed. He had received a large portion of the contract price when he threw up the job. This happened just as P. Brown and John T. Collins, men who had been strongly opposed to the building of the court house, assumed office as Commissioners. What would they do? Refuse to go ahead with the work as many thought they might do? They did no such thing. They employed George W. Collins as County Agent to undertake the work of finishing the building according to its original plans. Mr. Collins employed skilled workmen, over whom he placed Isaac McFadden as foreman. The beautiful woodwork in the building was done



LOCOMOTIVE FOR THE RIVER.

against the County for damages. This unexpected complication was the means of raising many taxpayers who had been opposed to building the court house to either refrain from signing

JAIL AND SHERIFF'S RESIDENCE.



## River, Canal and Railroads

ALTHOUGH the steamboat had been invented thirteen years when Parke County was organized, it was not until five years afterwards that it became a common sight on the Wabash. At first the keel boat was used by all who brought goods to the new County up the river and keel boats were pulled, or pulled up stream by ropes. The first steambot "Houzhilly" made her way up the Wabash to the mouth of the Basson in 1821. In 1828, the "Anchor" from Cincinnati, came up Sugar Creek and over the dam at Beard's Mill, landing at the mouth of Bush Creek, the river, being very high, had backed into Sugar Creek. Steamboats soon displaced the keel boat, and as navigation during most of the year was possible as high up the river as Lafayette, many steamboats were available for freight and passenger service here after 1825. Goods were hauled from Montezuma, and other steambot landings by wagons to Rockville and other interior points.

The flatboat, however, was the principal means of conveying produce from the County. Flatboats were built on the Wabash, the Basson, Sugar Creek and smaller streams. At least one boat was built on Little Bear for the journey down the river to New Orleans. The building of this boat was the subject of a paper by the late Ed. Gillison, read before the Parke County Historical Society.

It was built at Gillison's Mill, East of Catlin. Flatboats were built at Jessup and Hunt's Mill on Sugar Mill Creek, on one of which Elwood Hunt when a child made the voyage to the mouth of the Creek, where it was loaded at the point near the Rock River Club House. In those days a road led to this point where many flatboats were loaded. This old road is still used from the public highway to the Club House. Flatboats were floated over dams when the creeks were high and passed on down the stream to their destination, usually New Orleans, where their cargoes and timbers were sold. The boatmen generally came back in steamboats. Though in the early days there were instances of men walking the entire distance from New Orleans to Parke County!

### THE CANAL

As far back as 1827 Congress passed a law granting lands to the Wabash and Erie Canal. In 1828 the State of Indiana authorized the work which began next year. The canal was completed to Howard early in 1838, and by 1840 it had reached Terre Haute. For a time Howard was a prosperous town, in fact it remained a good trading point for twenty years, but Montezuma was the big port in Parke County. When the canal joined the Wabash and Sugar Creek, and Sugar Creek for the canal management to close Sugar Creek for one of its "locks." A big dam was put across

the Creek about a mile and a half up stream from the canal, and the water deflected into the feeder and from it into the Canal. Locks were also constructed in this County where 13 feet is now, although old residents still speak of that point as Clinton Locks. "Basins" were excavations at the side of the Canal large enough to accommodate many boats "at anchor" and to permit long boats to turn around. Benson's Basin at Montezuma may still be recognized, and there was another basin at West Union. Into these basins large numbers of fish, not native here would collect, swimming from their native waters of Northern lakes into the Canal. Hence the soiling parties that went to the basins.

Canal boats were owned by private individuals and mercantile firms who paid for the use of the Canal. My grandfather, Samuel N. Baker, who operated the pottery and was in the mercantile business in Rockville, owned one. For forty years after any boats in Parke County owned a canal boat the line "Number of Canal boats and value" was still carried on Assessor's blanks.

The Canal was in active operation for 15 years, when it began to decline in the Southern end. It was used in Parke County a while longer than in Vigo County. But while it lasted it was a big thing for our people. When you hear anybody talking about the low price of farm products and high

price of manufactured goods "before the war," he is greatly mistaken if he includes the decade from 1840 to 1849 in his assertion. The Canal changed conditions and produced an era of wonderful prosperity. Wheat averaged higher in price from 1854 to 1864 than during any other decade within the last forty years. N. Elbert and the "Prairie Store" advertised calico at 5 cents a yard in 1857. The Terre Haute Journal of March 15, 1852, advertising and selling at 4 to 10 cents per yard, and clothed shirts at 6 to 14 cents per yard. In the same paper wool is quoted at 37 1/2 cents per pound.

### RAILROADS

In 1848 the Evansville and Crawfordville railroad was completed to Rockville. To General George K. Steele more than to any other citizen of our County is due credit for building this road, for it never went any farther. Rockville was its Northern terminus for twelve years. The road was built by subscriptions of stockholders, and General Steele induced many citizens of this County to take shares of stock. Every stockholder had the right to be present at the annual meetings held in Evansville, and a free train was run each year to take the stockholders to the meetings. These trains were invariably crowded. This railroad seemed to bring closer relations between Evansville and Rockville than between Terre Haute and Rockville. The Iglhart Bros





purchased our flour mill and conducted it. Robert Hlaton, of Evansville, afterwards managed the mill. Joseph J. Daniels, superintendent of the railroad, and John J. Walker, one of the early conductors, moved to Rockville, and later Samuel R. Jackson went into business here. It also furnished employment for many Rockville boys and men. James S. Baker, who began railroading when fifteen years of age, was a conductor on the line for over forty years, and was retired in 1912 on full pay after fifty years of continuous service. Scott Noel, Abraham Lawrence, E. M. Foster, and F. V. Kline became railroad mail agents; George C. Baker, "Bully" Cummings, and "Bud" Thomas became conductors; Henry Strouse and Frank N. Baker became engineers. Wallace Eaker and Alex Buett were also Rockville boys who railroaded on the old E. & W.

One of the present generation cannot realize the intimate personal relations existing between everybody and the railroad in the old days. It was a sort of continuation of the old stage coach methods. Every engineer, conductor and other trainman was known by name to everybody else. No telegraph line was run to Rockville until 1870, so our people during the war did not get the news until the



"BOY" LYON.

train came. If the news was good a long blast of the locomotive's whistle proclaimed it; if bad a short blast. The news had been good every evening from the 1st of April, 1865, when Lee surrendered, on Saturday evening, April 9, a short blast, a wall of distress started the town. There was a rush to the old depot, and there the people saw "Boy" Lyon's engine draped with mourning; for Lincoln was dead.

The next railroad completed of the many projected lines in Parke County was the Loganport, Crawfordville & Southwest, which ran its first engine, the "John Lee," into Rockville in 1871, exactly eleven years after the first train was run into the county west to the E. & W. The "John Lee" was a new and strange locomotive to the eyes of most of the populace who saw "her" that December morning, for she was a coal-burner. All the engines on the E. & W. which ran into Rockville burned wood, and the hating "smoke" smoke-stacks of the Evansville, Princeton, "Patoka," Vincennes, and "Carlisle" were very different from that of the "John Lee." This new fangled locomotive bore the name of the President of the railroad, who in his speech in response to the addresses of welcome de-

livered by Thomas N. Rice, James T. Johnston and Axel P. White, referred to the fact that by the honor of running the first locomotive of the L. C. & S. W. into Rockville.

The new railroad came into town on a grade of 100 feet from Williams Creek to the depot, which was the residence of Captain H. Boyd, train conductor into a station. The house had not been purchased by the railroad, as the property was needed for an "uptown" station. It stood on Virginia street opposite the property which for many years was the home of Henry School. It was used less than a year, however, as the E. & W. in the summer of 1872 leased its road bed from Terre Haute to Rockville to the L. C. & S. W., and the lines were connected. The town board granted a right-of-way in the railroad along the center of Virginia street, and permitted it to be cut like a trench for the entire length of the street. Reparation was afterwards made to the property owners of Virginia street when in 1880 the town gave the railroad a bonus to move its track to its present location.

The L. C. & S. W. soon became known by the very truthful sobriquet of "Lone Credit and Low Wages." Its employees would have to go without pay for months at a time. Why men continued without pay to engage in the hazardous work of running its trains can only be accounted for by that strange fascination which dangerous adventures have for some nature. The track of the railroad from Rockville to Loganport was so rough, so crooked and undulating that it resembled a pumpkin vine, and by this name the road was also known far and wide. The death rate of its train men was as high as that of the average company of soldiers in the Civil War.

There would be along the line that the pay car would actually be run the next day and one month's wages would be paid. When the car got to Rockville the pay-master, William Earnest, was met by the sheriff, who served "papers" for Rockville business men and people who had called orders, worked for, sold goods or otherwise credited the company. W. H. Truesdale, Superintendent of the road, came into the depot with Mr. Earnest who had the money in a "grip sack." The creditors, who were "in" on the legal proceedings received their money, but those less fortunate on the outside could not restrain the impulse at the sight of the actual money to jump in and pay themselves. A general strike of the creditors took place, and some of it was snatched away from the paymaster before he could get it into his grip sack and run for the pay car. This he finally accomplished by the aid of Mr. Truesdale. What was the money's gain by this coup was the loss of creditors further up the line, since the remaining cash was now sadly inadequate to meet even the faint hope of one month's wages between Rockville and Loganport. The poor paymaster certainly had a very narrow margin in coming to parading the remaining cash.

Running trains on such a road as the old L. C. & S. W. involved a resourcefulness and a species of executive ability that often resulted in the performance of a feat. A man who could railroad here could railroad anywhere; he could give cards and apathy to an ordinary reader and beat him at any stage of the game. It was a school that graduated a class of men equipped for all vicissitudes. George W. H. Rockville boy, at present general

manager of the El Paso and South western railway system, began working on the switch engine that worked at the Sand Creek mines and Rockville, over side tracks and main line on which a modern railroad would not trust a push car. In those days wrecks and break-downs, which now-days would delay traffic until a wreck train has come to repair damages, would be taken care of by the train crews. Engines with "slipped centers," blown out flues, and other injuries, would be put in running order by engineers.

For ten years Rockville was the end of freight divisions of the L. C. & S.



JAMES HENRY STROUSE, One of the Old "Pumpkin Vine" Engineers.

W. All freight trains stopped here and the crews from Loganport and Terre Haute boarded or lived in Rockville. In 1881 the road was sold to the Vandalla company, right-of-way, track and rolling stock, for \$25,000. True the road at that time was only two tracks of right and a right-of-way, and the rolling stock fit for the scrap pile, but the new owners forewent the possibilities of building up a road, and at once began to do so until it became one of the best paying properties of the Vandalla system.

Rockville was made headquarters for one of the important departments of the Vandalla and later the Pennsylvania system. The office of the land, tax and claim department is still here in charge of David Strouse, who has served in his present capacity since 1884.

In the meantime the Terre Haute, Alton & Mt. Louis Railroad, afterwards known as the L. & M. L. and as the Big Four, was built, crossing a corner of Jackson township at Lena. This road was constructed about the time the E. & W. was projected to Rockville. In 1870 another road crossed a corner of the County—the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago, now the E. & E. L., and that year Joseph J. Daniels built his bridge over the Wabash at Clinton.

In 1868 the "North and South road" and the "East and West road" began to take form, and the question of appropriate tax per cent, of taxable values was agitated. The North and South road was to run from Atka to the Ohio river through the center of the County. The East and West road was a revival of the old "Indiana and Illinois Central," a line originally proposed before the war. This would give Rockville two more

railroads, and the enterprise was favored by a large majority of her people. The people voted the tax of two per cent, which was to be split by the two railroads; but before it was all collected Solomon H. Garrison and other taxpayers brought an injunction, and the courts decided that the tax was illegal. Some grading was done on the North & South road in the vicinity of Heidelberg.

About this time railroads were being built in Parke County like castles in the air. At one time in 1875 and '76 the grades of three railroads were in course of construction. All of these roads were to cross the Wabash at Montezuma, which would be quite a railroad venture. That town was then the terminus of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railroad, which had been finished from the West, and had started towards Indianapolis. Rockville felt no excitement when the report was first circulated that Bloomington was making an effort to get this road, for the proposed line did not strike a foot of 200 inhabitants from Indianapolis to Montezuma, and was five miles or more north of the direct line that included Danville, Hainbridge and Rockville, two of these towns being county seats. The armance at Rockville in this crisis lost her the railroad. In a consultation with the leading engineer, Irons, words were spoken, and he was defied. Irons, C. Hobbs, who was prominent, among the men favoring the present line, was accused of making a map of the county on which the Sand Creek coal mines were located, which carried north than they really were. In fact all the lines in course of construction had their ardent partisans and all the communities interested were saying spiteful things about each other. Annapolis was on the line of one of the roads. The Annapolis, Lebanon & Mt. Louis, and led by its first mayor, citizen, Hon. Samuel C. Emery, that town, which was then a place of much more virility than Bloomington, was putting up a stiff fight against both Rockville and Bloomington.

When it became apparent that Rockville would not get the L. C. & S. W. a rival line was proposed from Indianapolis to Lewater along the original direct line, with the exception of bearing about one mile northward to strike the Sand Creek coal mines. Grading was done on this line from Williams Creek, north of Rockville, practically to Montezuma. It was changed to a "narrow gauge" road but before the grading was begun, and iron was laid from Ott's Grove to Columbia neighborhood in '76, and a hand car "excursion" run along the finished road; but that was its "finish." No better fate awaited the Anderson, Lebanon & Mt. Louis road. All that is left of it is the trace of the grading that was done in the vicinity of Annapolis. The L. D. & S. reached Bloomington in the summer of 1878, on the day the construction train arrived at that town a "straw-burned" picnic dinner was given to all the laborers who were engaged in the construction train in the Prievala Church grove, headed by White's Car-net band of Rockville. The new road was locally known as the Strawberry road, though for what reason we cannot tell. This was the "Indiana."

Parke County was little concerned with "cuts and fills" in the middle-seventies, railroad grades that were abandoned, and which did much damage to farms. James W. Bradle, Esq., was "long-headed" enough to compel payment of others, and he would even permit the surveying party to

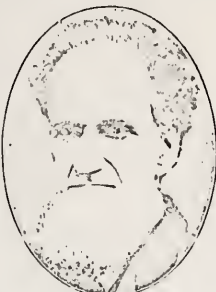


## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PARKE COUNTY.

come on his land. When the party headed by Maurice Thompson, then the author of "Alices of Old Vincennes," started to enter on the Beadle premises Mr. Thompson held "Squire Beadle with his long rifle standing inside the rail fence at the boundary line." The other not to come on the premises was gradually obeyed. Later when a deputation of Rockville citizens signed an agreement to pay all reasonable damages, Mr. Beadle permitted the survey to be made.

Down to 1882 it was considered a certainty that Rockville would get the North and South road, which everywhere anticipated was sure to run through the County. That year an election was held for Adams' township and an appropriation voted for a line that was to be run through Rockville and north to Sugar Creek in the vicinity of Turkey Hill. But by this time the elimination of heavy grades

had become a necessity in railroad building. While a "city on a hill" has



JAMES W. BEADLE, ESQ.

its advantages, eligibility as a railroad center is not one of them. When it came to building the road not even the bonus of an appropriation could offset the disadvantages in the way of grades. The crossing of Sugar Creek was another difficulty to be considered. By crossing at Inash Creek and keeping up the valley of that stream, an easy grade was possible, so the present line of the "coal road" was decided on, and the road finished in 1887.

The "Midland" road from the "gas belt" to Inash was built in the early nineties. This road was projected and finished by that daring "capitalist," Henry Crawford. The actual construction work was conducted by the late Dr. Henry Moore. His son, John Moore, was constructing engineer, and during the time occupied by this work he had his headquarters in Rockville. In its early stages of construction and operation the Midland was a second edition of the old

"Pumpkin Vine." It ran passenger trains for a few years, and H. E. Moore, now a coal operator at Newville, was one of the conductors; but for more than ten years, or since it was purchased by the Big Four corporation, it has been together a freight road, coal being its principal commodity.

Interurban lines have thus far disregarded the peculiar advantages offered by a direct East and West route from Indianapolis to Montezuma; but it is scarcely probable that a country like that between Danville and Rockville, with an railroad of any kind, will long go unprovided with transportation facilities. It is the line of the Pike's Peak Transmontain highway, and as such will naturally come to be regarded with favor as an interurban route. The only interurban road in Parke County is the short stretch of track between Atherton and Clinton.

## Business Beginnings

WITH such a character as Channicy Rose representing the first mercantile venture of Parke County, it may well say that its business life had an auspicious birth. As has been already related Mr. Rose, in connection with Captain Brooks and Moses Robbins, built a mill at Rockville in 1819, or rather two mills, as a saw mill was soon added to the grist mill. People came to this mill from far and near. One man, who had come with a "kris" from Grandville, Ill., in a few years related a story about the Indians whom he had seen trading at the store adjoining the mill. A woman had left her passow outside leaning against the building. While she was in the store one of the half wild dogs that roamed the woods with voracious appetite came along, knocked the passow down and proceeded to make a meal of it. The Indian mother upon coming out of the store and seeing the trash of her offspring calmly observed, "Ech saw eat passow!"

Rockville is given in a queer little book, "The Indiana Gazetteer," published in 1821, as a "good town in Parke County." This date is one year after the selection of Rockville as the county seat. In this Gazetteer appears the following:

**Rockville**.—A handsome village, situated nearly center of Parke County, 57 miles due west of Indianapolis, N. lat. 39 degrees, 10 minutes, lon. 82 degrees, 58 minutes. It contains twenty families and 100 inhabitants; one store, three taverns, several Indian shops, mechanics, one lawyer, two physicians. This town is within eight miles of steamboat navigation, which with many other advantages in its favor will render it a place of considerable importance. It also has the advantages of pure air and good water. This town is within eight miles of the health of its inhabitants.

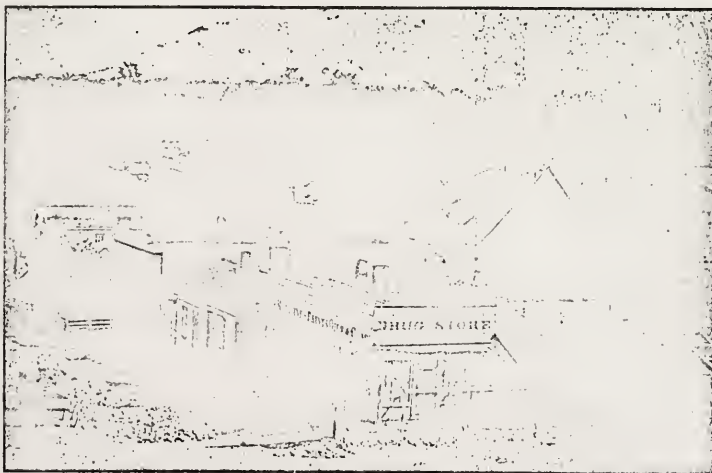
After the lapse of thirty-two years we may say that we have retained one of these advantages and improved on the other. Our air is still as salubrious, and our "city" water is probably better.

The one store referred to in the above extract was that of Patterson & McCall, who brought their stock of goods to Rockville in 1821. They built their store, a large one-story frame on the eastern corner of the public square, where the Presbyterian

church now stands. Rockville was laid out with the intention of making the South Side the principal business street, and the West Side next in importance. The former was platted

here and returning to Vincennes, Caleb Williams, a man destined to figure in a dual capacity in the business life of Rockville, came to Adams township in 1821—two years before

orderly spirits." Williams Creek was named in honor of this noted character, who, in our opinion, has not received as charitable consideration in the unwritten annals of Rockville as



A GLIMPSE LOOKING SOUTHWARD FROM ROOF OF HARMON BUILDING IN 1868.

360 feet in width, the latter 50; the North and East sides being considerably less. The first court house was therefore located on the South Side. General Arthur Patterson was the father of Judge Channicy V. Patterson, of James Patterson, long a citizen of Anselburg, and of Mrs. John P. Fisher, whose husband was a member of Lincoln's Cabinet. Arthur Patterson was a man of culture and polished manners, and to him is due much of the splendid public character of Rockville in its early days. James H. McCall was a lawyer and surveyor who dropped both professions for mercantile pursuits. He lived in Vincennes before coming to Rockville. He committed suicide after selling out

the circumstances of his life deserved. He started a tannery, but afterwards established a store in the town, having sold the tannery to James Strain. Mr. Williams sold whiskey, as did most of the merchants of that day, but he kept up this branch of his business for a much longer period than the other stores where it had been sold, for early in the town's history the "Washingtonian" temperance agitation enlisted most of its respectable citizens. Finally, however, Mr. Williams yielded to the popular demand. One of the first entries in the records of Parke Lodge No. 8, F. & A. M., established in 1815, was a resolution congratulating "Mrs. Caleb Williams on his determination to cease vending

the circumstances of his life deserved. James and Robert McEwen came to Rockville in 1829, and at once put up their tannery on the Green-castle State road, which came up the hill where the daughters of James McEwen—Mrs. Margaret Nye and Mrs. Mary Safely now reside. John Alexander, then a young man, worked for them. One morning upon going to work before daylight Mr. Alexander surprised a large black bear jawing about one of the vats, though it is a question which was more surprised—the surprised or the surprised—as Mr. Alexander ran right onto the bear before seeing it. The bear gave a faint groan and ran off into the woods. And here a brief digression is in







never to accord honorable mention to John Alexander. Very early in the life of Rockville Mr. Alexander established a tannery north of town at the angle of the road to the Narrows of Sugar Creek. This road then cut through the woods at a point about where William Woods now resides, and farther on turned east at the Alexander iron yard above, where Joseph A. Bratton's residence stands. He conducted the tannery until 1853, but in the meantime from a very early date he took an interest in the Rockville country, and was appointed its seccion in 1845. He was still serving in that capacity when forty years later he died of General Tilghman A. Howard were by him taken from the family burial plot and interred in the cemetery. Mr. Alexander informed the writer of this sketch that at the request of Mrs. Howard he opened the lead casket in which the body of General Howard was placed at Washington, Texas, in 1841, and that his features were much the same as he remembered them in life. About 1887 Mr. Alexander left Rockville for Kansas, to the profound regret of every

and Levi Sidwell all came in the early thirties, and 1839 all were in active business. Tyler S. Baldwin built the

in business until the fire of 1870, which burned his store room on the North Side. He sold his stock to

W. Stark and Levi Sidwell, who died in the order named. Mr. Sidwell was more than ninety years of age when he died September 20, 1865. Who can forget George W. Hill, with his stately bearing, fine old-fashioned face, black broadcloth coat and silk hat, presenting a striking likeness to the picture of William H. Seward in the Emancipation group? David W. Stark was a man of wide reading, a poet and philosopher. Levi Sidwell was named by General Tilghman A. Howard an executor of his will. These were men of great stability of character.

I remember the death of Isaac J. Stillman in 1838, because the schools were distracted as a mark of respect. John H. Boddie says of him: "One of the most respectable and honored tradesmen Rockville ever had was Isaac Davis Stillman, a New Englander, related to Prof. Stillman, of Yale college. He emigrated to Sullivan County, Indiana, when a boy and taught school. He built a mill at Bridgerton and was in business there awhile, and afterwards at Rockville with Peralta E. Harris. He then went to Arundelburg and in company with



PREMIER E. HARBICK.

born in Wilson County, Tennessee, Nov. 30, 1801, Died at Rockville, Indiana, Oct. 3, 1867.

brick residence which stood until recently at the south end of Jefferson street. James Hickey at first

Samuel Struble, who closed it out on the East Side, David W. Stark came in 1838. One of the frequentest

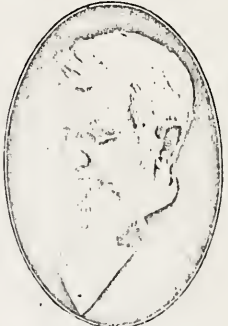


ROBERT M'EWEN.

man, woman and child in the town, all of whom felt for him a singular respect and affection. While in charge of the cemetery he gave sepulture to more than 1,000 of our "loved and lost" whose graves were attended and guarded by his faithful sexton.

Peralta E. Harris, Duncan Dorrach, John H. Marshall and John Sanderland established stores in Rockville before 1830, and not long after that date Andrew Foote began business here. Peralta E. Harris was long one of the leading business men of the County. He took an active interest in the organization and maintenance of the Christian church, being a layman minister of that denomination. He built the first three-story brick building in Parke County, and was in various ways interested in building up the community.

James Randall came to Rockville in 1829, and built a double store room. One of these is still standing, an antique vest of where it originally stood on the West Side of the Square. It was long known as the Hungerford building. In the early thirties McCampbell & McMurtry opened a store with a pork packing establishment in connection, shipping the pork to New Orleans in flat boats. In 1839 Walter C. Donaldson and Erasmus M. Benson began business in Rockville, both of whom subsequently became better known in connection with the business affairs of Montezuma. Tyler S. Baldwin, George W. Hill, James DeBow



LEVI SIDWELL.

General Patterson was engaged in making flour, buying produce, distilling and boating to New Orleans. He returned to Rockville about 1833, and began business with O. J. Innis and J. M. Nichols. In a few years Mr. Innis retired and Stillman and Nichols purchased the grist mill. Early in 1839 William M. Thomson and James H. McEwen bought Stillman's interest in both mill and store, and the firm was Nichols, Thomson & Co. Mr. Stillman died greatly regretted a few years after, when about seventy years of age. He was a man of great energy and activity and of spotless character, whose life was a savor of good works, and is well summed up in the text from which the Rev. Bishop preached his second funeral sermon: "A faithful sough, even a fruitful bough by a well, whose branches run over the wall." He was not a professing Christian, but good deeds made profusion for him."

It has been ninety years since Isaac J. Stillman first engaged in business in Parke County, and yet an associate of Mr. Stillman—William M. Thomson—is still in business here, with undiminished interest and activity at the age of eighty years!

Associated with David W. Stark was John H. Davy; both were successful and acquired considerable wealth. A well known firm was that of A. M. Houston & Co., composed of General Alexander M. Houston, William P. Millhollan and Dombroke Cor-



DAVID W. SEABROOK.

born at Mason City, Kentucky, June 29, 1800, Died at Rockville, Indiana, May 22, 1885.

clerked in the store which Mr. Hill co-lectons of this writer in his personal acquaintance with three of the above named men—George W. Hill, David



HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PARKE COUNTY.

inclined. General Hamilton was a Southern gentleman, a general of militia who had served under Andrew Jackson in the Creek Indian war. He had been a gambler in early life, and a good one, as he saved a fortune and

livery store or shop, started about 1810 by Mrs. Lucinda Bradley. By this it may be inferred that the ladies of Rockville had at that early date progressed beyond the "dresses made" period in head gear at least. Not long

pottery on Leatherwood in 1830, and moved it to Rockville two years later, was also engaged in the mercantile business in the fifties. Joseph Ballard and David W. Black were also in the flour business, and at the time

have no means of knowing the extent of individual transactions in this branch of business; but I do know that Samuel Strouse at one time took a contract from the United States to buy 5,000 cavalry and artillery horses



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW FROM ROOF OF HARRIS BUILDING LOOKING NORTHWEST IN 1847.

lived for a time in elegant leisure. Then he changed his life, became a member of the Presbyterian church, an elder, and in every way a carefully Christian gentleman.

In 1847 Scott Noel and Robert Gilkerson formed a partnership and estab-

lished a millinery business. Mrs. Lucy Smith and Mrs. Watson had millinery shops, and a little later Mary and Ellen Houghmann began in the millinery business

of the fire in 1870, O. J. Innis and James M. Cox and a stove and tin shop on the North Side.

Samuel Strouse began business in Rockville in 1823. He conducted a livery and stock buying business continuously from that date until 1823, when he sold to H. C. Hanna. Then he established the first distinctly ready-made clothing store in the county, intending that his sons, David H. Jacob and Henry should conduct it as their own. David and Jacob accepted the proposition, but Henry refused positively to clerk in a store, even for a third interest in the business. David soon relinquished his share to Jacob and went to Kansas to engage in business, returning six months later to become deputy clerk. Jacob continued the business quite successfully until his death. He was drowned in the Wabash at the mouth of Big Basson, June 25, 1871, age 22. That the old time business men of

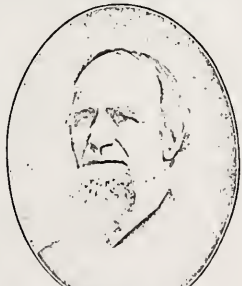
with a time limit and penalty. He completed the contract two weeks ahead of the date for completion.

The first banking institution in



J. M. NICHOLS.

lished a store. This store like all the others was of the general merchandise type. The first distinctly one-department store in Rockville was a mill-



SAMUEL STROUSE.  
Born in Bavaria Sept. 20, 1820. Died Dec. 6, 1888.

in which they were engaged until the fire of 1870 destroyed their store on the North Side of the Square. The "Houghmann circle" came to Rockville with their father's family when he moved from the land on which he set that in 1820, a half mile south of town. He went into business in 1830, the firm being Noel & Houghmann. Later he kept the "Rockville House" which stood on the corner now occupied by the Rice & Co. building. In 1851 he bought the hotel, which stood on the present site of the Parke hotel, and kept this tavern for twelve years. Later well known milliners were Mrs. Lynch, Mrs. Gen. W. Collins and Miss Mary Bullen.

In 1841 J. M. Nichols started a tin shop, not the first one, however, as Floridius Cox had undertaken this business some time before, but had left town before Mr. Nichols came. Samuel N. Baker, who established a



JACOB STROUSE.

Parke County engaged in big transactions is not to be doubted. The pork packing and mercantile business down the river evidently involved enterprises of considerable magnitude. I



E. L. McVANE.

Parke County was established in 1853, by General Geo. K. Steele and Pezaha R. Hinrich in connection with Messrs. Broekery and Lovings, of Cleveland, Ohio. The safe, weighing 6,100 pounds, was hauled on a wagon from Terre Haute, twelve yoke of oxen and several men being required for the task. The bank began business on the East Side, but in 1853 was moved to the Harris building, where the Doolley Hardware store is now located. It was an entirely new organization which took charge in 1855. The Eastern men, not being in harmony with the Western stockholders withdrew, and the home stockholders organized the Parke County bank. It continued as a State bank until 1861 when it became the First National Bank. The Parke County bank had a capital of \$100,000, the National bank, \$25,000. General Steele was president of both banks, retiring in





1871. In 1864 the capital was increased to \$150,000, and in 1870 to \$200,000. In 1877 the affairs of this bank were closed and a new organization perfected with a capital of \$100,000; J. M. Nichols became president and K. E. McNamee, cashier. Ten years later it was again re-organized with Samuel T. Catlin, president, and P. H. Nichols, cashier. At the death of Mr. Catlin Mr. Nichols became president and A. T. Brockway, cashier. Mr. H. Case has continued to serve as vice-president since the last organization.

The Parke Banking company was organized in 1873 by Alfred K. Stark, John H. Tate and David Conlter. Two years later Mr. Conlter retired and the business was conducted by Mr. Stark and Mr. Tate until 1880, when the latter resigned as cashier to go into business at Omaha, Neb. Fred H. Stark succeeded Mr. Tate as cashier. The growth of the business of this bank during the next ten years was so great that the proposition to reorganize it with an extended list of stockholders was quickly accepted by local capitalists of the County, and it was re-organized as the Parke State Bank. Its present officers are A. H. Stark, president, William J. White, vice-president, Geo. C. Miller, cashier.

Both Hockville banks in volume of business and in every feature that defines good banking are classed among the first banks of the State.

General Steele upon selling his store at Mansfield in 1840, came to Hockville, where he embarked in business with Aaron Hann. They conducted a general store in the frame building which stood until removed to be replaced in 1870 by the Presbyterian church. The last business conducted there was a meat shop, I think by a young man—Ed Reynolds. The building was then in bad repair, and was still known as the Steele Corner.

One of the most remarkable of Hockville business men was Henry Hargrave. This energetic, sturdy and successful Englishman came to Hockville in 1841. He was a shoemaker and began business as such on the North Side of the Square. Within five years he had added a large stock of factory made boots and shoes to his business as a shoemaker and harness maker, which by that time employed many men. Then came the fire and the loss of most of his store. While the buildings on the North Side were yet burning he hired men to quarry the stone and make the brick for a three-story building. The fire occurred in September. Before Christmas the new building was up. In the meantime he had erected tenement houses in various parts of town, and in every way possible he devoted himself to the upbuilding of the community. His estimable wife, Hannah Hargrave, also went into active business, and for years before her death conducted a large millinery establishment.

O. J. Innis was another of Hockville's enterprising business men, whose activities were of a public-spirited nature. He came to Parke County to clerk in one of the stores at Hockville. Then he came to Hockville and engaged in various lines of business. He built Innis block after the North Side fire. At that time he was agent for the American Express Co., and was the first express agent in Parke County. He was succeeded by Charles M. Hinnichell, who started in the jewelry business here in 1873, and he by W. N. Carlele. Mr. Carlele began working for the express company and was a first class years of age, in 1868. He also did a

transfer business, which was quite large while he was yet a boy. He became express agent in 1884, and continued in that capacity until two years

he and J. M. Nichols went with an ox team in 1840. Mr. Shackelford's store was on the North Side, and was destroyed with most of his stock in

1881, where he resided until his death. Mr. Shackelford was one of the most intellectual of all of Hockville's business men, a good writer and a public



THE NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, DESTROYED BY FIRE NOVEMBER 10, 1906.

ago, when he was succeeded by Clarence Harrison. Barton W. Shackelford, who was a step-son of Persha E. Harris and

the fire of 1870. He built the present Whipple Dry Goods company building and engaged in business there until about 1877. Then he op-

speaker of more than ordinary ability.

Francis H. Whipple and A. C. Bates, long prominent in the business and social life of Hockville, came in 1841. The former conducted a dry goods store on the East Side, adjoining the drug store established by Mr. Bates on the Parke bank corner. Both were one-story frame buildings, a picture of which is printed elsewhere. Mr. Whipple continued in business until the fire of 1871 destroyed his store building. He then retired. His son, Francis H. Whipple, Jr., who clerked in his father's store, afterwards went into the dry goods business with Z. T. Overman. The firm of Whipple & Overman was one of the best known in Parke County. Upon the death of Mr. Overman in 1861, Mr. Whipple continued the business until his death in 1881, since which time the business has been continued as the Whipple Dry Goods Co. Frank Whipple will long be remembered in Parke County for every quality that defines a perfect gentleman.

Hockville had two drug stores in the sixties—A. C. Bates and the Stark Brothers—Alfred K. and D. W. The latter's store was on the North Side. However, before that time the store was on the East Side; it was established by Isaac H. Coffin and a partner named Cloud. Alfred K. Stark began clerking in this store when he was seventeen. Upon the completion of Innis block Mr. Bates moved into the room now occupied by T. L. Johnson. William H. Ott and W. H. Fry established a drug store on the East Side in the early seventies, a



F. R. WHIPPLE.

grew to manhood in Hockville, embarked in the dry goods business upon his return from California, where

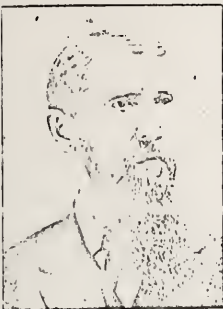
and the Shackelford could mine near Williams Creek, which he conducted until he left for St. Joseph, Mo., in





HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PARKE COUNTY.

store which was afterwards purchased by the Hutchinson Brothers, A. M. and William. The latter when a boy began as a clerk for A. C. Bates, with whom he was associated for perhaps



D. W. STARK

ten years, during which time he acquired a knowledge of pharmacy better than can be obtained from the



W. B. GRAY

schools. He in turn became the tutor of Dick H. Hill, who is now proprietor of the business established by his father.

John Ott and John D. Price established a hardware and grocery store



JOHN HILL

on the North Side in the sixties. This business was afterwards acquired by David Baxter Ott and Malheur Boyd, and was for many years one of the largest in the County. It subsequently

became the Ott Hardware Company, and was conducted by D. H. B. J. and W. C. Ott. William H. Overman and A. R. McMurry were long associated together in business in Rockville. Mr. Overman came here about the close of the Civil War to manage the business which was begun in a large new frame building on the southeast corner of the square. This building had a hall above it known as Washington hall. It was destroyed when the South Side was burned July 1, 1871. The store was then moved to the new brick building in the town now occupied by Tenenue & Chapman. Here Overman & McMurry conducted a large business, but in the meantime, E.



A. R. McMURRY.

C. McMurry had acquired his father's interest in the store. Mr. Overman retired about 1881, H. B. Butler succeeding him, the firm becoming McMurry & Butler.

Before the war Rockville was considered a cosmopolitan town for a "salicy" - a suitable thing when one considers the established custom of loan making. William Pimich was the name of the baker who came here at least ten years ahead of the times. He did not remain long in business, and it was not until 1850 that Rockville entered upon its era of bakeries. Geo. E. Spang established one on the West Side that year.

James Lambert, Jr., had a grocery store on the North Side in the sixties, which he afterwards moved to the Myers corner, and sold to Froum Allen. The Myers corner was the home of North Myers, who kept boarders, and at one time had a grocery store. The west side lower floor was a store room. It was destroyed by fire in the winter of '81-'82, and the ground purchased by the Rockville Opera House Company.

John Sunderland had a dry goods store where the Fryberger building stands. A. K. Stark is positive that it was in a two-story brick building. My impression of the place, though that of a boy five years old, is a small frame building. It was then the post-office with Judge Potts as postmaster.

William H. Harding, who was in the dry goods business for more than twenty years, came in the fifties. He was for a time associated with Greenbury Ward on the East Side, where he had a big store at the time of the fire in 1872. He afterwards conducted business in the National Bank Building. Mr. Harding then moved to the Ward farm, where he lived for several years and then again became a resident of Rockville. He was one of the best known men of the county. Stephen Slavens and George Inge,

both of Portland Mills, came to Rockville in the sixties. The latter was Sheriff for two terms, '61 to '65. They conducted a store awhile on the East Side. Mr. Slavens then went in busi-

ness with James Meclan. The latter was also township trustee. Joseph Craft had a jewelry store - perhaps the first in Rockville - several years before he enlisted in the Fourteenth Indiana, and died on Chert Mountain in 1861. Ed Thomas in the sixties had a large jewelry store in the east building of the North Side, where the big fire started. William Alexander repaired watches and had a small stock of jewelry on the East Side, and various other places. Harton & Hummalt came in 1873. Their first store was in the front room of J. L. Upp's studio, afterwards in the room below. Frank M. Hall came about the same time. His store was in a frame building about where the Colonial restaurant is now located.



WILLIAM H. HARDING.

A man by the name of Talus was Rockville's first photographer. He made pictures called "malignotypes" or "alvotypes." In the sixties William Geiger had a large gallery on the third floor of the Harris building. He sold to Emory Noel, a fine wing shot, whose pointer dog "Noel" was celebrated for his remarkable keenness of scent and training. Stanton Blackledge for a time made photographs in the building last your town down with Samuel Chesser's old blacksmith shop. It originally stood on the north end of the Spruce lot on Jefferson street. The lower floor was Dr. Blackledge's "shop." Dr. Blackledge was Rockville's first dentist.

Scott Bush and John Callender came to Rockville from Mansfield and went in business about where the Indes Notton Store is on the East Side. They had a large warehouse in connection with their business, which until recently was used by the Shannon & Havens Poultry company. Early dentists were, Dr. Blackledge and the McDown Brothers. All

Dr. W. N. Wirt, who came in 1875. Rockville's first "mangler" in business was E. J. Hughes. He came in town soon after the close of the war, and at once began the most stupendous methods of advertising ever known in Parke County. No man before or since advertised so extensively, and he caused everybody to all up and take notice. He paluted the front of his store room, which was about the center of the North Side, red, and you could go nowhere in the County without being reminded of the "Red Front," and "E. J. Hughes' Cheap Cash Store." The fire seriously hurt Mr. Hughes financially; but it did not cause him to let up for a day. A big three-story warehouse stood one square north of his store on York street, opposite N. W. Cunningham's livery stable. Into this Mr. Hughes moved and proceeded to paint the huge old building a vivid red. There he conducted business for a time, but left Rockville about 1872. He was an enterprising citizen, and was not afraid to put money into the development of the town. He bought the forty acres owned by Russell Green, north of town, platted it into lots, and called it North Rockville, or "Hughes' Addition," but neither name stuck. It was called the "forty," and by that name is known to this day.

Ulfus Dooley has been in continuous business in the same line longer than any other Rockville business man. Soon after he came out of the army in 1861 he came to Rockville and entered a hardware store on the East Side with William Knowles and Samuel Magill. Mr. Knowles soon retired from the business and the firm became Magill & Dooley. After the East Side fire the store was moved to the building it now occupies. William McMillan and D. W. Stark had in the meantime acquired partnership, the



firm being McMillin, Stark & Dooley. Jesse B. Connolly with Mr. Dooley then bought the store, continuing the business as Dooley & Connolly. Mr. Connolly retired some years ago, when A. T. Dooley became a member of the firm, now known as the Dooley Hardware Co.

Phinan Allen, who previous to coming to Rockville was in business at Montezuma, established a grocery here in the late sixties. Mr. Allen was a true specimen of the type of business men of his time, dignified and gentlemanly in demeanor, yet warm-hearted and kindly. He retired in 1884, when he sold his store to William M. Thomson.

William N. Stevenson had a store in Parke County at Portland Mills previous to locating in Rockville in 1878. A feature of Mr. Stevenson's advertisement in the Rockville papers was a signature that became a sort of trade mark—Jeff C. Stevenson, Charles N. Stevenson, Frank E. Stevenson, Will D. Stevenson, Salesmen. "A less conscientious man than Mr. Stevenson might have added the name of Albert—but Albert was too young then to be a clerk. Mr. Stevenson was a pupil of that mercantile school which graduated such men as Chaimey Rose, Isaac J. Hillman, Pevinus E. Harris and many others like them, a man of strict integrity and unquestioned morality—a Christian gentleman. The business established by him in Rockville succeeded to his son, F. E. Stevenson, and is now conducted by his son, William D. Stevenson.

John L. Noel was long in business in Rockville on the South Side of the Square. Mr. Noel was a very prudent and economical business man, strictly honest in his dealings, and he

scription of Montezuma up-to-date. It no doubt fairly described the place at the time it appeared in the *Indiana Gazetteer* for 1824. The author was no doubt describing the town early in the year 1824, since nothing is said

Benson continued in the retail business after the decline of the Canal until he had rounded out forty years of active mercantile life. In Montezuma, with ten years of previous business at Rockville and Arlesburg. He

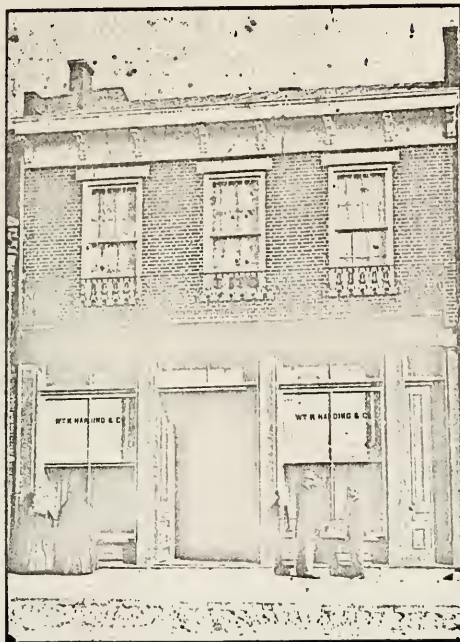
Lafayette, Indiana, and conducting a store of his own at Pogue, Vermillion County, since his retirement in 1849. His trade at Montezuma was quite large and he continued as one of the town's foremost business men for many years. He was born in Orange County, N. C., and at the age of 14 went to New York City, after which time he was entirely dependent on his own resources. His life was exemplary and he was always held in the highest esteem in the community where he finally located permanently.

George McDonald, who was one of the wisest kind commercial men in Indiana, began business as a grocer in Montezuma about 1818. He afterwards went "on the road" as a traveling salesman or "drummer," as they were then called, and was engaged in the calling for many years. During the Amity or "blue ribbon" movement, Mr. McDonald, who had been a "drinking man," signed the pledge and at once became one of the foremost men in the movement. Everywhere he went he was called on to make speeches, and his eloquent pleading caused hundreds of men to sign the pledge. I. H. Young went in Montezuma in 1851 to clerk for Mr. McDonald, but soon afterwards returned to enter the dry goods business with Aquila Justice. Mr. Young sold his part of the business, and for three years was bookkeeper at Meva Mills. He returned to Montezuma and engaged in the grocery and boot and shoe business. He was for many years postmaster at Montezuma.

J. F. Stacy began buying grain in Montezuma in 1851. He had a warehouse with a capacity of 30,000 bushels. He continued for many years in active business, and died at an advanced age, after a life of exceptional activity. He helped build the New York & Erie, the Louisville & Nashville, Milwaukee & Superior, and was employed on the construction of the Indiana & Illinois Central railroad when he was attracted by the business prospect at Montezuma.

Morris Hughes and James Jacobs were two of Montezuma's most highly respected men. In the halcyon days of the town they were citizens of great importance to its welfare. Morris Hughes, although he was deprived of all his wealth in his old age, was by no means a failure when it comes in the real worth of a man; and it would be well indeed if his exemplary life as a citizen of that town was emulated by its citizens of today. James Jacobs for many years conducted a drug store in Montezuma. He was prominent in the affairs of the Republic, and served as a juror. An active part until he was quite old. He was at one time County Commissioner. Other firms and business men of the early and middle period of Montezuma were General Phiney; Tenbrook H. Fairbanks, Pratt, Trask, Joseph Stephenson, Sings and Harris, Chapin and Rishig, Peter Sharp, Walters and Thompson, Corwell, Davis & Co., Morris, Hadley & Co., Wm. A. Henderson, Christ and Davis, H. O. Jones, Alfred and very recently, John A. Hipps, W. H. Sylvester, and the firm of Stanley and Weaver of Annapolis had a branch store in Montezuma.

The first physician to locate in Montezuma was Dr. H. A. Jones. Any other country at this medical profession have practiced there and are mentioned elsewhere, among them Dr. B. F. Hudson now a nonagenarian and still practicing. In the early days, in fact until a very recent period, Montezuma had no professional men other than physicians, all the lawyers of the County residing at the County seat. However, the town had a num-



AN UP-TO-DATE STORE IN 1870—EAST SIDE SQUARE.

of a store. It was probably later in the year that Joseph M. Haynes established the first store in Montezuma, too late to get in the *Gazetteer*. He had a monopoly of the retail business for some time, when a man named Sewall started a store. His stock consisted of two bolts of calico and a barrel of whiskey.

Montezuma drifted along with a few stores and was more of a shipping point for other places in the County until 1850, when a very new who was put in this old bottle, scripturally speaking, for the Canal had come, and with it some of the most enterprising men who have figured in the commercial history of Parke County.

Anticipating the building of the Canal, Col. Egbert M. Benson, who had been in business at Rockville and Arlesburg, formed a partnership with John G. Davis, then Clerk of Parke County, and opened a general merchandise business in 1840. This partnership was continued for seventeen years, during which time Mr. Davis was Clerk and then a member of Congress, so it is needless to say that Colonel Benson conducted the business without any assistance from his partner. It was a large and very flourishing business, too, growing into a wholesale buying and selling at the big warehouse on the Canal, 170 yards north of the present artesian well. This warehouse was managed by Septimus Vanlandingham, Colonel

debt honestly with everybody and was greatly admired and respected.

Judge Walter T. Donaldson was also in business at Rockville, as has already been related, before going to Montezuma to take advantage of the Canal. He was elected associate judge in 1848, served as county commissioner, and in 1844 was elected Representative of Parke County. He had retired from business long before his death, and was known far and wide as one of Parke County's grand old men. He was born in Clark County, Kentucky, Aug. 22, 1804. At the age of 73 Judge Donaldson, who had been a widower for many years, married Mrs. Julia A. Russell, one of Parke County's pioneer women. The marriage ceremony was performed in a grave near Mrs. Husaell's home and was witnessed by a large congregation of friends.

E. G. Wilson, who was for forty years one of Montezuma's most enterprising citizens, began business as a clerk for Benson & Davis. After some years service he had acquired a thorough knowledge of business and had accumulated sufficient capital to embark in an enterprise of his own direction. In 1850 he and his brother started a general store in Montezuma, continuing the partnership until 1861. Mr. Wilson was for many years one of the best known of the successful merchants of the county.

J. N. Ireland, after clerking in a grocery store in New York City and



JOHN L. NOEL.

acquired considerable wealth. His benefactions after his retirement from business demonstrated that he had the welfare of humanity and of his community at heart.

The foregoing is a summary of Rockville's business men and mercantile institutions previous to a date too recent for detailed description, above it would be manifestly impossible to take up in this manner all of the later individuals and firms.

MONTEZUMA.

"Montezuma"—"A small village in Parke County, situated on a beautiful bluff on the east bank of the Wabash river, 7 miles from Rockville. This place has the advantage of steam navigation, and bids fair to become a place of importance. It contains 40 inhabitants, one tavern, and several merchandises."

Perhaps you have observed the quotation marks, but if not, please know at once that the above is not a de-





lar of good mush-lane, and during the war could boast of the only horse team in the county. Among the members of note were John Naylor, James Davis, and later, Prof. Will Hine.

#### WARREN TOWNSHIP.

The busy marts of Warren township in the early days of Parke County all declined and then decayed with the exception of Moscow, and in that town there is not a business now that is at all related to that of the old days, for Mecca, too, had died before the mines and clay plants came to give it the name. Arundelburg was one of the earliest trading points in the County. The mill, the "ditch house," the big store of Patterson, Stillman & Co., perhaps did more business than any

Hudnut and Lyford, became quite a trading point during the fifteen years of canal navigation. On the 15th of May, 1850, the big warehouse, 40 x 80, which was long a landmark, was ignited by W. G. Crabbe. It was afterwards sold to Yonimus & Smith, and finally sold to John Lawry.

A. & J. M. Lyons started in the general merchandise business near the big warehouse in 1851. They put in a stock costing \$7,000, and did a big business. W. G. Crabbe bought this store in 1855, and in connection with Isaac Tollman did a thriving business.

This town, which began to decline and was almost dead in 1871, took on new life when the railroad came. Messrs. Neff & Marley, Lake & Co., and Morely & Lake at different times con-

ded that honor with him. He lived to an advanced old age and was both modest and gentlemanly in his appearance and demeanor. He never was a bully.

#### BRIDGETON TOWNSHIP.

Bridgeton as a business point dates from the very beginning of Parke County, and it also has the honor of being the first point at which Isaac J. Stillman embarked in business. He built the mill known as the Lockwood Mill at Bridgeton in 1823, and for a time sold goods there. A distillery was also one of the industries of the new settlement, and from the consequences of its output the place was at first called "Sodom." Its reputation for honorably or perhaps, in-

his son, George D. Crooks, who became its proprietor about thirty years ago.

Daniel Throck and Anderson Jacks, both veterans of the Fourteenth Indiana, established stores in Bridgeton after returning from the army. Both were in business there for twenty-five years or more.

Thina Allen made wagons in Bridgeton at an early date, continuing down to 1873 or '74. Frank Gates and John McQuade had sawmills there in the late sixties and early seventies. Coombes & White conducted an extensive sawmill in the eighties. A cooperative co-ventury was instituted in the eighties. It passed into the hands of Daniel Webster, who con-



THE MANFIELD MILL.

This picture shows the mill after its rebuilding by the Tobins.

store in the County in the flat boating era. But when the canal failed the decline of Arundelburg set in. True such men as James Russell, who conducted the pork packing establishment and a store there in the early seventies, tried to keep Arundelburg on the map, but the change in transportation facilities and the general use of steam instead of water power were forces that could not be successfully combated.

Moscow had one big business conducted by Alexander McCrindle and Samuel Lawry. His greater mill and factory enterprise, however, belong to another department of this sketch, and will be given there.

#### FORDA TOWNSHIP.

The early business life of Florida township was confined to Roseville, Clinton Locks and Nova. Roseville is a comparatively new town, as it was not "on the map" at all until the building of the E. & C. railroad in 1849. It was not much of a town until ten years later when the mines, which subsequently made it a town of much importance in the County, were opened.

I have already stated that Chauncey Hays, Captain Brooks and Moses Hobbs embarked in mercantile business in connection with their mill in 1840. As early as 1825 Dodge Wedding established a second store there, and in partnership with Mr. Bridgman conducted a pork packing business, shipping their product in New Orleans on that route.

Clinton Locks, afterwards known as

deducted a store at Clinton Locks. Hudnut & Co. purchased the warehouse in 1878, and for a time did a business there. Then a big stove factory was put up, the main building being 75 x 80 feet, with a stove about 24 x 312 feet and saw shed 21 x 34 feet. For a time a cooper shop was operated in connection with the stove factory, but all these enterprises ceased with the exhaustion of Lake timber.

Nova had a tavern at an early date, and several stores at different times during the canal period, but none of very much importance.

#### ROSEVILLE'S FIRST BUSINESS MAN.

William Bouchamp was one of the first merchants. If not the first, in Roseville. His store was on the east side of Main street. He was later postmaster, and John E. Harebarger, who furnishes this data, thinks he was the second postmaster of Roseville. The first postmaster, who served during the war, was Frank Hill.

Doty, Hill and Brothers had a stock of general merchandise on the west side of Main street during the war. From 1858 to 1871 Newcome and Hixson conducted a store on the west side of Main street. From 1863 to about 1870 Jerry Deal did an extensive cargo business. His specialty was flour barrels. Jerry Deal was a noted man in Parke County during the pioneer period. He was not only the "head man" in this County, but he was considered to be the best man in considerable adjoining territory, as he invariably whipped everybody who contest-

ed, did not last very long, however, and it may be truthfully said that for eighty years that community has ranked with the best in the County.

Nathaniel Smeek was the first man to establish and maintain a store at Bridgeton. The next was that of Muligan and Ketchum. The latter sold out to a man named Searing. Muligan and Searing continued the store for two years when Searing retired from the firm, probably to deal in real estate, as he called the town of Bridgeton, so called because of a rude bridge that was constructed across the Riveron—perhaps the first bridge in the County. About this time Smeek and McFarland went in business together. Mr. Smeek was in business in Bridgeton at various times for more than fifty years.

In 1856 James Crooks, who was already known as a very successful physician concluded to locate in Bridgeton, and moved from a tract of land he had purchased in Riveron township to the town where he lived until his death. At that time a physician of any consequence had to carry a considerable stock of apothecary articles in his "shop" as the little houses usually adjoining the residences of physicians were called. It was a small step from this stock to that of a drug store, and it was natural that it should soon be taken. Dr. Crooks was both physician and merchant, and he had his business in Bridgeton he had an interest in a large store at Brazil. The store established by him is still conducted by

duced it for a short time before it ceased operation.

Upon the completion of the E. & C. railroad Samuel T. Catlin and Thomas Harsbarn built the warehouse still standing and used by Pence and Pence at Catlin. Mr. Catlin bought grain at that place for many years. He was at one time associated with "Wild" and "Doc" Puetz in the grain buying business. James Hay built the large store building in the early sixties, the second story of which is now occupied by the Masonic lodge.

#### JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

If the mill at Mansfield was built in 1820, then that place stands next to Roseville in our early annals. It was a question of some uncertainty in 1840 whether Keely and Dicksen built their mill in 1820 or later, but not later than 1825. It is hardly probable that it was built in 1820; still there is evidence to support this date. The postoffice was established in 1825.

General George K. Steele owned a store at Mansfield in 1838, and next year he bought the mill. He conducted both store and mill until 1840, when he moved to Rockville. General Steele sold his store to Humph & Halender. James Parlow had a store at Mansfield a little later, which he sold to John H. Mosser. Elias Kemper began business in 1840, Calvin Pruett and Joseph S. Cole were in business at Mansfield.

After General Steele the Mansfield mill was owned and run by Milo Goodins, Tony and Hamilton, James Murphy, Jacob Tobin and the present



owners. Mansfield's chief industry besides the mill was the wagon making and blacksmith shop of John Handley. He was succeeded in this business by Mathew G. Watson. In 1838 Jacob J. Hendrix, who had been working for James P. Ticknor at Rockville, established both wagon and carriage shop. Mr. Hendrix left his business for four years while he served with gallantry in the both Indian battles—Captain Ed Lilly—participating in more than twenty battles and skirmishes. He was one of Wilson's raiders, and was with this command when it captured Jefferson Davis.

Some of the best physicians of the county have practiced at Mansfield. Doctors. Sartwell, Hitt, Black, Duly, Lloyd and Farrow. Dr. Lloyd was the father of Wallace J. Lloyd, (long in business in Rockville,) who was born in Mansfield.

CECUM TOWNSHIP.

Bellmore's business beginning was in 1820, when William Ayclott started a blacksmith shop about a half mile north of the present town. A little later a blacksmith shop was set up on ground now within the present limits of Bellmore, and soon a few buildings were erected close by it. When John Collins, etc., came in Union township from Massachusetts, he suggested that the cabin north of the State road be called Northampton and those south of the road Southampton in kind remembrance of those towns of his native State. The place was known, however, as Northampton, and this name still figures in real estate transactions involving the original plat of the town. When the petition to establish a post office reached Washington it was found that there was already a Northampton in Indiana. Another name had to be substituted. "The name Bellmore," says Beadle's history, "is said to have arisen from the following circumstances. A Mr. Moore, at that time a resident of the bandlet, had some daughters whom General Steele, a guest of Mr. Moore, greatly admired. The general one day said to his host, "This town ought to be called Bellmore (Belle-Moore) in honor of your daughter." It was so named."

William Thornton built the first store in Bellmore about 1823. Previous to that time William Alexander conducted a tavern, or inn. Isaac Wampler afterwards bought it and in 1825 or '31 sold to Moore and Snow. Moore and Snow built a steam grist mill and a saw mill and also a store, which they conducted. Later George Cole bought out Moore and Snow. Mr. Cole enlisted in the army and was reported missing after one of the battles. He was never seen by any of his comrades again, and was never heard of by any one who knew him at Bell-

more. He no doubt sleeps in one of the thousands of graves marked by the pathetic word, "Unknown." Jesse Parlow, James Breckenridge and Richard L. Studer were connected with the early business of Bellmore. Abraham Collins was the first merchant of Hollandburg, which is a much later town than Bellmore. He built a small room 10 x 21, and cor-

smith shop and two stores when this writer first saw it in the early seventies. William O. Phillips, father of the Phillips Brothers, who were long in business at Madison, sold goods at Parkville for over fifteen years, and was postmaster in 1822. Parkville was also familiarly known as "Hancock," but why I have never been able to find out, as his citizens

when William Pickard and his son John, built a log store; and singularly enough it was a drug store. This was at Hollandburg. About the same time at Annapolis was first settled, and efforts were made to combine the places; but neither would yield. Annapolis soon outstripped Hollandburg and Bloomfield, and after the name was changed. The first store in Annapolis was started by Thomas Woolly. The next was established by William Maris, John Moulder and Aaron Murk. Then Annapolis started on a career of exceptional business activity, and in the fifties it was one of the best towns in the County. No community of its size ever exerted stronger influence on the politics of the County as did Annapolis from 1855 to 1870. Samuel T. Emery was a very active and enterprising man. He conducted a store, kept hotel, and worked at politics with an effectiveness that placed him in a position that would now-days be called that of boss of Parke County—at least that of the Republican party. William Stanley was perhaps the biggest business man of Annapolis, and he remained at the head of his large establishment for many years. Besides his mercantile establishments it had a number of industries which will be considered elsewhere.

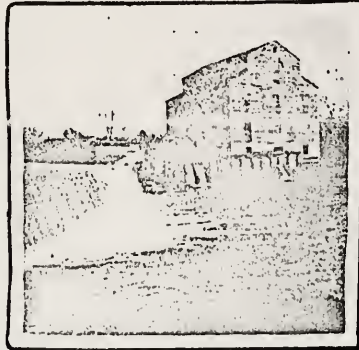
Prior Wright established a store at Rockport after the destruction of his store at the Narrows. This business is mentioned elsewhere.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

Howard was, as has been stated, a good business center during the canal period. Among its earliest merchants were James W. Bosdick and Harlan Harvey. At that time it had two large dry goods stores, two warehouses, and some smaller stores and workshops.

Henry Durham started Myvalna some time in the fifties by erecting a blacksmith shop. He afterwards conducted a store there. Messrs. Atkinson and Stout of one time owned separate stores. In 1880 Myvalna had besides its stores, two blacksmith shops, broom handle and picket fence factory, the factory, aplian supply shop, a wagon shop, saw and planing mill and a photograph gallery.

Lodi was something of a town before Dr. Waterman located there in 1857. Its name was changed to Waterman in his honor when he succeeded in reestablishing a pork packing industry and a large general store in both of which he had an interest. Among the men who were in business at Waterman was Oliver Laboretto, who conducted a store there for many years. In 1843 K. H. Wright and L. C. Davis erected a large flouring mill. The place then had two dry goods stores, a grocery and a drug store, a saw mill and two blacksmith shops.



PORTLAND MILLS.

The mills at Roselle, Rockport and Arvinsburg were similar buildings.

ried a stock of perhaps \$2000. This was in 1825, while the plank road was still in use. The Collins family gave the town its name in honor of a Baptist preacher in Kentucky whom they admired. His name was Holland. Harvey Connely built a blacksmith shop in the plank road days. L. D. McEliver built and occupied the store which afterwards was long occupied by the well known firm of Wright and Stout.

GREENE TOWNSHIP.

Although Portland Mills was a thriving business point in the early days not much of its business was transacted in Parke County, as most of the town is in Putnam. Its people have always had a more divided allegiance than any community in the County, as it is located in two Counties and four townships. The mill, however, which was its principal business asset, is in Greene township. Samuel Hart and Adam Sellers had a big store on the Parke County side of "Main street" in the early days of Portland Mills. Heaton Stevens and George Inge, who later went to Rockville to engage in business, also had a general store in Parke County. Parkville once did a thriving business; it had a wagon shop, a black-

smith shop and two stores when this writer first saw it in the early seventies. William O. Phillips, father of the Phillips Brothers, who were long in business at Madison, sold goods at Parkville for over fifteen years, and was postmaster in 1822. Parkville was also familiarly known as "Hancock," but why I have never been able to find out, as his citizens

NARROW CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Salmon Laak built his mill at the Narrows in 1820, and embarked in the pork packing business as soon as the settlers began raising hogs. He shipped flour and pork on flatboats to New Orleans.

Prior Wright established the first store in the township in 1820. He did a thriving business until 1817, when his store and the Laak Mill were swept away by the great flood on New Year's morning of that year.

The second store was opened by Thomas T'achatt on Section 10, about the center of the township, in 1820. George Grimes had a store at Husck's Mill in 1848; and a little later Miles Hatcliff had a store at Husck's Mill. James Moore and George Wilkins opened a store at Wilkins' Mill in 1853. A large grango store was conducted by John T. Lindgren during the height of the grango movement. The place was called Grangoburg, but is now known as Grango Corner.

PENN TOWNSHIP.

The first commercial venture in Penn township was made in 1820,













they were in business there, Dewey's Mill was some distance above Mecca in the early days, but not a trace of it was to be seen forty years ago.

The above completes the industries propelled by water so far as I have been able to learn, we can not consider the inland industries, and a period when home-made articles were used almost exclusively by people of this county—good honest commodities, very different from the shoddy stuff now on the market of today.

Seventy years ago Rockville knew employment to many more mechanics than are here today; perhaps more than can be found in the county at this time. First in order of consideration should be the most ancient of all trades—that of pottery. Samuel S. Baker established a pottery on Leatherwood below the mill on that creek in 1830. He made "red ware," that is ware made of common yellow clay and glazed with red lead. He burned a few kilns on Leatherwood, which he decided to move to Rockville. He had not been here long when a "journey-man" potter from Ohio came along and told him about stoneware; Mr. Baker could make the ware, but what about the clay? It then occurred to him that he had seen clay like that described by the journey-man, exposed when excavating for one of the mill dams on Leatherwood. The clay was tested and proved to be the very best of clay for stoneware. A kiln was built that would burn a clay to a "stone body," and the manufacture of stoneware began. Samuel S. Baker died in 1840; the business was continued by the Baker Brothers, James H. and John W., Samuel N. and Thomas H., but in 1862, John W. was shot out of it, losing his leg at Fredricksburgh. James H. retired from this firm in 1872, and built a pottery of his own in the north part of town. His son, George H. Baker, was associated with him in this business.

James H. Baker also established a pottery at Portland Mills in 1855, but after burning a few kilns he was compelled to discontinue the pottery on account of inferior fire clay. Enameling and glazing was done by Joseph Spangler, whose factory stood on south Market street, just north of the residence of Mrs. Mary Hunt. It was built on the west side of the hollow that began at Michigan street, and the depression of the hollow formed the basement or "power house" where horses operated a tread mill. The factory was a large building. It carried wood, spin yarn and wool and dyed cloth. Colors were generally made from herbs and the hulls of walnuts. Alfred K. Stark recalls that about the first money he earned was for burnt hulls sold to Mr. Spangler.

Until a comparatively recent date the old shops of Cummings and Adkinson stood just west of the present house of Charles Aydelott on High street. Perry Cummings of revered memory, is known to every intelligent native of Parke County as a minister of the gospel, and few will remember him as Rockville's first and longest hatter. He made hats and employed three men. His principal assistant was Alex Harper, a mulatto, whom Mr. Cummings had bought as a slave in Virginia, and gave him his freedom. Alex worked faithfully and saved enough money to buy his wife, "Aunt Nancy," who also became a freewoman. After working for Mr. Cummings, Alex Harper set up business for himself, east of the present Parke Stone bank building. Robert Mulholland also

made hats on the southwest corner of the public square.

Nathan Adkinson made fan mills for cleaning wheat in the part of the building allotted to him. The old sign read "Cummings & Adkinson," but they were not business partners.

Quite an extensive tobacco shop was conducted by Thomas Wright. He had five "run of presses," making plug and twist tobacco and cigars. His cigars sold for ten cents a dozen, except his famous "export" brand which retailed at 2-1/2 cents each. This cigar was known as the "Cigarette," and was made from imported tobacco. The surplus stock was sold, "bread-water," an expression then in use to designate goods taken small on flat loads.

Three saddle shops were conducted in the forties. That of Mark J. Meadman, which was located where

dence of his son Edward and daughter, Miss Mary Lambert now stands. Mr. Lambert came to Rockville from Virginia in 1812 with the late John O.H. He was afterwards township trustee, and the records made by him are as perfect specimens of penmanship as can be found in the State.

Heben Kendall came in 1838, starting his shop in a log building that stood on the National Bank corner. Vincent P. Bondel, a fine workman, who was also a carpenter, was employed there by Mr. Kendall, who afterwards built a much more extensive shop where T. E. Gaebler's marble shop now stands. Mr. Kendall made all kinds of furniture, having a complete system of lathes and tools for joining. He also made coffins. After the fire he built a large three story

store. He afterwards established a cabinet shop in Plattville.

Before 1850 there were four tanneries or "tan yards" in and about Rockville. Three of them were within the present corporate limits of the town. James Strain's was on the lot now known as "Hugley Park." John Alexander's was just west of Joseph A. Britton's residence, and Matthew Vance's was on Howard Avenue where the brick residence of W. H. Overton built in 1860 stands. An interesting related the tannery established by Robert McEwen was located near the home of Mrs. Margaret Nye.

Emo John Baker made chairs at a very early date and discontinued this industry to take up his other trade, that of painter. J. B. Hunt, father of O. J. Hunt conducted a chair shop on ground that is now the intersection of Howard street and Howard Avenue (in Howard Street).

Two pork houses were busy during the season suitable for packing pork. McMurphy & McMurtry, Isaac J. Stillman and others of the old time merchants conducted this business at different times.

Tollars were at one time so numerous that it was a common saying: "The town is full of drunken tollars on 'Blue Monday.'" Blue Monday designated the frame of mind of the proprietors of the tinner shops when their "hours" all got drunk on Sunday and "sobered-up" on Monday—entering up involving one day's loafing. Hannah Burks, Samuel Fisher, Henry Ross and later P. W. Dinwiddie were proprietors of the tinner shops.

Blacksmithing was carried on by John Linkewiler, whose shop was at the corner of College street and Howard Avenue; Robert Buschraugh who had a large brick shop with three forges where the Methodist church now stands; Johnson S. White, whose shop was on the site of George Miller's residence, and Captain Webb, who had a shop on High street opposite the old Rogers residence. About 1865 John Aydelott came from Bellmore and established a large blacksmith and wagon shop at the corner of High and Virginia streets.

Wagons were made in an early day by Robert Buschraugh, who conducted the blacksmith shop as above stated. James S. Hozeza had a shop at the corner of High and College streets, where he continued to work until the early eighties. James I. Ticknor was at the head of one of the largest wagon and carriage shops in the State, which he conducted until about 1868. His shop at first stood on the ground now occupied by Shoup'sivery stable, where wagons, carriages and buggies of a superior grade were built. The iron work was done in a shop to the rear of the twenty story main building (now used by Link and Oliver) on the south side, where it was burned in 1871 by William Paxton, whose cabinet shop was burned that year. The wood work, trimming and painting was done in his building. John Hinkle came later and established a shop in High street. He was also a fine workman.

George Hillard had a rooper shop on south Virginia street opposite the residence of Lee McMillin. He sold his shop and business in James Cassell's time, who came here from Monroeville in 1861. Mr. Corbino continued business there for about five years when he built a large shop on Pennsylvania street just west of the large old home now the residence of Henry Cox. Mr. Corbino and his son Daniel M. (Dutch) were both good cooper and worked with the force of men employed in the extensive business which it grew into before the de-



ROBEN KENDALL.  
Born in Pennsylvania 1820; Died May 11, 1901.

the residence of Moses Ella and Ida Corbino stands, employed five or six men. One hand devised himself exclusively to the making of side-saddles, since our grandmothers would have always ridden if seen riding outside. General John J. Meacham's shop stood on the east end of the lot now owned by John Linberger. General Meacham employed five hands and was himself a master workman. Jacob Widdall's shop was on the east side of the square.

Cabinet makers were the men who made the beautiful old furniture which a subsequent generation discarded and would now swap their present furniture for—far one for the old, and give exorbitant "spot" besides. Joseph Lambert was one of the first and one of the best of Rockville's splendid ex-not makers. His shop stood on the lot where the real-

brick building on the east side on ground now occupied by the Harrison building. Here he continued in the furniture and undertaking business. He was the first undertaker who had a hearse in Parke County. Mr. Kendall remained in active business until his death in 1901, when for a time the business was continued by his sons, William and Harry J. Kendall. William Paxton began as a cabinet maker on the south side in the fifties, and was in business for about twenty-five years. Joseph Chauce started a cabinet shop in a building on West York street, but did not long continue there, as he embarked in a more extensive business in 1867. This shop was afterwards owned by William Hinkedger, and then made into a church by the Catholic emigration. William Meacham had a cabinet shop on Ohio street where he made excellent tur-



# HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PARKE COUNTY.

time of our home industries. Obediah Myers had a coopering one mile north of town on the Narrows of Sugar Creek road, where he made barrels until he was nearly 80 years old.

A circumstance, historical in its nature should here be related. When James S. Rogers made the wagon to be taken to California by Rockville's "Iron Shavers," he had a son named William from whom Mr. White bought the first one in a peculiar manner designed for the hard usage of three thousand miles, and these wagons, of the thousands driven across the plains in 1849, were the only wagons to make the journey without "fire trouble" or break down.

Charleson Britton, Julius Egbert, Robert Christian, William L. McMillin, John and Mark Bushong were early carpenters, who frequently cut their own lumber with "saw-pigs." Most of the heavy timbers for the old Adamsburg bridges were sawed in this manner by Britton and Egbert. The above named men built all of the old-act frame houses in Rockville. In the lifetime William Humphreys and William L. McMillin, Jr. were young carpenters who had the advantage of recent inventions in the way of tools, machine-made nails and lumber ready to be dressed. Mr. Humphreys built many of the houses in Rockville erected in the fifties, among them the Walker place on High and Volzsee streets; the home of Allen Brokaw; the residence of Levi Sidwell and the residence of the late Judge White. He built the large frame structure on the southeast corner of the square known as the "Barnyard Building," and the three story brick woolen factory which stood on the present site of Holan's mill. He was succeeded by Isaac McMillan, who came to Rockville two years before the death of Mr. Humphreys in 1847. Mr. McMillan was the leading contractor and builder in the County for twenty years. Among the many monuments that stand to his credit are the finishing work of the Parke County court house, the remodeling of the former Presbyterian church, the Baptist church, Dr. Wirt's residence, and some of the buildings on the public square. Thomas Patton and James East were contractors and builders for several years after the war. George A. Woods assisted by his sons, William and Charles, and Pleasant Brown, did considerable building and carpenter work in and about Rockville. There were a number of excellent carpenters in the County in the fifties who built the many large two-story frame residences of that period, which speak of the prosperity of that generation. Among these were Henry Becker, John Burley, William and John Hargrave and Robert Harrison of Portland Mills; Robert Jerome of Holbrook; Thomas Lane, Adam Adams, Edward Moreland, William Fields and C. W. Freeman of Washington town ship.

Nash Hammond, Moore Smith, Thomas Boardman and John Richardson were the absentees of Rockville who conducted this important industry before the advent of factory made boots and shoes. They employed quite a number of hands.

Games were made on the south side of the square by Richard French an Englishman, whose riffs were wonderfully accurate. Jacob Strickler had a gunsmith shop at the Cross Roads four miles north of Rockville and Richard Inver's shop was at the mill. To this day the rifles made by these men are in use for squirrel and target shooting and within their range they can't be excelled for close workmanahip.

Ice was put up on Williams Creek near the Nowlingtown ford seventy-five years ago by Pleasant Morris, who had a large ice house there. He retained the shoring the summer. In 1857 when Coffin and Davis installed the first soda fountain in Rockville ice was put up on the hillside back of the old jail. The ice was procured from Williams Creek and packed in an excavation cut in the hillside.

The first meat market in Rockville was somewhat intermittent in its business activities. It was a temporary frame structure at the southwest corner of the court house yard. Bedwick or "Red" Noel operated it, and it was

same familiar. The first regular meat market was established by Henry Smith, who was succeeded by his sons, Thomas and Henry. George and Charles Myers started a second meat market immediately after they came home from the army in 1845. Henry Lee, who was in business forty years ago in the early seventies, and Glenon and Cronin in 1881.

Perhaps the largest manufacturing venture ever attempted in the County from its organization down to the opening of the clay industry, was the woolen factory at Rockville. It was begun in 1845 and finished at a cost of \$28,000. A three and a half story

Solon Ferguson, who had a saw mill a few miles northwest of Rockville, bought it. Mr. Ferguson in those days hunted his logs to the mill with ox teams. The business grew from year to year and has continued in the Ferguson family almost until this day the forty-year rule of its existence. It is now known as the Ferguson Lumber Company (Incorporated), owned by Mrs. Solon Ferguson, Walter S. and William L. Ferguson. The company does an extensive business in structural iron, cast and wrought iron, mill siles. Branch institutions are located at Montezuma and Howland.

Solon Ferguson was a man of forceful character—a man who in "practicing what he preached" was sufficiently aggressive. His religious and moral convictions were never swayed aside from motives of expediency or popularity. He was diligent in his business to the day of his death when he was instantly killed while working near the boiler of the mill which exploded on the 22nd of June, 1897, killing at the same time Edward Stranglin, son of Rev. Dudley Stranglin, and badly injuring Walter S. Ferguson.

Tenbrock, Magill and Company for a short while in the early seventies conducted the largest manufacturing business in the County. It was known as the stove factory, where stoves and heating were made from the fine oak timber, which up to that time had been little sought after. No less than forty men and boys were employed about the factory to say nothing if those engaged in hauling logs. It was a busy place indeed and was quite a factor in the town's prosperity; and when, one night in 1872, the cry of "fire" which had come to him a dreadful significance in Rockville, alarmed the people, followed by the word passed from lip to lip—"It is the stove factory!" the whole town turned out to save it. Men, women and children worked desperately, but to no avail. Stove making was never resumed; but it was replaced by a planing mill, saw mill and lumber yard. Associated with Mr. Tenbrock were William H. Hargrave and John T. Price. Then Mr. Hargrave and tenbrock Tenbrock operated the saw and planing mill and various changes were made in the proprietorship until it was bought by Henry Fickel and then by William H. Graham. Three years ago George L. Lunney bought a half interest in the business and since then it has been known as the Graham-Lunney Lumber Company. Everything in the line of building material and many finished articles, such as gates, crates, etc., are sold. Buying and shipping logs is an extensive part of the business.

A large grist mill was built in Rockville in 1855 by Moore and Miller. It was built on the side of the river, into which the Greenacato State road came into Rockville, and opposite the "mineral spring" which gushed its cool water from the low hillside. The water from this spring is supposed to have medicinal properties; but when a pond was needed for the mill it was used for supplying the water which augmented it, and when the pond was drained 30 years afterwards no trace of the spring could be seen. Isaac J. Stillman, O. J. Ingle, J. M. Nichols, Wm. H. Thomson, James McEwen, Elizabeth Brothers, John F. Walker, Robert Inman, Robert Elnorharge, James Russell, Andrew and William Robinson, and others whom I cannot recall, at different times either owned or operated "the mill." It was always called "the mill" by Rockville boys to whom it was an unceasing source of interest. To have



ISAAC McMILLAN.

Born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, March 14, 1820. Member of 1st Regiment Arkansas Cavalry, C. S. A. Died Parke County, Indiana, January 4, 1911.

casualty for him to come to town before daylight on days following the slaughter of a beef. At dawn on such occasions he would blow loud and long blasts on a tin horn, whereupon

brick building, 30 x 80, was put up on the present site of Rohan's mill and equipped with the latest machinery then used for weaving woolen goods. This enterprise was financed by J. M. Nichols, William M. Thomson and James H. McEwen, but before it began operation the latter died (1868). Experienced weavers from Massachusetts factories were placed in charge, and the very best quality of cloth was turned out; but strange as it may seem, the very excellence of this output brought about the ruin of this, as it did all other like factories which produced lowest priced cloth. They were not equipped for the manufacture of the shoddy goods, which soon after the advent of the Rockville factory were put on the market in such a manner as to be in close competition with the real article, but as this is not a discourse on political economy I leave the subject by stating the facts. Our factory, like practically all of our home industries of a by-gone day, has long been a very a memory. And in remembrance it should be here related that on New Year's night, 1868, before the machinery had been placed in the new factory, it was the scene of one of the most notable social events in our County's history—a grand ball in honor of the return of the soldier boys who by that time were nearly all home from the war.

In 1867 Joseph Chance established the first planing mill in Parke County. He conducted it three years and then



JAMES S. HOIBIER.

the people who wanted meat would seize their buckets and proceed to market. Later the spectacle of Hanso Astery in his wagon and the sound of his bell as he drove about the streets of Rockville, selling "ram, lamb, sheep meat, and mutton," be







called it anything but "the mill" would have lowered the dignity and importance which it possessed as being the biggest thing in town. It was itself destroyed by fire in 1881, after having been a source of financial destruction to almost everybody who had anything to do with it. Why this mill, located "off and on" and not so early in its history had a railroad built directly to its doors, was not profitable was always a marvel to those who considered the question.

It was, therefore, the opinion of many of the people of Rockville, when the proposition of constructing the Holton Brothers, E. H. Calvin and George W., to build a mill here was broadcast that the venture would prove no better than the other mill; but the money was subscribed to purchase the site and the Holtons erected their splendid brick mill in 1838. However the Holton Brothers were millers "in the manner born," and their mill has proved wonderfully successful. Connected with it is a large and perfectly equipped elevator, and there are mills and elevators in other parts of the county at Mansfield, Merce, West Union, Mountzema, Montezuma, Hudson and Marshall. Associated with them are Horace Heller and Charles O. Seybold, who have charge of the mills at Mansfield and Marshall.

Before the war Samuel N. Baker engaged for a time in the manufacture of stone pumps at his potter shop, which stood on the east end of the lot occupied by the residence of Charles H. Baker. The machine made for making the tubular sections of the pumps was afterwards adapted to the making of drain tile on a small scale—a suggestion to Mr. Baker from John Ott and Harrison Anderson, who took most of the first output of old-fashioned "W. B. McKay" made the brick for the court house and "barke hotel."

An industry, much more extensive than our people realize, is that conducted by Shannock & Haven. This company buys poultry which is dressed for shipment in a new brick building on Virginia street. For several years the business was carried on in the old Hump warehouse, which was removed to be replaced by the present building. Poultry is also dressed and shipped in large quantities by Pence & Pence at Calvin.

For forty years Leo McMillin engaged in the business of house-moving, doing all such work in Rockville, and most of it in the county. During that time Mr. McMillin moved many very large buildings, and accomplished some very creditable feats of mechanical engineering.

About 1870 E. J. C. Hildebrand established a carriage shop. The new school Probyterian church was purchased by Mr. Hildebrand and moved to the lot now occupied by L. W.

Brown's residence, and made into a large shop where fine buggies and carriages were turned out. This establishment was purchased by the Foster Brothers who renamed work about 1880. David H. Welsh and Allen M. Elliott made buggies for a short while in 1880 and '81.

**Annapolis and its Artilleries**  
 Jesse B. Connelly kindly consented to a request to write about Annapolis, and contributes the following:  
 "In writing of the industries of Annapolis I will do the best I can. My first clear remembrance of things happening in Annapolis was the campaign of 1844 when Jas. K. Polk was the Democratic candidate and Henry

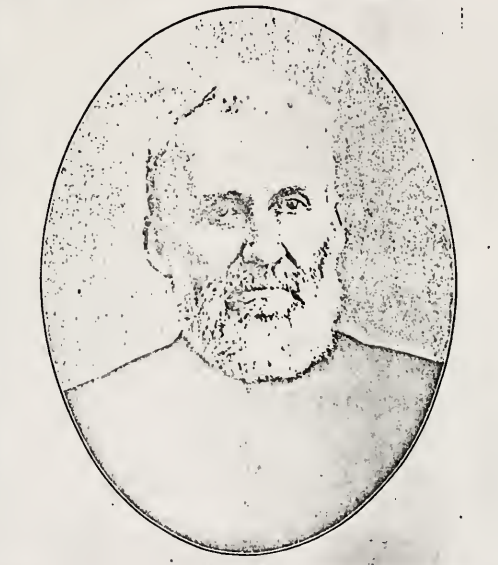
feet square, the lower story being about half under ground and in the safe, coloring tank and work benches for the banking and abating of bats. I can not now say whether he made fur and silk hats. Upstairs in that building in our early days Hunt kept the postoffice and a grocery. When children got well at that office they had to have a written order. Adjoining Hunt's lot on the west, Caleb Bundy had a tan yard. On the south side of the street further west, Calvin J. Foucau made furniture of all kinds, except chairs—bureaus, tables, bedsteads and coffins, (the coffins being made only on order and to measure.)

All lumber was dressed by hand and the turning of bedposts, table legs and other pieces was in turning lathea by horse power. Next to Evans, David Connelly had a cooper shop in which most all kinds of wooden vessels were made, except tubs and buckets. All staves and heading were made from the timber in the woods by hand, piled and dried on the lot at the shop and then cut, fitted for the keels and barrels by the workmen. The most pretentious part of the work was making lard kegs for E. M. Benson of Montezuma, and flour barrels for the Wright, or Rockport Mill.

Next west of my father's shop was the harness and saddlery shop of Shoun Vestal. He had three or four workmen and made by hand all kinds of saddles and harness, and had quite a large trade. West of what was afterwards the store room of Samuel F. Emery for so many years, was a building in which pork was packed. It was some three things on foot, but also bought dressed. I have always understood that John Moulder and Thomas Woody, began the packing business, but in my day I especially remember it as under the management of Samuel T. Emery and Robert Hanson, whose home was at Russellville. The pork was wagoned to Montezuma and shipped on the river to the South. On the west end of the town Abram Marks had a tan yard more pretentious than that of Caleb Bundy. The work was done by hand, no machinery being used except bark mill and with horse power in the grind through the

town from north to south. Just west of the M. E. church, was the carriage and wagon-making shop of George and William Hunt. They made wagons as well as carriages, but their specialties was buggies and carriages. All the work was done by hand, even the abating of the spokes and the wheels. In 1844, however, was established a style of carriage which was known as the Friends Quarterly Meeting Carriage. Hubbard Woody and W. P. Stanley also made carriages and buggies and David L. Osborn made wagons.

When it comes to the pottery business I am somewhat confused as to who were the beginners, but I remember that James and Crawford Laughlin, David Huggins and H. L. Abrahamson were engaged in the business, which in a later date fell into the hands of John Welsh and Alex Lee, and lately continued by H. O. Abrahamson at the self-same place. The clay was wagoned to the town from banks near Sugar Creek. The material was hauled then sold in Eastern Illinois and as far north in this State as Covington, Altha and Lafayette, at wholesale. In the early days John Pickett hauled, and later on John Woody, then Aaron Moulder and Thomas Woody, then Aaron Moulder and James Davis, his son-in-law, also Pickett and Hadley and after them



BOBAIN PHOTOGR.

Clay the Whig candidate for the Presidency, and as I was less than six years of age, I may remember some things that never happened. I will leave the industries on roads or streets so that I may not omit, if possible, any of them. First the East and West road—the Montezuma and Crawfordville road.

In the east end of the town, just west of the home of William Marks, father of Zimri Marks, was located a wooden carding mill owned by a tann by the name of Taylor. He carded wool and made spinning rolls for the farmers; also the wool was carded, made into rolls, spun into yarn and woven into flannel and jeans. It was run by horse power. There was a great wheel on the south side of the building, 30 x 40 feet in diameter, which stood at an angle and with a tread so that when two horses were led up to a certain place on the side next to the building the weight of the horses put the wheel in motion, and so it continued so long as the horses remained and walked on the wheel and it was in gear.

Just west of this on the north side Fleet Hunt made iron and boys' sleds. He had a two-story building, about 30



Nathan Pickett; also Samuel T. Enay. These all kept stacks of goods that would supply the people in those pioneer days—dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, some hardware and such groceries as were necessary for household need. Not any canned goods, neither fancy groceries.

John P. Ephlin, Leonard Dunningan and George Deverter made the boots and shoes of the times. Most of us boys went barefoot from the early Spring to the late Fall.

Wm. & Laben Ribbetton began making of the round pump at the four roads south of Annapolis in 1813. The Ribbettons sold out to Quincy Haeckha who continued the business for quite awhile. John Cofford made chain pumps in Annapolis in 1818; also Jos. A. Gurley in 1832-4. Wm. P. Stanley & Co. made the round pump in 1843; J. C. Ward and Jos. A. Gurley were also in the business and built one Jefferson James. The round pumps were made by felling large poplars, sawing into suitable lengths, then splitting into pieces suitable for upper stack, which were put into lathes run by horse power and turned to proper size and also bored. The pling was also bored by horse power. These pumps were sold from wagons by Jos. A. Gurley, Marlon Edmondson, Wm. L. McFarlin and others through out this part of Indiana, from Terre Haute to Lafayette, and in Illinois from Paris to Danville. This business was of wide extent and there were few farms but what had an Annapolis made pump.

John Coffin, of Annapolis, replying to a request for information, says:

"I find that the first pottery west of Annapolis, was not the one built by H. A. Coffin at Coko Oven Hollow, but was at Foundry Hollow and built and run by Thomas Coffin and David Huggins. This plant was started in the early forties as near as I can find out in '41 or '42.

"The pottery at Coko Oven Hollow was not built until 1850. R. A. Coffin bought of Wm. G. Coffin thirty acres of land, which tract included Coko Oven Hollow, and in order to get means to start his pottery shipped clay to potteries by way of the canal to Delphi, Muncie, Coryngton, and Attica. The year before he built the pottery he shipped 600 tons at one dollar per ton.

"Coko Oven Hollow is named from

the business conducted in it by Wm. G. Coffin in 1845-50. He also ran a foundry near by at a point called Mount Actes. He mined and coked coal at Coko Oven Hollow and wagoned it to Cloclanath, and would haul pig iron back to his foundry on his return trip.

The foundry at one time cast a cannon, which was used at a celebration in Annapolis, and, not unlike the Bull Moose party, went in pieces at the first shot. Fortunately, no one was hurt.

"In regard to the lease on the clay, or which would more properly be called a deed, which in fact it was, covered all the land belonging to Wm. G. Coffin, and included the clay on the land later bought by Robert Addison Coffin. This lease, or deed, was made to James L. Gapin for a small consideration. Gapin was quite a hooper and Coffin thought by leasing the clay to him he would become more interested in developing the clay industry.

"In 1853 Gapin started to California and died on board the ship, and was put in a sack and thrown overboard. The clay lease, or deed, fell to his brother, Stephen Gapin, who lived in the southern part of the State.

"In 1860 Welch and Lee, owners of the Annapolis pottery, bought the right of Stephen Gapin for all the clay the Annapolis pottery would use in their business for one hundred dollars. This right has been deeded with the Annapolis pottery to its different owners down in George Elston, the present owner. Elston still owns the pottery, but sold the lease, or deed, to the clay at Coko Oven Hollow to John H. O'Boyle, who owns the Bloomingsdale pottery. This transaction took place two years ago.

"The Annapolis pottery was built by David Atchison in 1811, father of H. G. Atchison, who for several years was sole owner of the plant here and is still a citizen of our town."

### The Coffin Foundry.

The following letter from W. G. Coffin to Exum Nowlin gives valuable information about the Coko Oven Hollow foundry.

Fairmount, Kas., July 5, 1883.

Exum Nowlin,  
Parke County, Ind.

My Dear Friend:

These asks for a historical sketch of the old Sugar Creek foundry.

It was commenced in the spring of the year 1835 by Joseph Woody and W. G. Coffin and my brother, Thomas C. Coffin, the firm name of Coffin, Woody & Co. Woody was succeeded soon after by William Ribbetton and he by Samuel Harvey; firm name changed to Coffin, Harvey & Co. We did a general foundry business and plow manufacturing, extensively for those times, our product going as far as Louisiana north, Indiana, Ill., on the west, Vincennes on the south and Danville, Ind., on the east. We used an excellent article of coke as fuel made from coal mined on our land in what is yet termed Coko Oven Hollow.

Our iron was procured mostly from Cincinnati and the blast furnaces in Ohio and Kentucky. T. C. Coffin was our principal moulder, while W. G. Coffin was also moulder, pattern maker, foundryman, machinist, blacksmith, carpenter, millwright, engineer, flat boat builder and Wabash River, Ohio and Mississippi River pilot. I also practiced dentistry and dealt out medicine to the sick neighbors in a very small way; was politician, stump speaker, member of the Legislature, both House and Senate, read law under Judge Bryant, was admitted to the bar, but only practiced to a very small extent, and I think I may safely say never was a great success or entire failure at anything. I built two steam saw mills on the land, hewing the timber, doing carpenter, millwright work and built all the engines except the boilers. I built flat boats on Sugar Creek, from three to eight a year, and ran two a year to New Orleans for twelve years and finally wound up and quit on the general wind-up of flat-boating on the western river in 1848. Went into the government service as agent of the copper mining on Lake Superior, and have been in government service as Superintendent of Indian affairs or claims attorney ever since, not continuously, but most of the time; have been shipwrecked on Lake Superior, water logged in the Gulf stream.

As a hogger I write all the Friends yearly meetings in the world, but once as a hogger I raised nearly twenty-four thousand dollars for the building of Kansas yearly meeting house and after all the vicissitudes of fortune, hair-breadth escapes, I am still hearty, hale and stout, stand up straight, walk with a light, springy step, at the age of nearly 83, with a reasonable pros-

pect of more years to come, if it please my great Lord and master to continue his wondrous goodness and mercy to me so utterly unworthy even to bow with abomination and obedience to his will.

Very truly your friend,  
W. G. Coffin.

Hellmore, as may be seen under "Business Beginnings," was a busy place fifty years ago. The Reed Brothers—Ferry L. and Joseph—made wagons; John Turner manufactured pumps; mado Coffin and was the local undertaker. After the war Isaac Chapin, who had formerly worked in Annapolis, started a cooper shop at Hellmore, and Thomas Moter made saddles and harness.

Along in the late eighties an agitation in favor of local creameries was started. The people of Hellmore and Hridgton neighborhoods became enthusiastic over prospects shown to be possible by results in Wisconsin and other states. While the subject was under discussion *The Rockville Tribune* warned those who proposed establishing creameries here that co-operative industries of this kind were only possible with people who had strong communitistic tendencies. The only result was the loss of some subscribers to *The Tribune* and the building of two creameries. Both creameries were short-lived. However, a few years ago a creamery was established at Bloomingsdale under a system that conforms in conditions now prevailing among farmers, or rather, the wives of farmers, and it has proved quite successful.

The last tannery operated to the County was that of J. C. Hirsbrunner in Sugar Creek township. It was located at Lank's Springs when the place was the only postoffice in that part of the County. The large spring there furnished power for grinding tan bark, and is the largest spring in this part of the State. At this point was also located the tobacco manufactory of J. P. Lundgren, which, when it was operated was the only business of the kind in the County. Albert Kretsch afterwards made cigars at Buckville for about ten years. In 1882, A. W. Lundgren came to Buckville, and for a time sold products from his father's factory in his store on the west side.







# Steam Mills and Steam Saw Mills

**B**ESIDES the grist mills already noted a number have been in existence and gone out of existence since the first steam mill was built in the County. Most of them have had more or less checkered careers. If by wise and good management they survived the transition period between the old-fashioned burr to the new roller process, another enemy—fire—has in many instances destroyed them. The mill at Hoesdale is a conspicuous example. The first one erected there by Doty, Hill and Brothers, burned about 1875. After a lapse of several years Charles Tuttle, aided by a donation from the citizens of Hoesdale, rebuilt the mill on the same site. He sold to a man named Sabel, who in turn sold to H. P. Davis, who successfully conducted it for several years, making additions to it until it was a very complete plant, when the mill was again burned. After about one year Levi Nevins bought the site and rebuilt on the same foundation another complete mill, which stood for perhaps 18 months, when it was burned, leaving only the old mill site—a distinct reminder of blisted hope.

The McMan mill at Montezuma did not survive the transition period, when many of the old type of steam mills were forced out of business. Before the introduction of the roller process an ordinary mill could be equipped for about \$10,000, exclusive of the mill-riff work. To equip such a mill for the roller process involved an investment of \$50,000 for machinery alone. Meanwhile all local mills were subjected to the severest competition of big mills favorably located, particularly after flour ceased to be raised in barrels. The Montezuma mill owned by George W. and Henry McNamee in common with the others had to meet this situation. After it came the big mill built by Nordyke & Maroon in 1894. It had a disastrous financial history despite its powerful proprietors. It discontinued grinding flour in 1904 and was changed to a honing mill, fell into the hands of a receiver and was sold to a Toledo Milling concern for the purpose of manufacturing meal from corn cobs as a filler and adulterant of stock food, a sort of fortune or anti-fortune for food. It burned six years ago and on the ruins of the old mill the present Montezuma Mill and Elevator was built in 1912 by a corporation known as the Montezuma Mill and Elevator Company, Bohm Brothers & Charles Hill being the stockholders in the latter.

The present mill at Bloomsdale was originally built in the old town. The statement is made that its machinery was taken from the mill at Hellmore. After the railroad was built the machinery was again moved to the present site in New London. It had a number of owners among them Thomas L. Nevins, of Hesseon township, until it finally passed into the hands of the Bohm Brothers.

It was established by Barnes and Snyder at Judson early in that town's history. Robert Barnea, son of Edward Barnes, who conducted the old water mill at "Pin Hook," was its proprietor when he died. It passed into the hands of different owners and finally was owned by A. R. McMurtry when it was destroyed by fire. James Hay built a mill at Catlin in 1805, which early fell a victim to outside competition. In the early seven-

ties Charles Hopp conducted it with an energy that promised well, but in a few years it declined and then went out of business.

Charles Fleishauer, soon after Marshall became a town, moved the machinery from his water mill on Sugar Creek to the present site of the Marshall Mill. This mill met with the vicissitudes of all the others of its kind. It was at last taken over by the Holm Brothers, who are now conducting it. The mill at Lena went out in the eight—early in the game.

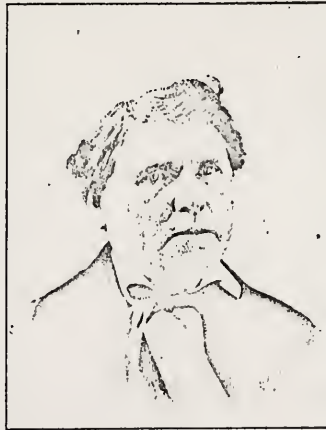
## Steam Mills

"Woodmen spare that tree,  
Touch not a single bough.  
In youth I sheltered me,  
And I'll protect it now."

From a sentimental standpoint we now come to a end page in the history of Parke County. Nobody who has not seen the dark reaches of principal for-

est the exceptional variety of native forest trees in Parke County may be obtained from the following list furnished by Walter R. Ferguson:

Ash—White, Gray, Swamp.  
Beech—White, Yellow, Red.  
Cottonwood—Yellow.  
Cherry—White.  
Elm—Red-Slippery, Water, Hickory, White.  
Gum—Yellow, Black.  
Hickory—White-Shellbark, Black.  
Hognut.  
Locust—Stoney, Black.  
Maple—Hard, Soft.  
Oak—Water, Chinquapin, Scrub, White, Red, Black, Pin, Spanish, Burr.  
Poplar—White, Yellow, Blue, River-leaf.  
Sycamore—White, Yellow.  
Willow—Weeping, White, Yellow.  
Walnut—Black, White.  
Arctic Vitis, Black Haul, Buckeye, Catalpa, Coffee-tree, Cedar, Dogwood,



JOHNSON A. WHITE.

Blocksmith, Saw Mill Operator, and Leader of the First Band in Parke Co.

which survived the necessary clearing for cultivation and rail fencing—enough to encircle the world—can conceive of the majesty of the miles upon miles of woods through which the roads of the County less fifty years ago. A fatal anguishment can be given by a sight of the big poplars and oaks of "Turkey Run, Lincoche hundreds and thousands of such trees within sight of the roads along which oaks drove in 1805, and these only typical of hundreds and thousands not in view. But at the close of the Civil War came devastation. First to fall was the black walnut, then the poplar, then the oak, then the hickory and ash, the sugar and beech, sycamore, and even oaks of unprintable variety. Trees the woodman had spared the saw mill man took; and those the saw mill man didn't take the lumber man is now landing on cars to take—"logs" that a pioneer wouldn't put in a pig pen are now in demand for some kind of lumber—nails and spalted reminders of the fact that even after all these years of wanton destruction Parke County's wonderful forests have not been entirely obliterated. An idea of

To keep track of the multitudinous saw mills that from time to time have existed in every part of the County would be impossible. Many of them were portable, "muley" mills, or temporary structures for sawing some particular tract of timber, such as the saw mill erected a half mile south of the Narrows of Sugar Creek for the purpose of sawing the first timber sold by John Lusk, (\$30,000); and the mill at East Rockville, put there to saw the Maxwell tract, one of the best considerable bodies of timber sold in the County. One such mill was very aristocratic in its operations. It sawed nothing but black walnut. It was located on Daniel Strange's land near New Discovery, and ceased work when all the walnut timber in that section was sacrificed to the lumber monopoly that demanded the life of every black walnut tree on the face of the earth.

The first clean saw mills were like those already sawing by water power, and were called "wash" mills; so cal-

ed because the saw worked up and down inside of a frame called a wash. Such a mill was operated by Harmon Pulliam, not far from the Tulareton hospital reservation, sawing oak for the plank road. They resembled the mills of the flume—they sawed slowly. It is not certainly known when and by whom the first circular saw was used in the County, but it is generally supposed that Norval Haulflon's mill north of Hellmore was the first to be so equipped. Norval Haulflon was not only a remarkable man in saw mill annals, but his record as a soldier in the Mexican War was distinguished. He was the first man over the mountains at Hellen Gate, when the Castle of Chapultepec was assaulted and captured by the American army operating against the City of Mexico. For this gallantry he was given a certificate of merit by President Polk, which is now the valued heirloom of his daughter, Mrs. John Bolton. The Mississippi rifle he carried at Hellen Gate is also a heirloom. Inclosed in his stock is a bullet that would have killed Hamilton had his trusty rifle been anywhere but in front of his body at the right instant. He was the victim of enough saw mill accidents to kill a half dozen ordinary men. His vitality was such that he survived them all, and at the age of 70 he was serving as postmaster at Hellmore in 1890.

James Hostwick, the Wright Brothers, and William Blackledge had saw-mills in the neighborhood of Rockville in the sixties. Hostwick's mill was near Hellen; the Wright mill just south of the residence of the late P. P. Noel, and the Blackledge mill on William's Creek, near the Nowlingtown bridge.

Johnson A. White operated a saw mill three miles south of Rockville on the B. & C. railroad in the sixties and early seventies.

Frank Payne has the distinction of having conducted the largest saw mill operation of any man in Parke County. He began with a big mill at Judson in 1871; he also conducted a mill on Section 14, Greene Township; two at Plattville, and one at Rockville. After sawing in Parke County until timber became too scarce for his scope of operations, he went to Mississippi and Alabama, where he completed a term of over thirty-five years of continuous saw mill business.

At the time Mr. Payne was in business in the County, Charles Fleishauer had a large mill near Sugar Creek in Howard Township; the Ahrens mill near the home of Mrs. Kitty Hurka, and the mill north of Byron were also in Howard Township. The latter was conducted by Robert Lockhart, who bought a fine body of timber near M. O. Sullivan's residence, to be worked into box timbers for the Studebaker. Mr. Lockhart lost all his financial resources in this venture. Samuel DeLauva had a mill in Liberty Township at this time; H. A. Myers and Eli Wendall, W. O. Gardner and Albert Myers had mills in Sugar Creek Township. Charles Fleishauer also conducted a mill at Cox's Ford on Sugar Creek. This mill was so located that all the sawmill fell over the rock ledge, where the bridge now stands. In 1874 the mill was floated away and was started by Hluff and Junk in Sugar Creek Township forty-five years ago used the first circular saw in that part of the County and used the first horses, instead of oxen,



General Office and Special Service

General Office and Special Service

General Office and Special Service

General Office and Special Service

General Office and Special Service



General Office and Special Service

General Office and Special Service

General Office and Special Service

General Office and Special Service

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PARKE COUNTY.

for logging. This mill bought 500 poplar trees at one time for one dollar each—teen like those at Turkey Run.

Frank Slater was an early sawyer. He had a "snorter" mill west of Madison in 1841, then he went in the 31st Regt.

discriminating judge of stone, its output was used in building all over the country. Lawrence and Jefferson Vanfossen by their excellent work helped give the stone its reputation locally. Mr. DeVoth separated with great care the six different shades of

up to standards. Operation soon ceased, and the company failing to meet its obligation to the Illinois, the property again reverted to them in 1892, just one year from its purchase—February 15, 1891. The railroad, however, continued to be used for the

County. The foundation of the Presbyterian church was obtained on White creek at a quarry then owned by E. A. Finch, about one mile northeast of Madison. The reason for the foundation of the church house was furnished by Little Harcon at the farm of Harvey Adams. Henry Harcraven with Samuel Ferrar, quarried stone in the Wildman Hollow, a species of blue stone which was largely used for foundation work forty years ago. The stone lay in this stratum. An excellent paving stone was quarried near Sugar Creek thirty years ago by William Houghkirk. The Vandallin Hollow company, for a time, operated a limestone quarry close to its track in Greene Township near the home of Edward Oldshue. Few people are aware as they drive through Wildman Hollow that they are passing over one of the finest deposits of glazing clay in America. This clay in pottery parlance is called "slip." Stoneware is given a beautiful sleek finish with it when properly burned. The Baker Brothers used this slip clay for over thirty years, and frequently shipped it in barrels to the potteries in Ohio.



ROHM FERGUSON & SONS' MILL FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN TWENTY YEARS AGO.

went to the war. Upon his return he started a mill at Jessup, then he moved to Bridgton. William White operated quite extensively at Lena, Bridgton and elsewhere about 25 years ago.

Peter Holtzbe, who came to Parke County immediately after the Civil War, conducted the Ferguson mill northeast of Rockville in Washington Township, for a long while. He was at one time ferociously mangled while sawing.

The first "hand mill" in the County was that of Murray Bros. and Thomas Sealey at Marshall. Charles Flea former was also connected with the saw mill at Marshall, and Elias Owen for several years managed the "hand mill." Later William and Warfield Rowlings had a mill at Marshall.

George Boswell, one of the best saw mill and lumber men of his day established a mill at Bloomington not long after the railroad began. Thomas Evans "cut good a sawyer, as every stick a saw into a log," according to Frank Payne, for a long time conducted the Bloomington mill.

The saw mill industry, compared with its former magnitude, is a thing of the past. A few mills are yet at work completing the destruction of the remnant of our forests. Rohm Bros & Co. have a mill at Mansfield; Deomo Armstrong at Judson; Wilbur Marshall at Lena; Arthur Whitte at Montezuma and Mr. Baller at Lena.

STONE AND CLAY.

One of the first industries in the County to attract outside capital was the stone quarry on the Creek from Mansfield. I would say north of Mansfield were it not for the fact that there seems to be an point of the compass there. Nobody but a native knows anything about directions at that place. Everybody else is hopelessly "turned around." This stone quarry was developed by Wolf and Son, under the management of Louis Boyoto, a skillful stone mason and a

color and thus made an outside reputation for the quarry. The stone was hauled in wagons and shipped from Carlin. In 1891 a company of Chicago promoters bought mill and quarry from Rohm & Sons, a branch railroad

alignment of flour, rock, and some stone until 1896, when the track was removed.

A very superior deposit of gneiss sand has been developed in the hills of Big Harcon opposite Itasca. The



NORVAL HAMILTON.

With the Mississippi Rifle he Carried at Hellen Gate.

quarry was opened some years ago by Henry Crawford. A railroad switch was built from the Vandalla line to it. About seven years ago the plant was purchased by Paul Kahn of Terre Haute. Its output has been used by glass factories and rolling mills.

Sand stone of good quality for building purposes is found all over Parke

quarry was opened some years ago by Henry Crawford. A railroad switch was built from the Vandalla line to it. About seven years ago the plant was purchased by Paul Kahn of Terre Haute. Its output has been used by glass factories and rolling mills.

Sand stone of good quality for building purposes is found all over Parke

County. The foundation of the Presbyterian church was obtained on White creek at a quarry then owned by E. A. Finch, about one mile northeast of Madison. The reason for the foundation of the church house was furnished by Little Harcon at the farm of Harvey Adams. Henry Harcraven with Samuel Ferrar, quarried stone in the Wildman Hollow, a species of blue stone which was largely used for foundation work forty years ago. The stone lay in this stratum. An excellent paving stone was quarried near Sugar Creek thirty years ago by William Houghkirk. The Vandallin Hollow company, for a time, operated a limestone quarry close to its track in Greene Township near the home of Edward Oldshue. Few people are aware as they drive through Wildman Hollow that they are passing over one of the finest deposits of glazing clay in America. This clay in pottery parlance is called "slip." Stoneware is given a beautiful sleek finish with it when properly burned. The Baker Brothers used this slip clay for over thirty years, and frequently shipped it in barrels to the potteries in Ohio.

In the meantime the Mansfield mill had been much improved. It was completely rebuilt, and in 1890 equipped with a roller process, the first mill in the County to adapt itself to new conditions. A steam engine was put in to operate the mill when the stage of water became too low; but this auxiliary is no longer needed. In 1913 a concrete dam was constructed—a monolith 258 feet long, 7 feet six inches wide at the base, and 28 inches at the top, and seven feet high. All this enormous stone was hauled in 40 working hours with a force of thirty-five men with teams to haul material to the dam site. Weather and creek conditions were ideal, and the work began on September 3, was finished on the 14th. The great flood in January, 1913, had washed up an unusually large and fine bar of gravel just below the dam. The long drought of the succeeding summer made the creek as low as it had ever been known to be. The dam was put down on its solid sandstone foundation, also the buttresses and fish ladder, and the stone "set," long before there was a rail in the creek.

OUR GREATER INDUSTRIES.

Although the natural resources of Parke County were known before the war when Professor Brown and Cox made a geological survey of the County, and later when Captain John T. Campbell had supplemented that survey with a fund of knowledge about its geological formations, no attempt was made to develop on a large scale the great wealth of shale and clay that abounds in inexhaustible quantities. Boring for oil was tried when the petroleum craze struck the County before the war. In 1867 when natural gas was the dream of every community in Indiana, "gas wells" were bored at Rockville and Montezuma; both struck mineral water, but the well at Rockville was at an altitude too high for it to flow. This water was encountered at about 1100 feet at Rockville and the well was continued on its course toward China, 2,600 feet before it was given up as hopeless. Then a local well was proposed to sell it for post holes.

The pioneer clay manufacturing company is located in Mecca adjacent to the hills from which the clay is taken. It is to this manufactory that Mecca owes its greatest growth. Wm. H. Deacon commenced building in 1855 and began the manufacture of sewer pipe in January, 1890, with a twenty-eight foot down draft kiln, and in



August, 1863, increased the shop rooms and the kilns to 15 kilns, and commenced to build the No. 2 shop in June, 1864. Mr. Deo organized the Wm. E. Deo Clay Mfg. Co. with a capital of \$100,000.00, and surplus of \$200,000. Since this it has built 12 kilns, and kiln of Plant No. 2, and 7 1/2 story ware kiln flims at Plant No. 1, making 24 kilns. It turns out now on an average of 3 1/2 kilns per day or about 100 kilns per year and ships on an average of 10 cars of material per day. The company ships the material to Indiana, Ohio, and the Northwest. It has the largest sewer pipe factory west of Akron, Ohio. The officers of the company are: Wm. E. Deo, President; Geo. W. Deo, Vice-President; John F. Keckler, Treasurer; Charles P. Walker, Secretary.

The big industry at East Mecca is the Indiana Sewer Pipe Co. It is located just east of the old mill and wooden factory and the dear old fishing place "below the dam." The raw material used is gray shale and fire clay. The plant was organized in the fall of 1892. The plant was constructed the following summer and commenced the manufacture of clay products in October of the same year, and has been in operation continuously since that time. The clay products manufactured by the company are sewer pipe, well coping, drain tile, blue lining, and chimney tops. The yearly output of the plant is nine hundred cars. The present officials are: President, A. J. Gilbert, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-President, W. H. Harkness, Oak Hills, Ohio; Secretary, L. H. Keeler, Chicago, and Superintendent, Pearl C. Davis, Mecca.

The Marion Brick works, east of Montezuma, was originally established at Maytown, but the decline of manufacturing in that town prompted it to locate the branch in Parke County. It was established here in 1898, and conducted by the original company until two years ago when it was sold by receiver to the company now owning it, of which C. H. Winchester, of Chicago, is President.

The gravel east of Montezuma is of extra good quality. This gravel has been used by all the railroads passing through the inexhaustible deposits. The coal railroad also procured gravel near the Amesburg road, southeast of Montezuma. This is now operated by the Christian Construction Co., and Linberger, Thomas Wilson, and the Montezuma Sand and Gravel Companies.

S. G. Cogill established the National Drain Tile Company near Montezuma in 1884, and conducted it for many years. This industry was operated for a number of years on ground adjacent to the Marion Brick Works. The lease expiring, the plant was abandoned. Mr. A. Connor was general superintendent and manager and still lives in Montezuma.

John Dandison operated a tile kiln plant in Montezuma, and for a while sightly and permanent roofs were made from these tiles, but the industry did not prove profitable. Montezuma has a tile machine shop where quite an extensive business is done, its proprietor being A. E. Hickey a very competent mechanic.

The Homolodgide running factory was incorporated April 6, 1861. The original promoters of this institution were W. P. Hill, H. M. Brown, Lot Pleckett, Mahlon Reynolds, Wallace Holson, Wm. H. Kessler, Mahlon Lindsey, Albert Nowlin, Chas. Keracy, T. E. Coffin, Stanton Nowlin, F. R. Coffey, H. H. Hays, J. H. Harvey, Elvin Morris, Lydia and John T. Skiff. After running a few years a company

led by Geo. W. Hughes of Home, Ill., took over the management. Associated with Mr. Hughes were Dr. J. G. L. Myers and H. P. Hill. These gentlemen did a large business for a time, and afterwards the plant was taken over by the Gen. Camps of Indianapolis, who last year sold it to W. H. Webb.

In 1868 Arthur Zimmerman, of Brazil, promoted a clay works at Homolodgide, associated with John

A. Jolly. The plant is now owned by John C. Debel of Indianapolis.

One of the largest contracting firms in the State is that of King Brothers of Montezuma. George W. King, the father of the enterprising sons, was a railroad foreman and taught his sons the value of industry and thrift. The firm has since operated under the firm name of King Brothers. One of their largest contracts was with Fisher and Allison for the construc-

tion of the Speedway at Indianapolis, which is pronounced one of the best of automobile race courses in the world. The firm also had a large contract with the government for the cable work at Fort Benjamin Harrison, and did an extensive line of railroad construction work in the South. The father died in 1872 and Charles and John H. have since followed him. The surviving sons are Carlos C., George and Edward.

## Coal Mines and Coal Miners

COAL mining was carried on in a small way in Parke County seventy years ago, and long before the war coal was taken from the Westfield, Indiana Township. William Harrison, grandfather of W. P. Harrison, came to Parke County in 1852 from Columbus County, Ohio, and bought the farm where W. P. Harrison now lives. The mine, which he owned, was used for shipping coal and burning limestone used for plastering. Coal was not then used for domestic purposes in this county. W. P. Harrison says:

"My Grandfather Handfield was the first man to mine coal in the County. In the winter of 1852-53 he put it up in a barrel box and raised it up by a hand windlass. About 1851 or '55 John Batty came and worked for my grandfather in the coal bank. Coal at that time was hauled by wagons to the creek, and then shipped with one. Sometime in the sixties a small car of coal was hauled to Rockville and shipped to New York, and that was the starting of the extension of the railroad north. In 1871 the switch was laid on the old Sand Creek mine, and started, which employed three or four hundred men and shipped as much as 20 to 25 cars per day. In 1882 W. P. Harrison and a company of four other men opened the mines on the Harrison farm, and in a year or so Harrison bought the other men out and has been shipping coal since that time. He opened the second vein in 1886, and there is a vein or more access to mine yet. By this account there has been coal mined for the past 48 years on this farm and coal was shipped before that, but I can't say just how long, but would think it took 15 or 20 years, by the size of the space they had worked. There is still coal and clay and shale enough to make a good sized brick plant on the Harrison farm, or more years on the Harrison farm."

### THE SAND CREEK COAL FIELD.

The first mining on a large scale was begun on Sand Creek, about four miles northwest of Rockville, early in 1872 by the Sand Creek Coal Company. Wm. H. Nye of Rockville, was interested in this company and the town which soon sprang up about the old home of John Batty, Martin Nowling and John W. H. Nye. Louis Grinley, of the DuPonts who assisted him in the work were Frenchmen. The homes by which the French miners lived were called "Frenchtown," as distinguished from Nyeville; the post-office was called Nyeville. Mining by the Sand Creek Coal Company was operated on a large scale for ten years.

A switch was run from the main line of the L. C. & S. W. railroad up Sand Creek to the mines, which were "open" mines.

Not long after the new mines were opened Nyeville became quite a town. In 1870 it was estimated that between 500 and 600 people lived there. Wages were high—\$1.25 per ton and the miners were good spenders. About the year of the 85,000 or \$100,000 paid monthly came to Rockville. These early miners were men of a much higher average of intelligence than those employed in large mining industries now. They lived well, and dressed well, and they also dressed their wives and children well. An example of their discriminating taste in matters of dress and diet was their use of olive oil. Nobody in Parke County had ever used olive oil for culinary purposes. The Nyeville miner, who used it, demanded the genuine imported article, and would have no other, and no other kind could be "worked off" on them either, for they were connoisseurs who knew.

Louis Grinley in 1872 first built a house and a burning house for the purpose of opening a mine on the Howe land; but he found no coal there. Then he bought about forty acres of John Campbell, an old settler who lived on the corner where the road turned off leading to Moreland's Mill. He tore down the Apple and moved it to Sand Creek Station, opened the mine on the Campbell land, and for more than fifteen years continued to operate this mine. He was associated with George Shortle for a while and then with John Falchert and Samuel Grinley. The coal from the French mine was used for the railway locomotives and was far the best steaming coal that could be procured for this purpose.

Among the first of the railroad operations at Sand Creek was the mine conducted by David Coulter and George Shortle. It was a smaller mine than either the Sand Creek or French mine, but it was quite successful. It was conducted but a few years, during which time it netted considerable surplus for the proprietors.

In 1882 Edward Nicholas, with his brother and brother-in-law, opened a railroad mine on the west side of Sand Creek about seven miles from town. It was then sold to the Henry Crawford, or the railroad which he was building and was called the Wyandotte Coal Company. Henry Crawford afterwards headed the Parke County Coal Company and the Howe Sand mine. It was sold to the late Wm. Henry Moore subsequently purchased this mine and a large body of land with it. He operated it for a while assisted by his son, H. B. Moore; the latter had sole charge of it for several years preceding the death of his father. In 1912, and is now conducting it. It should be stated that the Sand Creek Coal Company leased the mines

to George Hodson, and also leased its No. 2 mine in Nicholas and Montgomery when the mines were opened there in 1882. George Hodson was a man of strong character. He subsequently moved to Rockville and lived here until his death, May 6, 1893.

John Batty, who opened his first mine, or "bank" as it was generally called, nearly seventy years ago, continued to operate it until his death, and it is still owned and operated by his widow and sons. Mr. Batty was himself a miner, a very conscientious one, too, and would never permit anything but clean coal to go from his bank. He continued to work his mine on a small scale for ten years after the mining at Sand Creek was done by railroad methods. Then he attempted the more modern scope of operations; but he did not continue long on that score, preferring to conduct a smaller and live a better business. For a long time he worked about 20 miners.

In the early eighties John Hensch purchased what was known as the "Am. Youngs Mine," and for a time was successful in conducting it. John Hensch mined a south-coal, probably the larger part of which was taken by wagon at the bank and delivered in Rockville by the proprietors on public and private contracts. John Hensch went to Nyeville about 1872, and it was there he learned mining. He still resides at Nyeville, but has leased his mine.

The life of Parke County's pioneer miner, John Batty, was one of continuous struggle for success. He was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1825, the exact date of his birth being unknown. When a lad of nine years he was placed in the Yorkshire mines to make his livelihood. He began by hauling coal in small boxes, and later on as a common laborer until he was 22 years of age, when he decided to cast his fortunes in America. A friend and co-laborer had preceded him to this country, and importuned Mr. Batty to bring his friend's wife and small children along with him. Batty was engaged for Mr. Batty, the woman and small children, at Liverpool for New Orleans in a sailing vessel. Soon after leaving Liverpool a terrific gale came up and the vessel was driven on a rock. Batty and the crew, under pretense of going for help, rode away in the life boats, leaving the passengers to almost certain destruction. Fortunately the ship was sighted by another which took the passengers on board. A few years later a ship was chartered for the passengers; but exciting events were still to come. While only a few days out, the crew mutinied; a terrific battle ensued between the captain and some loyal passengers, and with mutinous array against them, Mr. Batty personally engaged in this encounter, assisting the cap-







tain to quell the mutiny. The mutineers were finally overpowered, and after many days of hardship the vessel anchored at New Orleans. By the time Mr. Batty and his charges had reached New Orleans, he was completely without funds with a river trip to St. Louis ahead of him. He was somewhat daunted by the exigencies of the occasion, but contracted with a slave-owner to stand in to work as a slave-driver for his passage, and for his friends' wife and children. The party was met at St. Louis by his friend, who procured work for Mr. Batty on a coal mine in the mines in and about St. Louis. Mr. Batty worked in Missouri for some time, and then came to Parke County to a place where Nyeville is now located and engaged in the coal business.

Mr. Batty was married twice. His first wife died, his second wife, Ann Batty, survives him. Few men who have been engaged in the business of mining have enjoyed the sterling reputation for probity, honor and integrity, as did John Batty. His name was a synonym for honesty and fair dealing.

Up to a short time before he died, he was a familiar figure in and around the place of business, still conducting his operations with much of his former vigor and energy.

I have said that the miners who worked at Nyeville forty years ago were of a type different from the miners of today. This was due to the fact that they were mainly from France and British Isles. There were also many American born miners and a few from Continental Europe. Such men as Jack Infour, John Henry, David Busby, John and George Elench, Edward Nicholas, Hester McIntyre, Morgan Hubert, George L. Potts, Thomas Dingman, and others, were typical of a sturdy unshaken that characterized most of those old time miners. They took an active interest in and an active part in public affairs. Edward Nicholas has served four terms as sheriff of Parke County. John Henry, Robert McIntyre and Jack Pnell were repeatedly nominated by the Democrats for that office.

#### The Parke County Coal Company

BY H. M. JOHNSON.

In the early seventies, Joseph Martin, who had located at Brazil, Indiana, and was working in the black coal, came to Hoesdale and discovered what his long experience as a mine proved to him was a valuable coal deposit, located in the hillside just north of Hoesdale. He acquired title to a small territory, and proceeded to mine the coal in a very few, shallow, shallow pits. The farmers and the few residents of Hoesdale. In a few years he succeeded in inducing the officials of the railroad company to try some of the coal on their engines. It proved to be so well adapted to the use of the engines that the owners of the railroad were attracted by it, and they proceeded to organize the Parke County Coal Company for the development of the field. Mr. Martin was made manager of the enterprise, having complete control of the development. It was under his successful management and large operations of the Company that the town grew from the small hamlet it was in the prosperous and thriving town it is now. The company built the large machine houses for the accommodation of the men employed in the mines. Later most of these men, through the good work that was furnished them, were enabled to buy their own houses, and the company sold off the better homes and property in the town until they have very few houses to rent.

While Mr. Martin conducted his affairs the Parke County Coal Company opened up twelve coal mines and operated eleven of them. They were located as follows: Numbers 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 11 at and near Hoesdale; Numbers 3, 4, and 7 at Minshall, Indiana, and Number 10 at Heckland in Vigo County. Mine No. 12 is now in operation at Hoesdale, and employs 375 men.

The mines at Minshall were opened up to develop a hillside field of an excellent domestic coal, which became known far and wide for its good qualities. For a number of years this little town was thriving and prosperous. Several hundred men were employed in the mines and lived in the town, either in the "Upper" or "Lower" houses. The houses were two-story cottages, some 75 to 100 of them, built by the coal company for the employes, and they constituted practically all of

her people did not do to suit her, she immediately proceeded to chastise them in regular Southern fashion. "Sugarfoot" was an unusually big black negro measuring about six and one-half feet tall and large in proportion. When "Sugarfoot" went on a rampage everybody else took a back seat. Wyatt Reed was the one with the big mouth, pearly teeth, and sunny disposition; laughing, good natured; he was a general favorite with everybody. Leo Phillips was his particular friend, the Damon to this Pythian, and his opposite in disposition. Meredith Quiera was the polished negro in Indiana, the Iron Horse and the Lord Chesterfield of the whole settlement. Everybody called him "Mister." Many others equally interesting could be mentioned, but I cannot, Lewis Payne, Albert Hunter, H. P. Larson, who died from a blow on the head (3) and many others. "Sugarfoot" was killed



JOSEPH MARTIN.

the town. There were church and school buildings and some business places. Work was steady, money plentiful and spent very freely. About 1884 there was a big strike. The differences between the men and the company were so great that there appeared no possibility of a settlement being reached. Finally four hundred and sixty Virginia negroes were imported to break the strike. Some of these were men, some were women, and some neither men nor women. Then opened a new period in the history of mining in Parke County. Fights between "niggers" and whites were frequent. Riots often broke out. Negroes were shot up and mangled. Minshall at that time was the real west town of Indiana. Twenty policemen from Terre Haute were required to maintain order. A number of original characters came to Parke County in that bunch of Virginia negroes. "Big six" was a black wench said to weigh 200 pounds, who was the loss of the settlement. When any of

in a fight at Coville, Leo Phillips killed Charlie Markins at Burnett, was sent to the penitentiary for life and died there. The others have become scattered and very few, if any, now live in Parke County. The strike was broken and work resumed at the mines. But that method of settling differences was unsatisfactory, both to the company and the employes, and it has never been used since. More satisfactory methods have been employed and for a great many years no colored people have been allowed to work in the mines of the company. In a few years the coal was so worked out that it was not available in paying quantities, and the field was abandoned. What was once a populous town is now a country neighborhood. A somewhat similar coal to the Minshall coal has been discovered in other localities, and it has been given the same name as the coal that was mined in the Minshall neighborhood so many years ago.

After having been at the head of

the Parke County Coal Company for about twenty-three years, Mr. Martin's health failed and he resigned from the active management, it being necessary for him to go South to a milder climate during the winter. He died at St. Petersburg, Fla., April 18, 1913. Since his retirement the company has changed hands and is now owned by Charles Minshall, president; H. V. Matshall, general counsel; M. H. Hester, vice-president and general manager, and Otto Heyden, secretary and treasurer.

A brief history of the life of Joseph Martin would no doubt be of interest to almost every resident of Parke County, as he was an unusually strong character, and was known to almost every man, woman and child in the County. He was born at Congersburg, in Somersetshire, England, in October, 1820. At the age of twelve he set out to seek his fortune, destined in his mind to go South to a milder climate during the winter. He first went to Wales, where he labored in the iron mines. At the age of twenty he joined the British navy, where he served with distinction, abandoning the service at Vancouver Island, and going to Washington Territory. From the Puget Sound he went to San Francisco and to Mount Diablo, where he worked in the coal mines. In 1841 he fell a victim to the gold fever and left the coal mines to take up gold mining in Sierra and Plumas counties, Fran. California. He went East in 1845, arriving in New York City in June. He was later located in Allegany County, Maryland, Steubenville, Ohio, Brazilwood and Bloomington, Illinois. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States in July, 1849. He removed to Brazil, Indiana, in 1871, followed his conviction of coal mining and in 1872 located at Hoesdale, where he discovered the vein of coal mentioned above and where he lived until his death.

Mr. Martin's early coal operations in Parke County were in connection with Thomas Barnes of Jessup, one of the most substantial citizens of the County in his day. Following their operations the Parke County Coal Company was organized. Mr. Martin in connection with W. H. Howe of Chicago, opened up one of the largest and best equipped mines in the Heckland field, which is still in operation. This was after Mr. Martin had disposed of his Parke County Coal Company's interests.

#### THE HOESDALE OR COVILLE CAMP.

About 1887 Hoesdale, which until the building of the Chicago and Indiana coal railroad, had retained its old pioneer aspect as a town, experienced a sudden transition. It was due to the location of a big mining enterprise near the town by the Brazil Parke Coal Company. Among other changes was one which, if carried out, sought to obliterate the historic name of Hoesdale. The name was changed to "Coville," and as Coville it was known until a few years ago, when a citizen of the County, mindful of the Republic's principles, remonstrated with the ancient landholders of your fathers—appeared before the Board of Commissioners and petitioned that the name of the first County seat be restored. An order was entered changing the name back to Hoesdale. Some of the County papers do not permit any other name to appear in their columns in speaking of the town, and it is to be hoped that in time it will only be known as it was known when it was first built to Hoesdale. Some of the County papers do not permit any other name to appear in their columns in speaking of the town, and it is to be hoped that in time it will only be known as it was known when it was first built to Hoesdale. Some of the County papers do not permit any other name to appear in their columns in speaking of the town, and it is to be hoped that in time it will only be known as it was known when it was first built to Hoesdale.

The Brazil Block Coal Company con-



tinued for a number of years at Roseville, developed and worked out their territory and abandoned it. This left the field practically to the Parke County Coal Company, which is still operating its No. 12 shaft west of Roseville and south of Roseville. A small shaft is also now in operation in the south part of what is known as the lower part of the town, in which John Davis of Annapolis is interested. The Parke County Coal Co.'s territory almost includes the old Brazil Block Coal Company's territory, and later developments by the Walsh Valley Coal Co. at Lyford, began but a mile or two west of the Brazil Block territory.

THE CASEVILLE FIELD.

Along in the early nineties the town of Caseyville began to figure in the history of Parke County. It was started on Section 31, Napoleon Township, just north of the Clay County line. Its center is like the boom towns of the West, which sprang into sudden existence in flush times of gold mining and then began to decline. At no time Caseyville, or Diamond, as the postoffice was called, had a population of over 1,200. From 1880 to 1912 it was the principal factor in a certain kind of politics that unfortunately fanned the elections of the County. Caseyville in its heyday days had 14 saloons. The town is now only a shadow of its former greatness.

The mining operations at Caseyville were conducted on a large scale. The Brazil Block Coal Co. was early in the field, also Zellar, McTellan & Co., of which William H. Zellar was President. Mr. Zellar is still President of the same Company, which is now operating one of the largest mines at Hickman. James McTellan, who was President of the Brazil Block Coal Co., rose from a subordinate position in the operations of Caseyville to President. A number of mines were operated in Parke County, generally known by numbers. The Merry mine and the Snakebite mine, which is still being worked, were among the mines in the Caseyville field. The coal mined there was "second vein," and an old miner says the top vein has not yet been touched.

The Otter Creek Coal Co. also operated at Caseyville. This Company was under the direction of W. H. Zimmerman, a well known coal tunging man of Brazil.

THE LYFORD FIELD.

An already stated coal mine in the bluffs near Clinton Locks. It

was about 1880 that the mines at Lyford began to be developed on a large scale. One of the finest veins of coal in the country was developed there, about 8 feet, but its roof in parts was not good. A mine was opened by the Walsh Valley Coal Co. in 1881. The President was Judge Moffet, of Madison, Illinois; W. H. Lyford, for whom the town laid out and platted was named, was Vice-President and general counsel of the C. & E. L. railroad. This mine was owned by Illinois capitalists, who first and last sank \$200,000 in it. They then ceased to operate it and leased to the new Kentucky Coal Co., which continued to operate it until the stock of the company came into the hands of Max Eichberg, of Chicago, who operated it under the name of the Walsh Valley Coal Co. for a few years. Mr. Eichberg also had an idea of reopening the Minshall coal field, but he afterwards abandoned it. The Lyford mine then came into the hands of Thomas O'Gara of Chicago, and a large part of the Walsh Valley holdings were transferred to Mr. O'Gara. This part was afterwards operated by the Virginia Colerick Company, which was succeeded by the United Coal Company, now in the hands of the Federal Court at Chicago. Its dikes are down and the mines are abandoned.

The Walsh Valley Coal Co. still owns some seven or eight hundred acres of undeveloped coal land lying under the surface of the late John Huxford land and surrounding territory. Drillings show that this field extends as far north as the north line of the lands of Mrs. Aquila Lavery, including the major part of the estate of the late Samuel H. Brett and the farm of Charles Daly.

THE MECCA COAL FIELDS.

Samuel L. McTune in 1880, in connection with the Shirkley family, opened a mine in the hills east of old Mecca. Mr. McTune operated the mines quite extensively for several years, then leased it to the Otter Creek Coal Co., which under Col. P. W. H. Zimmerman also operated a mine at Caseyville. This Company leased the property to the Mecca Coal Co., of which Frank Urdin and the Alliss Brothers were members. The Company mined it out and the field was finally abandoned about three years ago. These enterprising Frenchmen began their coal mining experience in America at Nyeville under Louis and Samuel Grinley and John Votchal. They now control the United Coal Co. and are large pro-

ducers of coal at "Chinlapper, Illinois. Before taking over the Mecca coal mine they opened up the Rock Run mine between Mecca and Montezuma, developed the field and worked it out. It was in connection with the opening of this mine that William H. Montgomery, of Montezuma, first came to the County. Mr. Montgomery was first secretary and treasurer, and managed the company's store at Montezuma; but with the closing of this mine he ceased coal mining operations. Col. H. W. Perry, for many years Superintendent of the Brazil Block Coal Co., tested out the fields afterwards owned by the Rock Run Co. The New Century Co., which had a large field adjacent to the McTune mines—afterwards mined out through the Mecca coal fields. These fields leased them to Urbain and Alliss, and financed them in their early endeavors to develop them.

Colonel Perry was one of the best known men in his coal fields of Parke and adjoining Counties, and two years ago died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Hugh Montgomery, of Montezuma. In the development of the Mecca mines under the McTune management and the Otter Creek Coal Co., Morgan Roberts, of Mecca, was mining boss and had active charge.

No better coal is found in Parke County than has been mined and is still being mined on a small scale in Penn and Sugar Creek Townships. Forty years ago Thomas Clark was mining coal west of Grange Corner, just south of the Fountain County line. Perry, William and James Moore afterwards conducted mines on Mill Creek and Green Creek. Charles Holliday began mining coal South of Sugar Creek in Penn Township many years ago; and John Cooper, who is still getting out coal north of Annapolis, was early in this field. William Fritz is working a mine not far from Cooper's, and there is a mine on the Mills (barnyard place). Edward Newlin has a mine on the old William Craft farm, two and one-half miles northeast of Annapolis. It is the shaft sunk by Perry Wolf, who is extra in Newlin. All this coal is of a fine quality.

About 1885, David Mankins began mining coal southeast of Rockville. He sold the mine to John D. Overman who conducted it for some years and it has since been known as the Overman mine. This mine was leased about ten years ago. It was opened to Smith & Son, of Terre Haute, and

it was operated under the superintendency of Doug H. Smith, who was one of the brightest newspaper men in the State. While in Rockville, Doug Smith contributed many good paragraphs and articles in *The Rockville Tribune*. Harsh Caudwell succeeded the Smiths at this mine. Another bank near the Overman mine was opened by William Reeder. This and the Overman mine have been operated at different times by many people, among them Jefferson Skelton, John Fritseder and Charles Taylor.

The Snakeford mine on Williams Creek was opened about 1878, and was conducted by Barton W. Snakeford. It was afterward operated by Charles Walker, now secretary of the William E. Lee "City" Company. The McNorthon Bros.—Robert and Charles—were the last operators of this mine.

Henry Lea had a mine east of Williams Creek, north of the Jackson road, about twenty years ago, but for a time got out considerable coal there.

A vein of coal which is thought to be equal to the best in the County lies under the hills east of Little Harroon. Miles Elzey has had a bank there for several years. About 15 years ago a shaft was sunk on George Jessup's land, and excellent coal mined there. Samuel Wilton was in charge of the enterprise, and he reports that for a time he worked a vein of coal thirteen feet thick! However, it proved to be a "pocket," but Mr. Wilton is confident that a wider area of good vein exists not far from where his shaft was sunk.

Two mines were operated east of Cattle several years ago. One was owned by Samuel H. Neal and another was on the Allberry farm. The latter is now run by Bert Edwards. These mines have been run at various times by William Earnest, John Joliet, Robert McIntyre, John Perrin, Jacob Fargent, Charles Taylor and others.

Charles Taylor and William Daniels opened a good mine last year on the Edward Leif place south of Rockville, and are now producing about twenty tons per day. This is a promising mine on account of its proximity to Rockville.

The nearest coal mine to the County seat is that on the Eli Cook place less than a mile southeast of the court house, now in charge of Shelby Kent, and "Tois" Menkias. It was first opened by Frederick Mankins and Shoby Kent. They sold it to J. V. D. Colman about five years ago. He operated it for a while and since he abandoned it a number of men have worked it.







# County and Township Newspapers

IN 1832 Indiana had twenty nine newspapers. One of them was *The Wabash Herald*, at Rockville. It was at that time conducted by Martin and Conners. As one of the papers was in existence when Mr. Beadle wrote in 1888, and he relied on the memory of old men in making up his record of the newspapers, the error he makes in reference to Mr. Conners is a failure. That Mr. Conners was connected with Mr. Martin in the publication of *The Wabash Herald* in 1832 is proved by the archives of the State Library. Beadle gives him as a later publisher. *The Wabash Herald* was a Jackson paper; but even in the days of Democratic ascendancy a Democratic paper in Parke County failed. It was sold to William T. Noel, who changed its name to *The Rockville Intelligencer* and made it Whig in politics. It then passed into the hands of John Henry Shays, who called it *The "Other Branch"* (a through misnomer," says Beadle, "as it was anything but an emblem of peace").

"Somebody," continues Mr. Beadle, "had meanwhile taken a few numbers of the *Whig* copy, but the *Other Branch* soon became the recognized party organ, and continued for years to pour bombards of slang and sarcasm, with an occasional argument, into Howard, Wright, Post, and other leading Democrats. This so excited the latter that they organized a counter-tribune in the form of a radical Democratic paper; but it only ran for a short time, not a number can now be found, and strange to say its very name is forgotten."

It was in 1842 that Matthew Shapson, a man of good education, who had conducted the "young ladies' seminary," bought the *Other Branch*. He and his son, Rufus, conducted the paper until it was sold to Samuel Magill and Fred C. Kline about 1856. A few years later Shapson bought the *Other Branch* the name was changed to the *Parke County Liberator*. Again quoting Beadle:

"In its files one may find a witicism without quiding, a deal of chaff with some germs of golden truth, a rich personal gossip of unknowns, whose names are now an moss grown tomb, wide tirades of speeches delivered in Congress, advocating a United States bank and the tariff of 1842, a few columns of tolerably good prose, and whole bundles of wretched poetry. It is expressive, as "some," "dono-forno," "tricky, low and wily Austin," "mid with British gold," and the transcribed Whigs of old Parke," were probably stereotyped as they occur about a dozen times to the editor."

Mr. Beadle makes one statement in the above which cannot possibly allude to local people when he says, "much personal gossip," etc. I have read these same old papers and found little personal mention of local people. The very thing that would have pleased the people of Parke County most in the old days, as it does now, would have been what is termed "local news;" but fifty years ago no such depiction as "local" or "personal" existed. It was not until the late nineteenth century that the word was distinguished to mention the ordinary occurrences or comings-and-goings of the home people. Marriages were noticed with occasional acknowledgments of the "delectable cake" sent to the editor; also deaths, but not often

births. Whole pages would be devoted to speeches delivered by party leaders, and the pages were few, but the local news of the County went unnoted and unrecorded.

In October, 1859, Madison Keeney came from Crawfordville and bought the *Parke County Republican* of Magill and Kline. In 1851 the name *Whig* had been changed to *True Republican*. With Mr. Keeney came Jerry H. and J. W. Brown, each thirteen and ele-

ven years. However, before that time Dr. Burr withdrew from the paper, which had been an independent advocate of the currency, and Mr. Collins assumed sole ownership and control. He changed the name to the *Indiana Patriot* and made it Democratic; but the fate of every other Democratic paper awaited it, although it was, during the period when Mr. Collins devoted all his time to it, a good paper. It ceased publication in March, 1877, when all the type and material, including a complete outfit for book binding were prepared for shipment to Terin Hauze where Mr. Collins contemplated publishing a paper. It was then that Jo. H. Hendle, who had gone to Rockville to Frankfort, returned, bought the outfit and on April 10, 1877, issued the first number of *The Rockville Tribune*.

I will here digress from the sketch of *The Tribune* to chronicle the career of two more local papers. In 1877 H. S. Blackledge and a partner, Mr. Deal—came to Rockville and started a paper called the *Advocate*. Its first appearance was simultaneously with that of *The Tribune*. Why two additional papers should be attempted in a field where one of two had just died, is one of the mysteries of the art preservative which baffles explanation. The *Advocate* was neutral in politics, while *The Tribune* was Republican. After a few weeks of hand-to-mouth existence *The Advocate* became Democratic and that finished it. For perhaps six months it struggled along. It had no press and was compelled to have its press work done at the other "shops." The other shops were not available for that reason, and when *The Advocate* came to the point where it could no longer pay for press work, it quit. Blackledge moved it to Montezuma, changed its name to the *Montezuma Era*, and for a time it continued to be a Democratic paper; but not long.

In 1880 Moore, Henkel and Cunningham started a Democratic paper called *The Signal*. The next year William E. Henkel, a nephew of E. M. Henkel came to Rockville to work for his uncle. The next year he bought *The Signal* and the next year changed its name to *The Rockville Eagle*. Mr. Henkel was appointed postmaster in 1886 and disposed of *The Eagle* during his term of office, selling it to Geo. Tipton. *The Eagle* died in 1890.

Jo. H. Hendle, although not a general printer, overcame many obstacles in getting out *The Rockville Tribune*. It had a Washington bond press. I was learning the printer's trade in the *Indiana Patriot* office when he bought the paper. The first issue of *The Tribune* was an edition of 2500, and having volunteered to work the press all night it was awarded the honor of printing the first number. Ed Lambert and I worked off the entire outfit, both sides (save impression) on the hand press; one "rolled" and inked the pages while the other worked the press, taking "turns about" at the press work.

John H. Beadle became editor of *The Tribune* in 1879, and proceeded to give the Republican of Parke County something new and not in their liking, in Journalism. He refused to support the movement then popular for the nomination of General Grant for a third term. *The Tribune* next "shook" the outfit. Mr. Beadle was a free trader, and thought

for a time that a Republican could advocate that principle; but events proved E. contrary. In 1882 he proposed a partnership with Isaac H. Strouse, which was promptly and joyfully accepted. Mr. Beadle and Mr. Strouse continued as partners until 1890; however, in 1880 Mr. Beadle, having gone to New York to do editorial writing, loaned his half of the paper to his nephew, Will W. Glines. *The Tribune* in 1888 supported the Democratic party because of the tariff issue. This issue, and the cur-



JOHN S. BARR.

Long a Prominent Man of Parke County.



JO. H. HENDLE.

Editor Rockville Republican, Rockville Tribune—Member of Congress 1880-82.

rency issue which later became acute, impelled *The Tribune* to become a Democratic paper. Since 1888—twenty-six years—it has continued the only Democratic paper in Parke County, after seven other efforts in that field had failed. E. P. Beadle, another nephew of John H. Hendle, became a partner in the business in 1897.

It was thought a laudatory proposition in 1878 when Stanton Blackledge started the *Montezuma Era* to attempt a paper in a town of its size; but Montezuma was a metropolitan camp with places where papers have always been started. It was in the eighties and early nineties when Hinesdale, Beckton, Honesden, and Marshall, and later Mays, all had papers. The *Rockville Bell* was started by Edward and William Bell. From this beginning in Journalism Edward Bell has arisen to the front rank of American newspaper men. For several years he has represented the *Chicago Record-Herald* at London, after a brilliant career on the staff of that paper. It would be impossible to give the names of the men or even the shifting names of the papers published in Parke County in the olden named towns; but it should be remembered that besides Mr. Bell other men and one woman have demonstrated editorial ability while connected with them. William Ireland and Edward Hanna did good work at Montezuma. Dr. J. H. Myers and Katherine Lamb made the *Montezuma World* an excellent paper, while H. L. Wood, now proprietor of the *Rockville Herald* was known in Rockville forty years ago as a bright writer. He was local



# Highly Bred Stock and Agricultural Fairs

By SHELBY C. PUETT

editor of the *Indiana Patriot* when a boy, and his paragraphs were always good reading.

Newspapers printed in Parke County, outside of the County seat in 1840 are:

*The Montezuma Enterprise*, C. K. Overman, publisher.  
*The Bloomington World*, H. Lamar Gilman, publisher.

*The Marshall News*, Fred W. Phelps, publisher.  
*The Republican Reporter*, S. L. Hood, publisher.

Madison Keeney began publication of the *Parke County Journal* in 1893. It was issued in the work by Jerry H. Brown and Will A. Mason. It was a Republican in politics, but as there was no field for two Republican papers in Parke County, it was merged

IN THE early days of Parke County very little was known of, or interest taken in, pedigreed stock. No records were kept of the breeding of horses and their pedigrees were entirely fictitious, the result of hearsay or imagination. Horses were generally judged by what happened to strike the fancy of the individual without any regard to their breeding or their influence on the future stock interests of the County. The horse that changed the hill, pranced and looked gay, was generally the one that was held, and as a rule carried off the first honors in the show ring.

General Tilghman A. Howard and Governor Joseph A. Wright took a deep interest in encouraging the people to improve their stock, about the year 1840 General Howard brought in "Medock," the first thoroughbred stallion to come to Parke County. He was a bay horse about 15 hands high, of blocky build, with the nerve and courage characteristic of the thoroughbreds. This introduction of new and better blood went a long way toward the education of the people as to the advantages of better blood. Unfortunately his get were mostly under size, but were highly appreciated on account of their stamina and endurance. They were universally considered to be the best horses to their times in the country.

Later on Dr. Tucker kept a good horse called "Grand Turk," at Wright's Mill on Sugar Creek. Elwood Siler later had a stable of good horses at Bloomington.

About the year 1850 John Euseworth, of near Montezuma, brought in some high bred horses and did much for the improvement of the horse stock in that part of the County. John Euseworth was a son-in-law of the noted old Indian, Christian Inzney, who lived on the land now owned by Samuel Skeeters.

Along in the fifties, through the efforts of Samuel Strouse, "Grey Hawk Morgan" was brought to Rockville for a season. He was a large grey horse of heavy bone, and with the broad, amiable head common to the Morgan family of horses. He did much for the improvement of the stock of the County.

Then came the standard or trotting bred horses that had been developed largely from the thoroughbreds by careful and judicious crossing with a special view to the development of the trotting instinct, and the result is the present day Trotter, with speed close to two minutes and rapidity of flying mile after mile at near this marvelous clip. Then came the imported drafters, the Normans, the Belgians, the Silesias, the Suffolk and the French horses. They have all played their part in the improvement of the different types of horses to be found all over the country. The first imported drafters shown in this County were two enormously large grey Normans shown at the Bridgeton fair about 1870, or later. They were awfully big and were a show in themselves, worth going miles to see. They were soon followed by a much better type of the same breed, horses of lower and more blocky build, better finish and better quality.

About 1860, H. Swain went into the stock business at Hellbora, and built up the greatest breeding establishment in Indiana, and by his untiring energy and perseverance did

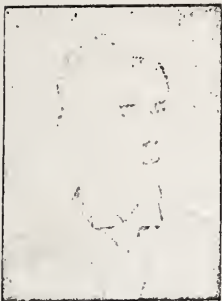
much for the improvement of the horse stock of the country than any other man in Parke County, before or since his day. Always on the alert for the best that could be procured in all classes, from the light harness to the heavy drafters. He has made an indelible impression on the horse interests of the country that will never be effaced.

Many other good and valuable horses have been brought into the County by different parties, all of which did their share in the improvement which has been brought about. There were stables at Rockville, one owned by Shelby C. Puett and one owned by S. D. Puett, that were sup-

port in about two-forty, which was good for that day—1855. She became famous by becoming the dam of the "Moor" by "Tay Pilot." "The Moor" was a noted sire of speed and was the sire of "Sultan," who became one of the most successful sires of speed in America with a lux and foaming string of 2:30 and better trotters to his credit. He was owned by T. J. Hoce a noted horseman of California.

## Agricultural Fairs and Race Tracks

To Governor Wright, first President of the Indiana Agricultural Society, is due the credit of our fairs, he having introduced the plan and inaugurated



"BOVA" SEBASTIAN.

One of the Best Trotters of His Day.

dated with the *Rockville Republican* in 1808, Mr. Keeney retiring at that time from the newspaper business.

In 1892 C. E. Lambert and Emmett L. Hatman began the publication of an agricultural paper in Rockville entitled *Progressive Country Life*. They purchased a fine outfit, including a two-revolution Optimus press. It was not the original purpose of the founders of this paper to devote it to local affairs; but a short experience in an attempt to get a foothold in the field of National farm journalism proved this to be impossible. It was then made a local paper. Not long after this step was taken Mr. Lambert withdrew from the partnership, and Mr. Hatman conducted the paper, until failing health compelled him to give it up. It was then sold to its present proprietors, Frances L. and C. L. Sherrell, who came to Rockville from New York, where they had been in the newspaper business. Mrs. Sherrell had also done literary work as a writer of short stories. *Progressive Country Life* was neutral until 1893, when it was made Republican in politics, and its name changed to the *Parke County Times*. The make-up, which had previously been of sixteen pages, was also changed to eight pages, double the size of its former pages.

For a short while after starting *Progressive Country Life*, Emmett L. Hatman attempted the publication of a daily called *The Rockville Sun*—the only attempt at a daily in Parke County, save the "Fair editions" got out by *The Tribune* in 1880-81. But even the enterprise, energy, and talent of Mr. Hatman could not make a daily paper so in Rockville, although he did succeed in turning it much longer than his fellow newspapermen thought he could.



W. P. SWAIN AND NANCY R. SWAIN, HIS WIFE.

plied with good horses of the different breeds that helped along with the growing interest and improvement. H. Swain and Spot Webb, of near Hellbora, John Alexander of Bloomington, and Mr. Williams of Colon, all have stables of the best of stock that will please the most exacting.

Among the noted horses of the earlier days were old "Redneck" and the "Helle of the Wabash." "Redneck" was a noted horse and never was known to take the dust from any rival he ever met on the race track. "Helle of the Wabash" was a beautiful black mare about sixteen hands high and of racy appearance. She was of unknown breeding, was bought by Henry T. Brown and Cyrus Hamlin of some man north of Brazil and brought to Moven and was sold by them to John Alexander of Montezuma. She was trained and raced by John Williams of the same place. She could

trated the fair system in Indiana that grew into our great County and State exhibitions.

The first stock show or fair held in Indiana was held in the county home yard at Rockville about the year 1848. Governor Wright had the people from the surrounding Counties bring in their best horses and cattle and the day was spent in looking over and discussing the merits and good qualities of the different animals shown. Governor Wright being the most enthusiastic of any present, giving advice and encouragement to all those interested. Later a fair ground was fenced in with a high board fence and a fair held for a few years on land owned by General George K. Steele, now known as an McMeane addition. Next was a race track east of the railroad on land owned by George W. Hill. These the boys met on Saturday afternoons to try their horses for speed





and great was the good natured rivalry as to the merits and speed of the different trotters. The Parke and Vermillion Agricultural Society held its fair at Monticauon for ten years, beginning in 1856 or '57. The Bloomingdale fair was held for about ten years in spite of the fact that it had no race track. The last fair was held in 1877. The interest in thoroughbred cattle took its start about the time of the holding of our first fairs. General Steele bought a Shorthorn bull and to weigh twenty hundred, and he looked it. It was a magnificent animal and his superiority in appearance stimulated an interest in the breeding of better cattle, that never died out. Since then our farmers all have either thoroughbred or high grades

that look almost their equal. Some of the farmers have at different times had fine show herds. Notably Oliver Stout of Hollandburg, Thos. H. Nelson of Bloomingsdale, Wm. H. Maxwell of Rockville, and Miles Madden of Sylvania, who is still keeping up his herd and is breeding as good cattle as there is in Anderson.

The breeding of good swine had kept pace with other stock improvements and at this time the entire County is stocked with the best breeds of registered hogs. Among the earlier breeders were Harrison Strassars, of Hebers, and Thomas and Robert Henry, William H. Maxwell, of Rockville, and others who bred the Polands, Mr. Hutton breeds the O. I. C. or Chester Whites. Many breed the

Jersey Heds and George W. Jeannp the Parke. Mr. Jeannp has made himself and his stock a national reputation, and he stands at this time in the front rank of the swine breeding of America, having served as President of the National Association.

In 1849 came the Bridgeton fair which flourished for twenty-five or more years, and was one of the best fairs we ever had; it did much to stimulate an interest in every industry common to our people.

About 1877 Wm. P. Swalm began holding annual cow shows at Heblmore which for several years took on the aspect of a county fair. Thousands attended these exhibitions.

The Parke County Agricultural Society held its first fair at Rockville,

August 11, 12 and 13, 1880, and continued until 1892, when it closed its gates *sine die*. It grew out of the Rockville Trotting Association organized the year previous. This association already had a fine half-mile track, and had held one meeting. The track and grounds were in a magnificent timber reservation owned by Alexander Inset west of town. It was a good fair and was in charge of good men who worked hard to make it a success, but it was impossible to make it pay expenses and it had to go. Mr. Inset says nothing about the "street fair" which were held for awhile after the decline of the agricultural fairs, and we don't blame him for keeping silent about them. Let's all try to forget them.—L. R. S.)

## Parke County in the War for the Union

By DAVID STROUSE

THE commotion, the excitement that prevailed in Rockville on the 13th day of April, 1861, when the news of the fall of Fort Sumter was received, was contagious, and was immediately followed by enlistments to serve our country under the first call of President Lincoln for 75,000 men to serve three months.

Two companies were recruited in Terre Haute for the 11th Indiana Regiment. A recruiting squad came from that town to get recruits to emigrate

to the three years service, with Nathan Knudall as Colonel and 1341 men. July 5, 1861, the regiment went to Virginia. The company was organized at Rockville, the following being elected officers: Captain, Lucien A. Foote; 1st Lieutenant, Thomas G. Williamson; 2nd Lieutenant, Tikhman A. Howard; 1st Sergeant, Robert F. Catterson. Foote was made Major; Williamson, Captain of Company "E"; and Howard became Captain. He resigned and Catterson became Captain, Marlon Kalley, 1st Lieutenant and Levis Bostwick, 2nd Lieutenant; Bostwick was killed at Antietam, September 17, 1862. Marlon Kalley became next Captain and John W. Baker 1st Lieutenant. Kalley was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, and Lieutenant Baker had his leg shot away, and the regiment lost heavily. Joshua Leiby became Captain and was wounded at Gettysburg. Lieutenant Baker in recognition of his services, was commissioned by President Lincoln a Lieutenant in the Veteran Reserve Corps, and was put in charge of a ward in the Marine Hospital at St. Louis. Catterson, who went out as 1st Sergeant, was through promotions commissioned a Brigadier General, and his death two years ago removed the last 111 Brigadier General from Indiana. September 12th and 13th, 1861, the regiment was in the battle on Cheat Mountain and also at Green Brier Mountain October 3, 1861, where Parke County had its first soldiers killed in battle at Frater Price, of Bridgeton. This regiment also participated to the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Spotsylvania, Wilderness, Cold Harbor and numerous others. At Antietam the bloodiest of the war, the brigade of which it was a part, received the title of the Gibraltar Brigade, because, for four hours it fought at "bloody lane," standing like the rock of Gibraltar, and losing over 100 per cent. in killed and wounded. The evening of July 2nd it went at double quick across the field of Gettysburg, and on the summit of Cemetery Hill it drank fought hand to hand with the enemy and drove them from the hill, and recaptured "Rickett's" Battery, held a strategic point of that great battle. It here captured all the field officers, the colors and most of the men of the 21st North Carolina, and succeeded in routing a flanking force of the enemy, made on the left and rear during the night. The regiment lost

nearly half its numbers in killed and wounded in this battle. This was the only Company from Parke County that served in the Army of the Potomac. Its Colonel—John Coons—was killed in the battle of Spotsylvania. Its last battle was at Cold Harbor, June 30, 1862. The day after this battle it was ordered home and was mustered out of its three years service June 11, 1864, there being left only a remnant of about one hundred and fifty officers and men. Those who served in this company living in Parke County

west of the southwest pass on the steamer Great Republic during the bombardment of Forts St. Phillip and Jackson. It went to New Orleans and made numerous forays into the interior, and went into camp at Algiers, making from there many captures of steamers in the River. On the 5th of August, 1862, the regiment participated in a severe battle at Baton Rouge, La., fighting for over four hours an entire rebel brigade without faltering. Company "H" lost in this engagement six killed and several wounded, among whom were 1st Lieutenant Bryant, killed, and Captain Campbell, wounded. In February, 1863, this regiment was changed to 1st Indiana Heavy Artillery, two companies "L" and "M" being added. A part of the regiment, including Company "H" went with General Banks up the Mississippi River, taking part in the siege of Fort Hudson, sustaining a loss of 23 killed and wounded. In March, 1864, the regiment made an expedition up the River, the Parke County Company bearing an active part, just after the return to the front from their home on veteran furlough. In April, 1865, part of the regiment, including Company "H," participated in the investment of Mobile, Alabama, and the investment of Fort Morgan, Gaines, Spanish Fort, and the capture of Mobile. This was the only regiment of heavy artillery from Indiana, having on its muster rolls from first to last about three thousand six hundred men. After the close of active operations, the several companies were assigned to duty at Forts Morgan and Pickens, in the works at Baton Rouge, and other points of river defense, and were mustered out of the service January 13, 1866.

Those now living in Parke County and who served in this regiment from July 24, 1861, are: Rufus Dooley, Stephen Beason, William H. Wilkey, S. M. Berry, Gilbert Davis, James Davis, W. J. Englefield, Frank M. Johns, Elias Kemper, George W. Lough, John W. Martin, John N. Mershon, H. M. Buckler, John N. Seybold, Daniel H. Strange, Jonathan Towell.

### 81st REGIMENT.

Two companies were raised in Parke County, "A" and "I." The first officers of Company "A" were Frederick Arn, Captain; W. H. Davis, 1st Lieutenant, and R. W. Waterman, 2nd Lieutenant. This regiment was mustered at Camp Vigo, September 5,



CAPT. JOSHUA L. WEAVER,  
Co. "A," 14th Indiana Regiment.

Company "I" of that Regiment, about a dozen of our young men enlisted and went to Terre Haute April 17th. The roster being almost completed, some returned home. The following, however, went with the Company: Charles E. Adanson, James H. Hallowell, John A. Pike, Emerson M. Foote, James R. Palmer, and George Sanderson. The Regiment was organized by General Lewis Wallace, who afterwards bore a conspicuous part in the war, becoming a Major-General. The Regiment's service was principally in Virginia, and was mustered out August 3, 1861.

Soon after the call for volunteers for three months another was issued for three hundred thousand men, for one year, and was changed to three years. The 14th Indiana was organized under the call for one year's service, but was mustered in for three years, or during the war, at Camp Vigo, and was the first regiment muste-



LIEUT. JOHN W. BAKER.

The Only Officer From Parke County Who Signed  
by Abraham Lincoln.

when this was written are: William M. Pickard, Isaac M. Kistley, James K. Meacham, John Lano and Ezekiel D. Hamilton, who is absent in the Soldier's Home at Danville, Illinois.

### 21ST REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY.

The next Company organized in Parke County was assigned to the 21st Infantry, with James W. McMillin as Colonel, and was lettered "H." The first officers were Captain John T. Campbell, 1st Lieutenant Thomas D. Bryant, 2nd Lieutenant James W. Connolly, who was his 1st Lieutenant. His 1st Captain was William P. Whומר. This regiment was mustered into the service July 24, 1861, and went to Baltimore, where it did service on the eastern shores of Virginia. On the 15th of April it left Ship Island and was present at the



1861, with Charles Craft as Colonel, John Osborn, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Fred Ann, Major, thus advancing Beadle to the Captaincy. The officers of Company "I" consequently were: Captain George Harvey, 1st Lieutenant, Wm. M. Tucker, 2nd Lieutenant, James R. Hallowell. The regiment went at once to Calhoun, Kentucky, on Green River, where it remained in camp in a subordinate, unobtrusive location for half the year because ill from exposure, resulting in the deaths of ten in Company "I" and eight in company "A." Besides a number who were afterwards discharged from disabilities thus incurred. February 13th the regiment left Calhoun. It reached Fort Donnell and participated in that battle on the 13th and 14th, and was present at the siege of U. Confederate army to General Grant, February 15, 1862, having 12 killed and 21 wounded. In the latter part of March it arrived at Pittsburg Landing and was engaged in the battle of Shiloh April 6th and 7th, losing 22 killed, 110 wounded and nine missing, among the killed being Major Ann and Captain Harvey. The regiment was at the siege of Corinth and was actively engaged in the battles of Stone River, December 31, 1862, and January 1st and 2nd, 1863. The regiment also participated in the battle of Chancellorsville, September 19th and 20th, 1863, and the battles of the Atlanta Campaign in 1864. After the fall of Atlanta, it dropped back with the army under General Thomas pursuing Hood's army, and took part in the battle of Nashville, December 15, 1864. In June, 1865, the regiment as part of the Fourth Army Corps joined General Sheridan's army and went to Texas, where it was mustered out later. The regiment sustained losses in the several engagements and performed heroic services in the war. Captain W. H. H. Beadle was commissioned Colonel of the 1st Michigan Sharpshooters, returning with the rank of Brevet Brigadier General. James R. Hallowell was his last Colonel. The men who served in Companies "A" and "I" living in or near Parke County when the above was written are: Company "A": John Levan, Charles M. Spencer, George Wilkin, all at Kincaid.

Company "I": Lieutenant Jesse H. Cunnelly, Naval W. Cummings, Eli C. Brattain, Jesse J. Clark, Frank M. Gates, John W. Jackson, Edward D. Lacey, William T. McCombell, Henry Snyder, all living in Parke County; Thomas J. Hatfield, David J. Hatfield, at Kincaid; Henry H. Lough, Waves land.

**43rd REGIMENT.**

This regiment was organized under same orders as the 31st at Camp Vigo, and was mustered into the service September 27, 1861, with George K. Steele as Colonel and William E. McLenn, Lieutenant-Colonel. Company "K" was recruited at Hickville. Its officers were, John H. Calkender, Captain; William S. Magill, 1st Lieutenant; George H. H. Hallowell, 2nd Lieutenant. Magill became Captain in October, 1862, and William Stacey in November, 1864. Soon after its muster, it moved to Newport, Ky., and thence to Calhoun, Ky., on Green River, where it endured the same exposure in that unhealthy locality as did the 31st regiment, losing many from disease contracted during the winter, February, 1862. It was transferred to Milledgeville, and was attached to General News' army, engaging at the siege of Fort Mifflin and Island No. 10. It served 60 days with Commodore Foote's fleet in the reduction of Fort Pillow and was the first Union regi-

ment to land in the city of Memphis. In July, 1862, it went up White River, thence to Helena, Arkansas. In December it marched to Grenada, Mississippi, returned to Helena, where it was engaged in a battle July 4, 1863, and alone supported a battery that was three times charged by the enemy, repulsing each attack, and capturing a full regiment, larger in numbers than its own. It bore a conspicuous part in the assault upon and capture of Little

William Ironkbank, Charles W. Hookman, Harvey N. Connerly, James Cook, James Crosby, Marion Hays, James J. Kalgill, H. C. Hoos, Henry Sasser, John F. Spencer, William H. Wood.

**9TH BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY.**

This battery was recruited in December, 1861, and was composed of men from different Counties, a large

four p. m., its last shot being exhausted, it was relieved. During the day it was fired 117 rounds, maintaining a loss of one killed and five wounded and five horses killed. George H. Chapman was one of the wounded. This battery participated in the siege and capture of Corinth, Miss. Afterwards it operated as counter-marched, covering thousands of miles of enemy's supply; being often engaged around Vicksburg, and other places, including the battle of Nashville, December 15th and 16th, 1864. January 26th, the battery was ordered from Eastport, Miss., those whose three years enlistment having expired to be mustered out. It reached Johnsonville on the Tennessee River and boarded the steamer, Eclipse, early on the morning of January 27, 1865. The steamer's boilers exploded, and of the 98 men on board, only ten escaped injury. Many were killed outright, some drowned and others wounded. This was a terrible affair. Brave men, who had faced the enemy's cannon, had endured all the hardships of a fearful war, without a moment's warning and when some were asleep, met death by fire and scalding steam and water, while crumple to their homes after three years' service.

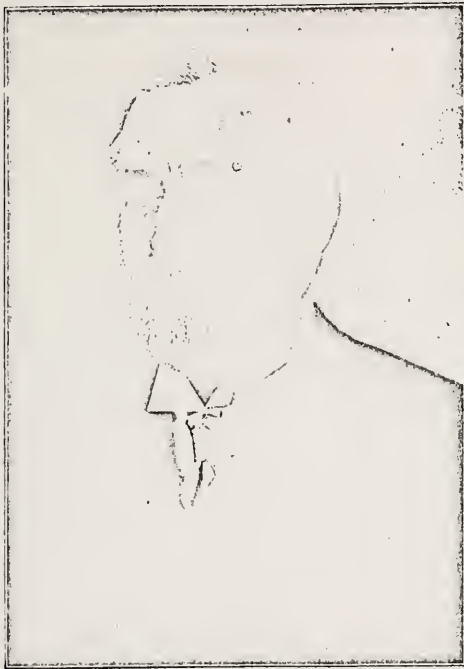
In this awful heartrending disaster several Parke County soldiers sacrificed their lives, leaving widows and children to mourn their untimely death. The men who served in the 9th Battery living in Parke County when this was written were: James Newt, McCombell, John H. Tucker, Marcus O. Sullivan, John Cox, Fuller Bradley and James H. Pittman.

**1ST ILLINOIS REGIMENT.**

Merilla's raid had been frequent during 1861. 1862. Six Companies were lastly recruited and were mustered into the service August 5, 1862, for sixty days, with William L. Farrow of Greenfield, as Lieutenant-Colonel. Company "C" was organized at Hickville, and Company "I" at Belmont. The officers of "C" were: Thomas A. Howard, Captain, J. M. Nichols, First Lieutenant, and Madison Kenney, Second Lieutenant. Company "I": John W. Halloway, Captain, Ebenezer Cole, First Lieutenant, and Samuel Keck, Second Lieutenant. The regiment after organization went to Evansville, where it performed guard duty and made several expeditions into Kentucky in pursuit of guerrillas. A portion of the regiment, including the Hickville Company, was attacked by several hundred rebels commanded by General Amos Johnson at Uniontown, Ky., September 1, 1862, and after a fierce engagement, lasting a few hours, Company "C" with the other companies engaged, was captured and paroled, immediately returning to Indianapolis and mustered out. In the battle several men were killed and wounded, among the killed being the lamented Captain Howard a few days before twenty-two years. The following live in Parke County at this time: Joseph C. Vickers, Charles H. Baker, Alfred K. Stark, Joseph A. Britton, James W. Beadle, William P. Hanks, Robert Davis, William H. Hargrave, J. H. Johnston, James M. Miller, William A. Soutley, Ezra Thomas, William M. Thompson.

**25TH REGIMENT.**

This regiment was organized at Terre Haute and mustered into the three year service September 2, 1862, during a time of doubt and fear, with John P. Hatfield, Colonel, Alexander B. Crane, Lieutenant-Colonel, Robert B.



GENERAL WILLIAM H. H. BEADLE, Captain Company "I," Third First Indiana; Colonel First Michigan Sharpshooters.

in Hook, Ark., where in January, 1864, the regiment reconstituted. It cooperated with General Bank's 11th River expedition, and was in the battles of Elkkin's Ford, Jenkin's Ferry, Camden and Mark's Mills, where on April 30th, the brigade was furiously attacked by about 1500 of Maximilian's cavalry, losing over 200 in killed, wounded and missing. June 10, 1864, the regiment reached Indianapolis on veteran furlough, where it remained guarding rebel prisoners until mustered out in 1865. One hundred and sixty-four were captured in Arkansas and were confined in a prison at Tyler, Texas, where ten or twelve died, the remainder being released in March, 1865. Although this regiment was not in any of the big battles, it encountered hardships which tested its endurance, making physical weakness of many, and the men of Company "K" with other companies, saw the hardest kind of service.

Those now living in Parke County are: Charles Allgood, John T. Brown,

number being from Parke County, and was mustered into the service at Indianapolis with Noah S. Thompson of Crawfordville, as Captain; George H. Brown, of Indianapolis, 1st Lieutenant, and Daniel A. Porter, of Annapolis, 2nd Lieutenant, January 27, 1862. It left for Cairo, Illinois, and left there on a steamer for Camp Landis, Tenn., and joined General Lewis Wallace's Division of the Army of the Tennessee, March 31, 1862. April 6th it went to the battlefield of Shiloh with Wallace's Division, where it arrived at sunset, and at eleven o'clock at night moved into position in front of the left wing of the rebel army. At daylight on the morning of April 7th, the 9th Battery fired the first gun, thus beginning the second day of the terrible battle of Shiloh. Isaac Meigs, the bugler, called the battery into action in an artillery duel with the enemy for half an hour. The battery advanced with the Division, the enemy falling back. The battery continued to pour iron ball into the enemy until





# HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PARKE COUNTY.

Craig, Major. Company "A" was organized with Abner Floyd, Captain; Joseph H. Sherman, First Lieutenant, and Henry B. Ingram, Second Lieutenant, and at once proceeded to Lexington, Kentucky. Company "B" was composed of men who were nearly all from Parke County. Francis Brooks, of Terre Haute, was elected Captain, David Phillips, of Montezuma, First Lieutenant, Gustavus Bailey, of Montezuma, was its last Second Lieutenant.

Almost one-third of Company "C" was also from Parke County. Its first Captain was Elbery C. Davis, of Terre Haute; First Lieutenant, Mortimer Henny, of Roseville, who died August

of Hessees, Cassville, Iudius, Colgate Church, Culp's Farm, and Peach Tree Creek, and was the first to receive the charging force of the enemy's opening fire when not over fifty feet from the rebel front. The latter of July 29, 1862, was one of the fiercest and most terrible. The ground in front of the 85th was piled with dead and wounded Confederates. The regiment also participated in the battle of Atlanta, July 22nd. November 15, 1862, the 85th was ordered to Sherman's army on the historic march from Atlanta to the sea, and on December 12th came upon the enemy's lines at Savannah. January 1, 1863, the division to which the 85th was attached, was the first to cross into South Carolina, and on February 1st started its last campaign through the Carolina. March 10th it engaged in a battle at Averyboro, North Carolina, and suffered heavily in killed and wounded. In this battle, less than a month before the surrender at Appomattox, three brave boys of Company "A," William McVord, James T. Patton and James Williamson, were killed. It was in the battle of Bentonville, at Goldsboro, marched in the campaign against Hirsch, and after the surrender of Johnson, marched via Richmond to Washington, where the 85th participated in the grand march down Pennsylvania Avenue. From March 15, 1864, until it was mustered out, the 85th was killed and wounded about 100 men, exclusive of those who died from disease.

The men who served in the 85th Regiment residing in Parke County when it was written are: Joseph Banta, Samuel Beck, John Craft, Alfred C. Coker, Lewis C. Phillips, John T. Hart, Joseph Heath, Joseph Hicks, Edward Hunt, William J. Lohb, John S. McClure, Maldon W. Marshall, George C. Marks, Robert Martin, Isaac A. Plekard, Yancy Hehmann, W. F. Hootchinson, George W. Hootchinson, George W. Pachman, Daniel C. Williams.

### 71ST REGIMENT, 6TH CAVALRY.

This regiment was organized in July and August, 1862, when the "birds were darkest, the Union forces having met with reverses, causing much depression in the North. The first regiment was mustered into the service at Indianapolis, August 18, 1862, with Melville I. Topping as Lieutenant Colonel and William Conklin, Major. Company "B" was organized at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, with John C. Cune, Captain, William Kinney, of Mecca, First Lieutenant, and James W. McArthur, Second Lieutenant. By the resignation of McArthur and Kinney, McArthur, who became Superintendent of the military academy, in close of the war, was promoted to the captain in December, 1862. The late Thomas Griffith, of Montezuma, was his chaplain. The regiment was sent immediately after muster to Kentucky to assist in preventing the invasion of the Confederate army in command of General Kirby Smith. August 20, 1862, twelve days after its muster, untrained in drill, discipline and the use of arms, as part of General Nelson's Army at Hickman, Kentucky, they took part in a battle against a largely superior force of seasoned soldiers, and it seemed like a slaughter of poor recruits. The regiment lost 215 men in killed and wounded, including Col. Topping and Major Conklin. Two hundred and twenty-five men escaped capture and the prisoners were paroled, returning to camp at Terre Haute, where it was reorganized as Company "B" of the regular army was made Colonel. The 71st lost more men in this battle

(than any other Indiana regiment in a single battle. The regiment was sent to Kentucky to guard the railroad, and December 27, 1862, General John H. Morgan, with a force of four thousand men, attacked four hundred of the regiment, and after an engagement of an hour and a half were surrounded and captured, were paroled and sent to Indianapolis and remained until August 29, 1863. In the meantime, the regiment was changed from infantry, becoming the 4th Indiana Cavalry, Companies "L" and "M" being recruited and added to the regiment. Going into East Tennessee, the regiment engaged in active operations against General Longstreet. It lost many men in killed and wounded. May 11, 1863, it joined Sherman's army in front of Dalton, Georgia, and was assigned to the Cavalry Corps commanded by General Stoneman. During the Atlanta campaign, the regiment participated in the battles of Hessees, Cassville, Kenesaw Mountain, aided in the capture of Atlanta Pass and was the first to raise the flag upon Lost Mountain. July 27, 1864, it started with General Stoneman on his raid to Macon, Georgia, losing 100 officers and men in killed and wounded. The men who were captured by the enemy on this raid were taken to Andersonville Prison, where twenty of Company "B" starved to death. After this disastrous raid, the regiment went with General Hootchinson's command to repel an invasion of middle Tennessee, and participated in a battle at Pulaski, losing 23 men in killed and wounded. December 12 and 13th, 1864, it was in the battle of Nashville, and June 17, 1865, a portion of the regiment was mustered out of service at Pulaski, Tenn. Sept. 15, 1865, the residue was mustered out, Col. C. C. Matson commanding.

Those now living in Parke County who served in the 6th Cavalry are: S. W. Berry, B. A. Martin, Francis M. Jacks, Benjamin Michaels, James M. Pruett, Alexander Sanders, Hamilton E. Tins, George W. Thronburg, Alvan Williams, Ezekiel Williamson, William H. Williams, Reason Hubbards, William Cox.

### 115TH REGIMENT, SIX MONTHS.

A call was issued in June, 1863, for recruits to serve six months. A company was organized in Parke County and mustered into the service at Indianapolis, August 5, 1863, with William H. Mull, who was a sergeant of Company "A" 11th Indiana, and was desperately wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, as captain, and was Captain; his brother, David H. Mull, First Lieutenant, and William B. Elliott, father of William Elliott, a citizen of Rockville, and a brother-in-law of the Mull boys, Second Lieutenant. September 10th the regiment marched for the south and reached Cumberland Gap, Tenn., October 2d, after fatiguing marches and skirmishes with the enemy to Bull's Gap, where it was engaged for sometime in fortifying mountain passes, preventing the rebel army under Longstreet from coming through. During the winter it endured great hardships, suffered for want of food and clothing, was without rations, sugar or coffee, frequently without shelter, and was kept on duty in the mountains, marching almost shoeless over rough mountains, all of which resulted in much sickness and exhaustion. Although this regiment participated in several other battles, Company "B" lost 12 or 15 men from sickness on account of exposure, and many whose health was

undermined by disease contracted in the army. The 116th, 116th, 117th and 118th, all six months men, were called the "Vermont Brigade" for having this fruit as its principal diet in the fall of 1863. Those now living in Parke County are: James W. Beadle, Herton W. Dooley, Thomas C. Hocker, George Hendricks, William T. McChambers, Clark B. Allen, James W. Pittman, W. S. Price, D. T. Howe, William E. Sapp, Reason Teague.

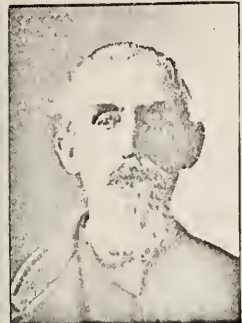
### 120TH REGIMENT, 11TH CAVALRY.

This regiment was organized during the winter of 1863-4, and was mustered into the service after its completion at Indianapolis, March 1, 1864, with Robert H. Stewart, of Terre Haute, as Colonel. Company "B" was from Parke County. Its first officers were Daniel A. Porter, of Annapolis, Captain; David Phillips, of Montezuma, First Lieutenant, and John E. Woodard, Second Lieutenant. Captain Porter was discharged October 15, 1864, and John E. Woodard became Captain and resigned in the fall of 1864. He was commissioned Captain, George B. Chapman, First Lieutenant, and Frank M. Howard, Second Lieutenant, who was mustered out as First Lieutenant. May 1st the regiment left camp at Indianapolis for Nashville, Tenn., from whence it went into northern Alabama and went on duty guarding the Memphis and Charleston railroad. In October it was mounted and sent to the front. In November and December the regiment was actively engaged in the battles of Franklin and Nashville and pursued Hood's army on its retreat. After the surrender, the regiment was sent to the West, where it did duty on the plains, returning to Indianapolis where it was mustered out in the fall of 1864. Although this regiment was mustered in 1864, the men saw hard service and covered a large territory from Tennessee to the Rocky Mountains. The regiment was not mounted all the time, marching on foot during much of its first service.

This Company lost a number by deaths from sickness, and one, Sidney E. Wood, was killed at Pulaski, Tenn. Those now living in Parke County are: John E. Woodard, Samuel Davies, Peter Pence.

### 133d REGIMENT.

Near the close of the year 1863 General F. S. Grant was put in command of the Northern Armies. The Confederate armies under command of General Robert E. Lee were still hopeful of ultimate success. Grant was determined, if possible, to crush Lee in 1864, and arranged to concentrate both in the eastern and western theatres of war all the available men at the front. A large number of three year men were in the rear guarding railroads and keeping the ways open for supplies for the armies at the front. Details of Confederates were continuously tearing up the tracks and burning railroad bridges, thus cutting off the food supply and ammunition from the armies at the front. A call was made for men to serve for one hundred days. Milton H. Vance, Captain of a company of Home Guards, in April, 1864, recruited and was elected Captain of Company "G," 133d Regiment, which went into camp at Indianapolis. The regiment left for the South on May 17th. After arriving at Nashville, where it remained a week, the regiment was ordered to the front, was detached at Bridgeport, Alabama, where it remained guarding the bridge over the Tennessee River, and several miles of railroad, until its



HENRY CLAY THOMPSON, Company "B," 21st Indiana Inf. Heavy Artillery.

19, 1864, of wounds received at Hessees, Ga., Henry C. Brown succeeding him as First Lieutenant.

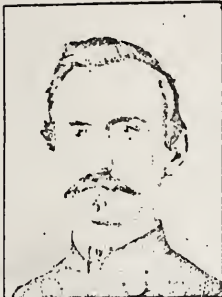
It joined the rebel army, which fell back. The regiment went into camp at Nashville, and in the latter part of February, 1862, went to Louisville and proceeded by boat to Nashville, and from thence marched to Franklin, Tenn., and with the brigade composed of 23d Indiana, 22nd Wisconsin and 10th Michigan, under command of Col. John Coburn, March 5, 1862, at Columbus's Station, Col. Coburn made an attack on the enemy, driving them back several miles, on a commanding General Forest, with five brigades strongly posted behind stone fences, whose desperate fight ensued, lasting several hours. The brigade was surrounded by an overwhelming force and compelled to surrender. It was its first engagement, and the 85th fought bravely, changing front three times under fire. The losses were heavy in killed and wounded, among the killed being Captain Floyd and Salmon Lusk. After the surrender the brigade marched to Fallstown. The men suffered terribly from hunger, exhaustion, and exposure to rain and cold. They were taken to Richmond by rail and placed in Liberty Prison. About the first of April the prisoners were exchanged and returned to Indianapolis. During their captivity, the 85th suffered exceedingly from illness, several dying on the march and in the prison. In June, 1862, after exchange, the regiment went to Franklin, Tenn., and engaged in skirmishing until General Bragg's army fell back, April 20, 1862. The regiment left Lawrence and went to Lookout Valley with Coburn's brigade, joined the 20th Army Corps and immediately crossed the Atlantic campaign, participating in the battle



time expired. Several boys left school and went in this company. For the prompt response made under this call President Lincoln issued to each soldier upon parchment over his signature, a vote of thanks for honorable services. Those now living in Parke County who served in this regiment are: James W. Beadle, William T. Burnside, Peter H. Crabb, John E. Feltz, J. R. Johnson, Alfred K. Stark, David Stroupe, George Underwood, James Tschann, Hiram Wimmer.

1871st REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized under the same call as the 136th. William D. Mull recruited Company "I," which was completed in camp at Indian-



COL. WM. B. MULL.

apolis, twenty-five boys from Jefferson County joining the Company, and they elected Mull, Captain, Lorenzo D. Dalley, of Madison, First Lieutenant, and Ira B. Fuschmann, Second Lieutenant. This regiment was mustered into the service May 24, 1861, and left for the South, and was trained at Tulahoma, Tenn., where it remained until the expiration of its service. The 1871st was constantly on duty guarding the only line of communication to transport food and ammunition to Sherman's army, fighting its way towards Atlanta. The Nashville and Chattanooga railroad was continually menaced by the enemy working raids, tearing up the track and burning bridges. The men who composed the rear army helped make the campaign of 1864 successful and decisive. Frank Whipple and Jim Dinwiddie were in this company. They were only fifteen years of age, as were very many who served after the be-

ginning of the year 1861. For the prompt response made under this call, President Lincoln issued to each soldier upon parchment over his signature, a vote of thanks for honorable services. Those now living in Parke County are: H. G. Atchinson, H. D. Teague, Thomas Hursdie, John M. Doty, William Hatfield, Eli Wendell, John W. Michael, William B. Swain.

1871st REGIMENT, INFANTRY.

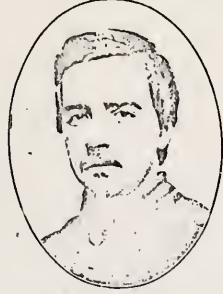
This was one of eleven regiments organized in 1865 under the last call for volunteers to serve one year. William D. Mull recruited several from Parke County, and went to Indianapolis, where with several from other counties, Company "E" was organized, and he was elected Captain. Company "E," however, contained more Parke County men, principally from Greene and Fulton Townships. William A. Porter was Captain and re-elected. Hiram T. Mater was promoted Captain and Leonard E. Acker, Second Lieutenant. The regiment was mustered March 1, 1865, and William H. Fairbanks, of Terre Haute, as Colonel, and William D. Mull, Lieutenant Colonel. It left immediately for Nashville, and after a few weeks went to Decatur, Alabama, at which place the regiment received the surrender of General Hood and 60,000. The regiment was mustered out at Nashville, September 27, 1865.

Those now living in Parke County are: Nathan H. Dowdell, Alvin Finley, Ephraim Goodwin, D. S. Howard, John M. Martin, James R. Morgan, William K. Parent, E. B. Sannels, William R. Swain.

Parke County furnished for the Civil War, including original and re-recruits, approximately two thousand men. There were a considerable number who went in other regiments than those having companies recruited in the County. A few were drafted. The quota required to furnish its share in each call, however, were mostly volunteers. This demonstrated the patriotism existing in our County. The Friends church, as an organization, is conscientiously opposed to war, and that church had a large membership in the County, all of whom opposed the cause of the Union. However, quite a number of Quakers volunteered. There were also a large number of Southern sympathizers who were members of an organization called "Knights of the Golden Circle" whose purpose were to aid the Confederacy, harbor deserters and resist the draft. Some were drafted and either hired men to go in substitute, or emigrated to Canada,

where they remained until the war was terminated.

The wives and mothers of soldiers at the front did patriotic service in



EDMUND E. DEABLE.

Sergeant First Michigan Sharpshooters, Mortally Wounded at Spotsylvania, Va.

organizations formed to furnish clothing, bandages and other necessities for sick and wounded in the hospitals. They also performed men's work in business and farming. The men who remained at home, as well as the women, did a work that was absolutely essential.

Soldiers who served in the Civil War, who now reside in Parke County, not members of Regiments in the foregoing history, are as follows:

- Alexander, John S., 19th Indiana.
- Ames, H. D., 10th Ohio Cavalry.
- Andrew, Samuel H., 13th Indiana Cavalry.
- Artis, John, 28th U. S. Colored.
- Anwey, Nicholas, 171st Ohio.
- Baker, John S., 18th Ohio.
- Bannon, Samuel P., 120th Indiana.
- Bradburn, James, 68th Indiana.
- Bryan, George, 123rd Indiana.
- Buffington, Jonathan, 9th Indiana.
- Byerly, T. J., 55th Indiana.
- Bolles, Haniel, 61st Illinois.
- Brown, Daniel, 123rd Indiana.
- Bullock, James D., 130th Indiana.
- Boyer, Eli, 37th Illinois.
- Byerly, John T., 11th Indiana.
- Clark, Elijah, 13th Kentucky Cav.
- Clavis, Henry, 28th U. S. Colored.
- Cole, Jacob S., 11th Indiana.
- Crooks, Jacob V., 133rd Iowa.
- Dowd, John B., 85th Indiana, (Washington, D. C.)
- Dodds, William H., — Ohio Cavalry.
- Dunberry, F. A., 4th Ohio Cavalry.
- Delvia, Irwin E., 163d Indiana.

- Durham, William, 110th Indiana.
- Ehm, William, 22d Illinois.
- Flekas, W. C., 2d Missouri.
- Fison, Stephen K., 94th Illinois.
- Gates, Charles, 3th Maryland.
- Goss, J. M., 21th Kentucky.
- Grimes, P. M., 72nd Indiana.
- Hatcus, Edward M.
- Hodson, J. B., 118th Indiana.
- Howard, Doctor S., 10th Indiana.
- Incerton, Robert.
- Jacks, Leander, 123d Indiana.
- Jarvis, Scott.
- Kerr, James H., 2nd Indiana Cav.
- Knauer, G. W., 15th Indiana.
- Lake, Robert B., 18th Indiana.
- Leonard, J. D., 50th Indiana.
- Lewis, Warner, 31st Indiana.
- Lewis, Charles, 63d Indiana.
- Lindley, Charles W., 110th Indiana.
- Long, John, 1st Tennessee Cavalry.
- Lundey, William, 110th Indiana.
- McGinn, Frank, 10th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

- McElroy, Steven C., 97th Indiana.
- McWhitt, Lee, 17th Indiana.
- Martin, Job F., 57th Indiana.
- Maryin, Daniel, 3rd New Jersey.
- Mason, Edward, 120th Indiana.
- Mitchell, William, 7th Indiana Bat.
- Murphy, Clinton, 18th U. S. (Regular).
- Morlan, John, 6th Kentucky Cavalry.
- Miller, Isaac, 57th Indiana.
- Muter, John T., 135th Illinois.
- Newkirk, Joel, 53rd Indiana.
- Owney, James, 117th Indiana.
- Oswell, Jacob, 11th Indiana.
- Perry, Talver, 18th U. S. (Regular).

- Pyle, George, 1st Kentucky.
- Reeder, John L., 63rd Indiana.
- Rogers, Henry C., 151th Indiana.
- Rolon, H. E., 35th Illinois.
- Ryan, James, 35th Indiana.
- Shrigley, Enoch, 122nd Ohio.
- Smith, Jacob E., 11th Michigan.
- Stewart, T. C., 7th Indiana Battery.
- Sutton, John, 8th Indiana Battery.
- Sylvester, Wesley, 1st Cannon.
- Smith, Peter, 150th Indiana.
- Short, —
- Taylor, Green T., 49th Kentucky.
- Teague, Johnson, 22nd Indiana.
- Thomas, Amos C., 11th Indiana.
- Toney, John, 134th Indiana.
- Trumble, John, 57d Illinois.
- Teague, Charles.
- Tschann, A. S., 11th Indiana.
- Vanbitt, John, 11th Ohio.
- Vaught, John R., 8th Kentucky Cav.
- Weaver, Sylvester.
- White, Elijah, 118th Indiana.
- Wiggins, Isaac, 97th Indiana.
- Wimmer, H. Clay, 64th Illinois.
- Wright, H. C., 135th Illinois.
- Wymore, George, 140th Indiana.
- White, John S., 57th Indiana.
- Wagener, Samuel, 120th Indiana.
- Wells, William, 140th Illinois.

When the...  
...  
...

...  
...  
...

...  
...  
...

...  
...  
...





# The Dead of the Parke Brigade

By ARED F. WHITE

To-day let the hand of the years  
Stand still on the dial of time;  
Let the eye be wet with tears  
And wherever the Flag appears  
Let its stripes and its stars sublime  
Glean dim with the grief they bear,  
And sad with the woe they wear,

Let the streets to silence yield,  
And the marts of trade be still;  
Let the plowshares rust afield,  
And idle the herds on the hill.  
Let the tollers for mammon cease,  
And stand by these graves awhile  
"Till the dust of our dead beguile  
The soul from a sordid case—  
"Till the heart with turbulent beat  
Struck soft, and tender and sweet  
Like drums in a sad retreat  
When the camps are asleep in peace.

If the drum must ring this day,  
And the hammer must rise and fall,  
Let one a rancid play,  
And the other a bugle call,  
If the furnace must keep its fire  
And the spindles their busy hum,  
Let one be the battle's ire  
The other the roll of the drum.  
If the ships must put out to sea  
From dawn 'till the day is past,  
Let their sails like great shrouds be  
And their flags half dains the mast.  
If the car of traffic shall steam  
In haste on its iron way,  
Let the great up engines scream  
Like a wounded charger's neigh;  
For the past comes back like a dream,  
And the throbs of our hearts should  
Scream  
Like the hush of a Sabbath day.

Let the winds of the sea and land  
Blow soft where the loved ones lay,  
And the feet of the Nation stand  
At the graves of her dead today.  
And we who gathered now  
In silent and sad parade,  
Inveigh the reverent brow  
To the dead of the Parke Brigade.

Who shall call the roll of our dead  
Who died on the land and sea?  
Who shall speak of the blood once  
shed  
For the flag of the slave and free?  
Who can sing of the dauntless souls,  
That rallied undaunted  
To honor the master rolls  
Of the Glorious Parke Brigade?

We stand by their silent graves  
And backward look to the years,  
Where the Flag of glory waves,  
And the long, blue line appears.  
We look on that silent host  
And many a face behold,  
And the names of our loved and lost  
On the scroll of Fame enrolled.

And our dead in their blue coats lie  
In the trenches' solitude,  
And Arn and Harvey die  
In the gloom of Shiloh's wood.  
In the battle's riot and rout  
The soul of Price goes free,  
And Floyd's brave life goes out  
On the hills of Tennessee;  
And Bostwick to glory goes,  
From the fields of Maryland,  
And Childie his last lance throws,  
In the face of his haughty foes,  
Where the Cherokees of Richmond  
stand.

The voice of Howard calls  
From his last fight, gallant still;  
Nor wounds nor death appalls,  
As the sword of Kelley falls  
On the slopes of Marjoe's hill;  
And Pike has yielded his life  
In the hospitals of pain;  
In the roar of the battle's strife  
Palton and Lusk are slain,  
And Torbet and Wood have lain  
Long years on the mountain side  
And Bryant in the battle tide  
And Hoseman the company's guide  
Go down to their deaths again,  
And Ryan has starved and died  
In the hell of a prison pen;  
McCoy the battery's pride  
They never come home again,  
There's Guin of the color guard  
Goes out in the fever's stress  
And Healdie is struggling hard  
With his wounds in the wilderness.

But the Roll of Honor grows long  
And the story longer yet  
Of the names we cannot forget.  
They are woven in prose and song  
Of the Nation's hero lore—  
These men who our colors bore  
On march and in battle bore,  
In the old heroic days—  
Proudly and undaunted—  
Those men of the Parke Brigade.

Look, where the Fourteenth burst  
The barriers of the South,  
And the men of the Twenty-first  
Stood fast at the cannon's mouth.  
Let wonder in Shiloh's wood  
Battery ninth appear,  
With its bayish ennonocera,  
And the Thirty-first in blood,  
The brunt of the charge withstood,  
On that field of hope and fear.  
On Helen's hills are heard  
The Hutes of '61,  
As the Flag of the Forty-third  
Is carried to Victory.

Where the Southern would do his  
worst  
On the "Dark and Bloody Ground,"  
The men of the Seventy-first  
Take bullet and sabre-wound;  
As they stand that August day  
A bar to the bloody way,  
Of the foe as he sniled forth,  
To the honoes of the peaceful  
North.

The ranks of the minute men  
Of the Seventy-eighth grow less,  
As they rally again and again  
In blood and victories;  
And the mist of the battle drift  
By mountain and river and sea—  
And the mist of the battle lift  
As the men of the Eighty-fifth  
March on to the utmost sea.

The Hundred and Fifteenth files  
Through the snows of Cumberland  
Go  
And the moon of a winter shines  
On ragged and faded cap and lustre-  
less shoulder-strap,  
The bugles blow wild again  
In the camps of the Cavalry  
The Eleventh gives spur and reign  
Through the valleys of Tennessee—  
In the mountains far-off haze  
Lie the camps of a hundred days—  
A Hundred and Forty-nine  
Marks the last of the long blue line,  
Of the roll of the Parke Brigade.

All hail! to the matchless host,  
All hail! to the loved and lost,  
Who stood for the right and the  
truth,  
Strong men and "beautiful youth,"  
Undaunted and undaunted,  
The dead of the Parke Brigade.



# Soldiers Who Died in the Service

A BEAUTIFUL feature of the great soldiers' reunion in 1875 was a large monument erected in the grove. It was a perfect obelisk, designed by Ared F. White, who had charge of the memorial. After the reunion Mr. White appeared before the county commissioner and obtained an order to have the monument moved to the court house yard, where it remained until the work of building the new court house compelled its removal. Following are the names inscribed on the monument, which is a complete list of all Parke County soldiers who died during the War:

## THIRTEENTH INDIANA REGIMENT.

Francis M. Kalley, Captain, Company "A."  
Levina Hostwick, Second Lieutenant, Company "A."  
George T. Estabrook, Second Lieutenant, Company "A."  
J. Emory Price, Third Sergeant, Company "A."  
Alphonsus S. Erwin, Corporal, Company "A."  
Joseph Craft, Private, Company "A."  
Isaac M. Connelly, Private, Company "A."  
James T. Childers, Private, Company "A."  
Abraam Howard, Private, Company "A."  
Lance H. Kelley, Private, Company "A."  
Daniel S. Kepner, Private, Company "A."  
William L. Moore, Private, Company "A."  
Jacob Neason, Private, Company "A."  
Joseph W. Erwin, Private, Company "A."

## TWENTY-FIRST INDIANA.

John B. Nolan, Private, Company "E."  
David B. Harney, Corporal, Company "E."  
James C. Hostack, Private, Company "E."  
Josiah Harney, Private, Company "E."  
John J. Hood, Private, Company "E."  
John W. Mershon, Private, Company "E."  
Simon Spurgeon, Private, Company "E."  
Levi Winkler, Private, Company "E."  
James M. Gaaway, Private, Company "E."  
Washington Hood, Private, Company "E."  
John W. Hines, Private, Company "E."  
Joseph R. Davis, First Sergeant, Company "E."  
David E. Kuhn, Third Sergeant, Company "E."  
Jesse Heddish, Corporal, Company "E."  
John J. Spencer, Corporal, Company "E."  
Matthew B. Aydelott, Corporal, Company "E."  
William C. Wolfe, Corporal, Company "E."  
Albert P. Dale, Private, Company "E."  
James W. Dyke, Private, Company "E."  
Nathaniel Earnest, Private, Company "E."  
John Pittman, Private, Company "E."  
George Pickett, Private, Company "E."  
Jackson Beck, Private, Company "E."  
Andrew Cahill, Private, Company "E."  
John Carson, Private, Company "E."  
Samuel Chezem, Private, Company "E."  
Abelus Daely, Private, Company "E."

John E. Erney, Private, Company "E."  
Josiah Lambert, Private, Company "E."  
Jerome Lambert, Private, Company "E."  
Elias J. Meels, Private, Company "E."  
William H. Phelon, Private, Company "E."  
David J. Thompson, Private, Company "E."  
William Towell, Private, Company "E."  
Harvey Winkler, Private, Company "E."  
Joseph Deaves, Private, Company "E."  
Inebert McCorkin, Private, Company "E."  
Thomas Bryant, First Lieutenant, Company "E."  
Larry Cox, Private, Company "E."

## THIRTY-FIRST INDIANA.

Frederick Arva, Major, Company "A."  
George Harney, Captain, Company "A."  
John A. Pike, Second Lieutenant, Company "A."  
Samuel Bracketway, Private, Company "A."  
John W. Byerley, Private, Company "A."  
William Cook, Private, Company "A."  
John Cunningham, Private, Company "A."  
Cornelius DuVall, Private, Company "A."  
John T. DuVall, Private, Company "A."  
William M. Elmore, Private, Company "A."  
Alexander W. Ficklin, Private, Company "A."  
Thomas A. Gibbons, Private, Company "A."  
James Harris, Private, Company "A."  
Milton Headley, Private, Company "A."  
Eufus Hixon, Private, Company "A."  
Giles M. Justus, Private, Company "A."  
Josiah Leak, Private, Company "A."  
Omec Lunger, Private, Company "A."  
David Phillips, Private, Company "A."  
James A. Shane, Private, Company "A."  
Henry L. Smith, Private, Company "A."  
William A. C. Thompson, Private, Company "A."  
Perry H. Thompson, Private, Company "A."  
John West, Private, Company "A."  
David Wells, Private, Company "A."  
William Williams, Private, Company "A."  
Pleasant M. Bolling, Private, Company "A."  
George Barkia, Private, Company "A."  
Zachariah Jarvis, Private, Company "A."  
Alexander Johnson, Private, Company "A."  
John Myers, Private, Company "A."  
R. M. Waterman, Captain, Company "A."

William T. Davis, Corporal, Company "E."  
Phillip Bayne, Private, Company "E."  
Orestes G. Beard, Private, Company "E."  
Jefferson Bishop, Private, Company "E."  
John Bryant, Private, Company "E."  
William H. English, Private, Company "E."  
Isaac N. Hedgoc, Private, Company "E."  
David A. Hobson, Private, Company "E."  
William Hollingsworth, Private, Company "E."  
Fletcher H. Kirkpatrick, Private, Company "E."  
Henry Martin, Private, Company "E."  
Mascario J. McClure, Private, Company "E."  
William A. McClure, Private, Company "E."  
William H. Mendenhall, Private, Company "E."  
Jacob Price, Private, Company "E."  
Frederick Snellenbarger, Private, Company "E."  
George W. Stuart, Private, Company "E."  
John Vesela, Private, Company "E."  
James H. Adams, Private, Company "E."  
Henry Alfira, Private, Company "E."  
James W. McCampbell, Private, Company "E."  
William H. Burnett, Private, Company "E."  
Thomas Nevlina - Chesley Leak.  
Lucien Ray, Second Lieutenant, Company "C."

## THIRTY-FIFTH INDIANA.

Cornelius Donovan, Private, Company "E."  
Martin Ryan, Private, Company "E."  
FORTY-THIRD INDIANA.  
David H. Donaldson, Private, Company "K."  
William M. Jacks, Private, Company "K."  
Wesley H. Catlin, Private, Company "K."  
Elisha Hardesty, Private, Company "K."  
Ezra Reeder, Private, Company "K."  
Samuel Strain, Private, Company "K."  
John W. Hoffman, Private, Company "K."  
James S. Bowman, Private, Company "K."  
Daniel Copper, Private, Company "K."  
William H. Thomas, Private, Company "K."  
William P. Kelley, Private, Company "K."  
Newton J. Wilson, Private, Company "K."  
William O. Jeffries, Private, Company "K."  
George Hansel, Private, Company "K."  
Seyborn N. Branson, Private, Company "K."  
Jacob T. Vance, Private, Company "K."  
James S. Nevlina, Private, Company "K."

Thomas Marshall, Private, Company "K."  
Samuel J. Armstrong, Private, Company "K."  
Abraham Lee.  
William H. Thompson, Private, Company "K."  
Philip Inge, Private, Company "K."  
Albert L. Debow, Private, Company "K."  
David H. Garvon, Private, Company "K."  
Jacob Gray, Private, Company "K."  
John P. Jacks, Private, Company "K."  
Henry T. Nevlina, Private, Company "K."  
Lewis P. Inas, Private, Company "K."  
Thomas Bowman, Private, Company "K."  
Joseph Fongannon, Private, Company "K."  
Stephen M. John, Private, Company "K."  
John B. Corbin, Private, Company "K."  
James A. Barnaby, Private, Company "K."  
Lewis Baker, Private, Company "K."  
Atlas Cox, Private, Company "A."  
Oliver Jarvis, Private, Company "A."

## FIFTY-SEVENTH INDIANA.

Kratus Branson, Private, Company "A."  
SEVENTY-FIRST INDIANA.  
John M. Cheadlin, First Sergeant, Company "G."  
Alexander T. Wado, Corporal, Company "G."  
Enlah T. Adams, Private, Company "G."  
George Adkins, Private, Company "G."  
Danford N. Anderson, Private, Company "G."  
Isaac Harkledge, Private, Company "G."  
Ira Boynton, Private, Company "G."  
Samuel Burnett, Private, Company "G."  
John N. Challa, Private, Company "G."  
Marshall Cottrell, Private, Company "G."  
Norman Cartwright, Private, Company "G."  
James Dixon, Private, Company "G."  
Washington Dixon, Private, Company "G."  
Charles C. Elson, Private, Company "G."  
William Graham, Private, Company "G."  
David Hine, Private, Company "G."  
Hnacoe Jackson, Private, Company "G."  
Lucius I. Kibby, Private, Company "G."  
Joseph Miller, Private, Company "G."  
Stephen L. Milliken, Private, Company "G."  
Thomas Myers, Private, Company "G."  
Jacob Myers, Private, Company "G."  
James Myers, Private, Company "G."  
Samuel B. Packer, Private, Company "G."





## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PARKE COUNTY.

James A. Overpeck, Private, Company "G."  
 Abram D. Johnson, Private, Company "G."  
 Henry H. Sanderson, Private, Company "G."  
 Lewis H. Trueman, Private, Company "G."  
 Granville H. Walters, Private, Company "G."  
 John Webster, Private, Company "G."  
 Addison Williams, Private, Company "G."  
 James K. Clifton, Private, Company "G."  
 Jasper X. Christian, Private, Company "G."  
 Joseph Fenton, Private, Company "G."  
 Henry E. Milliken, Private, Company "G."  
 Lawson Shuttles, Private, Company "G."  
 Reuben S. Stage, Private, Company "G."  
 John Toomy, Private, Company "G."  
 George W. Wilson, Private, Company "G."  
 Gilbert Harney, Private, Company "G."  
 Addison Sparks, Private, Company "G."  
 Riley Harmless, Private, Company "G."  
 George Cole, Private, Company "G."  
 William Curry, Private, Company "G."  
 Thomas E. Dixon, Private, Company "G."  
 Francis M. Barton, Private, Company "G."  
 STEVENTEENTH INDIANA.  
 Titchman A. Howard, Captain, Company "A."  
 William Gaylord, Private, Company "A."  
 Benjamin F. Loveless, Private, Company "A."  
 THIRTY-FIFTH INDIANA.  
 Abner Floyd, Captain, Company "A."  
 Marlboro Jenny, First Lieutenant, Company "B."  
 Lindsie Holliday, Corporal, Company "A."  
 Ale G. Major, Corporal, Company "A."  
 Salmon Lusk, Sergeant, Company "A."  
 John M. DeVertor, Musician, Company "A."  
 Joseph M. Bundy, Private, Company "A."  
 William A. Innes, Private, Company "A."  
 George S. Barnes, Private, Company "A."  
 Elam Crewe, Private, Company "A."

John T. Cashatt, Private, Company "A."  
 Charles Calwell, Private, Company "A."  
 Nathan V. Edwards, Private, Company "A."  
 Pressley J. Elmore, Private, Company "A."  
 William F. Holstine, Private, Company "A."  
 Francis M. Heath, Private, Company "A."  
 Henry A. Jackson, Private, Company "A."  
 William H. Lyon, Private, Company "A."  
 James T. Patton, Private, Company "A."  
 William O. McCard, Private, Company "A."  
 Miles A. Hatchie, Private, Company "A."  
 John Swindle, Private, Company "A."  
 James H. Williamson, Private, Company "A."  
 Eli York, Private, Company "A."  
 Daniel Dowdell, Private, Company "A."  
 Thomas Higgins, Private, Company "A."  
 Madison T. Hicks, Private, Company "A."  
 Amos Higgins, Private, Company "A."  
 Henry Riley, Private, Company "A."  
 Arundel Clark, Corporal, Company "B."  
 Lewis Begle, Private, Company "B."  
 Joseph Chew, Private, Company "B."  
 Samuel A. Doty, Private, Company "B."  
 William Davis, Private, Company "B."  
 Thomas Falls, Private, Company "B."  
 Marion Justus, Private, Company "B."  
 William Miller, Private, Company "B."  
 James W. Mitchell, Private, Company "B."  
 Ephraim Osborn, Private, Company "B."  
 Henry Osborn, Private, Company "B."  
 Zachariah Reinhart, Private, Company "B."  
 Enoch Spriggs, Private, Company "B."  
 John P. Adams, Private, Company "G."  
 Joseph J. Everett, Private, Company "G."  
 Jeremiah Lambert, Private, Company "G."  
 David Montgomery, Private, Company "G."

Harvey Nivans, Private, Company "G."  
 John R. Woods, Private, Company "G."  
 Alexander Whitshire, Private, Company "G."  
 Wesley Brown, Private, Company "D."  
 Henry C. Riley, Private, Company "A."  
 Parrelk Cottrell, Private, Company "B."  
 Andrew McNeil, Private, Company "B."  
 Harrison Catlin, Private, Company "B."  
 James C. Waldron, Private, Company "A."  
 Charles N. Gifford, Private, Company "A."  
 Francis Reunition, Private, Company "D."  
 Madison Hicks, Private, Company "A."  
 Thomas Higgins, Private, Company "A."  
 Lewis H. Griffin, Private, Company "A."

## ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH INDIANA.

Alexander Spencer, Corporal, Company "B."  
 John Cranson, Private, Company "B."  
 James H. Connolly, Private, Company "B."  
 John Craig, Private, Company "B."  
 John W. Fulwider, Private, Company "B."  
 Robert Kyle, Private, Company "B."  
 Ambrose Lambert, Private, Company "B."  
 David H. Mills, Private, Company "B."  
 Amos Pickett, Private, Company "B."  
 James H. Patton, Private, Company "B."  
 James M. Reddish, Private, Company "B."  
 Ira Sutton, Private, Company "B."

## NINTH INDIANA BATTERY.

Samuel Conner, Sergeant.  
 John T. Budd, Corporal.  
 Isaac McCoy, Bugler.  
 Andrew J. Whitfield, Private.  
 William M. Lawler, Private.  
 Richard F. Becket, Private.  
 Frank Brown, Private.  
 George Bronch, Private.  
 Jesse O. Davis, Private.  
 Thomas H. Day, Private.  
 Joseph F. Flinn, Private.  
 William F. Guffey, Private.  
 Frank Hodder, Private.  
 William H. Miller, Private.  
 Wilson McCalment, Private.  
 Lewis Hall, Private.

William L. Scott, Private.  
 Cyrus Wellborn, Corporal.  
 Cyrus A. Scott, Private.  
 John S. Smeck, Private.  
 James Thompson, Private.  
 Albert S. Underwood, Private.  
 Joseph Wolf, Private.  
 William B. York, Private.  
 William E. Comer, Private.  
 William H. Coffin, Private.  
 Francis English, Private.  
 Charles Griffin, Private.  
 John Harty, Private.  
 Sailer Q. Hilder, Private.  
 James T. Monroe, Private.  
 James M. McCard, Private.  
 Thomas Noble, Private.  
 Joseph W. Smith, Private.  
 Matthew Stever, Private.  
 John Taylor, Private.  
 Benjamin F. Thomas, Private.  
 Thomas C. White, Private.  
 James M. Hendrick, Private.  
 John Hood, Private.  
 Joseph Toulson, Private.  
 James Owens, Private.

## ELEVENTH INDIANA CAVALRY.

Sidney F. Wood, Private, Company "A."  
 Marion Morgan, Private, Company "B."

## ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD INDIANA.

Robert L. Christian, Private, Company "G."  
 Jeremiah G. Fisher, Private, Company "G."  
 William Gwinn, Private, Company "H."

## ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH INDIANA.

Marion Hendy, First Sergeant, Company "E."  
 William T. Lovelady, Private, Company "E."

## ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH INDIANA.

George Hirsch, Private, Company "K."

## ELEVENTH INDIANA CAVALRY.

A. J. Day, Private.  
 R. F. Day, Private.  
 William Hinton, Private.  
 Houben Ray, Private, Company "C."

## EIGHTH INDIANA BATTERY.

William H. Hino.

## FORTY-FIFTH INDIANA.

Amos Attil, Private, Company "H."  
 Alexander Plummer, Private, Company "H."  
 John Clark, Private, Company "E."  
 FIRST MICHIGAN BARRICADEERS.  
 Edmund P. Beadle, Sergeant.

*Soldier, rest thy warfare o'er,  
 Sleep the sleep that knows not  
 breaking;  
 Dream of battle-fields no more,  
 Days of danger, nights of waking.  
 In our late's enchanted hall,  
 Hands unseen thy couch are steu-  
 ring,  
 Fair visions of musk fall,  
 Every sense in slumber clearing  
 Soldier, rest thy warfare o'er,  
 Sleep the sleep that knows not break-  
 ing;  
 Dream of battle-fields no more,  
 Morn of toil, nor night of waking.*



# Parke County's Public Men

**T**HAT Parke County within the short space of twenty years increased from a wilderness with a population of less than 300 to a population of 15,000; that in point of population it ranked fifth in the State, and in political influence was first, was not due to accident. It was due above all things to the remarkable ability of its public men; men whose presence attracted to the County many who desired to make homes in a community which could boast of such public men—big men, who in turn moulded public character to such an extent that Parke County stood unchallenged as the leading County of the State, and is so mentioned in the *Indiana Gazetteer* of that period. Think of it: within a period as short as that from 1800 to the present time, Parke County was twice honored with the nomination of the candidate for governor; twice was the candidate for United States Senator a Parke County man, and five times, from 1825 to 1850, the Representative in Congress was a citizen of this County. It is a record unequalled by any County in the State, and has always been and always will be a source of pride to all who were born on the historic soil of "Old Parke." Historians of Indiana when recounting this period might well call it the Epoch of Parke County.

Public men like those of Parke County in its early days start and mark the course and measure the volume of the current of its intellectual and moral life for many and many years. They set the pace which those coming after are expected to follow. They furnish the examples to be imitated and emulated. They are the criteria by which ambitious pretensions are to be judged. They are the standards by which the claims of aspiring men are compared. They are human, of course, and subject to like passions with ourselves; but they are so much a part of the stalwart and heroic age of local history that their influence has long since been lost in contemplation of those noble, useful and robust elements, by which they are best known. Parke County is exceedingly fortunate in this respect. It seldom falls to the lot of a community to possess so many of such simple men who have thus shaped its early history and impressed themselves on its after times for the benefit of the people and for their honor and distinction. The moment we recall the activities of the early days of our County, we at once revert to the names of Howard, Wright, McGaughey, Davis, Bryant, Nelson, the Maxwells and others, who especially as local lights and public men, made the County conspicuous in the reflected light of their talents and forceful characters. When the roll is called and these celebrities come from the shadowy past the name of General Tlighman Ashbur Howard, by common title, and constant structure of his life, is unchallenged. A study of his life and character explains at once why our people, of all classes and conditions, of all ages and political parties, have at all times reflected the high and constant standard of his life and character. Though not a native of Indiana, General Howard claimed this, his adopted State, as the land he loved best. Here was the field of his business and here was the center of that influence and repu-

lation which radiated to the confines of the National domain; here were the personal and political friends who unwaveringly followed his fortune through sunshine and storm; and, at the close of his short but eventful life, here his remains lie buried.

## Tlighman A. Howard

Tlighman A. Howard was born near Pickensville, South Carolina, November 14, 1797. His father, John Howard, at the age of eighteen, was a soldier in General Greene's army during the closing months of the Revolution.



TLIGHMAN A. HOWARD.

tion. Howard's boyhood was a time of privation and toil, with no educational advantages other than a motherless boy could himself make—for his mother died when he was but two months old. At the age of nineteen, poor and unknown, but resolute, he started west to seek a home in Tennessee. He there commenced the study of law with Hugh Lawson White, a celebrated advocate of the South, and at the age of twenty-one, entered into practice. Though a penniless youth, he did not remain long without friends. His inherent manliness soon attracted the attention of Jackson and Houston, with whom he maintained intimate and pleasant relations until death. At twenty-seven he was a member of the Tennessee Senate, representing a district which at that time was almost a wilderness. In the election of 1828 he was chosen an elector, and, with his associates, had the pleasure of casting the vote of Tennessee for his

fellow citizen, the lion-hearted man who had befriended him when he began his professional life—Andrew Jackson.

Two years afterwards, at the age of 25, Howard came to Bloomington, Indiana. Here his wife died, and in 1823, he married Martha, daughter of David H. Maxwell, a prominent citizen of Southern Indiana, who had been a member of the convention which drafted the State Constitution. Immediately after their marriage General and Mrs. Howard came to Hicksville. General Howard at once began

of a man who could best represent the Government. President Jackson came into the room at this juncture, said, "Gentlemen, I will tell you whom to select: Tlighman A. Howard of Indiana. He is an honest man; I have known him long and well."

One of the most celebrated of General Howard's political contests was that for the United States Senate in 1839, when his name was presented and strongly urged by the Democrats in spite of the Whig majority. When the contest was at its height one of Howard's supporters came to his room at the hotel and said, "General you have only to go to the cellar to be certain of a seat in the Senate." To which he promptly replied, "Not a drink of whiskey; not a cigar. I have announced my name as a candidate; if that is not sufficient I must lose the office."

Two years after his race for the Senate General Howard was the Democratic nominee for governor. He resigned his seat in Congress to make the race. It was the year of the Whig revival, and notwithstanding Howard's popularity, especially in western Indiana, he went down before the grand rush for "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," the political ghost-dance of 1840.

While at Washington on a mission for the people of western Indiana in 1841, General Howard was selected as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Texas. In accepting this appointment from the Whig administration, General Howard went counter to the wishes of his many friends in Indiana, who thought it meant his retirement from active politics; and to this day there are those at his old home who declare that the politicians at Washington sent him to win what then almost a *terra incognita* that a Presidential possibility might be removed. His diplomatic appointment came while the other Federal offices, unthought.

General Howard left Hicksville on the Fourth of July, 1841. The entire population turned out to bid him God-speed, and hundreds accompanied him to the river at Monticello, where for the last time he addressed his fellow citizens. On the 1st of August he reached Washington, the Texas capital; but scarcely had he entered upon the duties of his office than he was stricken with yellow fever, and died August 16, 1841.

Physically and mentally General Howard was a remarkable man. He was tall, straight, and possessed of great natural dignity. His complexion was dark; his lustrous eyes and straight hair, coal black. A prominent nose, a large, impassioned mouth, together with his general features, betokened the man of energy, intellect, strong emotions and yet tender sensibilities. His face in repose was sad and serious, but when kindled with a subject which brought into full play his noble faculties, it was animated with a glow of sympathy and power. His voice, though strong, was not numerous; his manners and gestures were natural, almost majestic, and always impressive. In the social circle his manners were simple and his conversation delightful.

His mind was comprehensive, stored with a vast amount of self-disciplined, though a man of unusual culture and learning he acquired it nearly all after the commencement of

a law practice that became extensive. About this time he was appointed district attorney for Indiana by President Jackson, who, when he heard that Howard had moved to this State, gave him the office in appreciation of his eminent fitness, and without solicitation from any source. The first knowledge anyone in Indiana had of the appointment came with the official commission. At the age of 40 Howard was elected to the 25th Congress by a large majority over a competitor who was an accomplished man and a popular orator, T. J. Evans.

Previous to his election to Congress in 1835, General Howard was selected to represent the National Government in the settlement of conflicting claims to the land in and about Chicago, disputes arising from Indian treaties and other sources. At the cabinet meeting when this matter was under discussion there was a sharp controversy over the selection









cause of the War for the Union, and his example among his old friends in Indiana was of incalculable value to the country. He was appointed United States Senator, and in that position was willing to take responsibility, his zeal and devotion to the old flag. In 1819 the Legislature of Indiana authorized the forwarding of a block of native marble for the Washington Monument at Washington City, but provided no inscription upon it. Governor Wright took the responsibility of providing one, and, as embodying the sentiment of the people of Indiana, he caused to be inscribed upon this block of marble, "Indiana knows no North, no South, nothing but the Union," a sentiment in which he zealously adhered to the day of his death. He passed away a few years after the war, and at the urgent request of his wife, was buried in New England.

In person Governor Wright was tall and commanding, with a large head, a remarkable high forehead, light colored hair, which lay thinly on his head, large, blue eyes, wide mouth, a prominent nose, such as would have satisfied the First Napoleon, and general good features, indicative of an energetic, vigorous, honest, impulsive, and, above all, a thoroughly American character. His voice was strong and clear; his style as a public speaker was warm, serious in the main, rarely given to anecdote, nervous and popular. He was accustomed to be one of the best stump speakers and one of the most accomplished politicians in Indiana. The mechanic, laborer, and poor man supported and admired him as the best representative of their interests, as they thought, and he felt in him as a public man, and reposed full confidence in the integrity of his personal character. His sagacious mind, always on the alert, baffling the plans of his political opponents, and organizing and directing public victories, naturally revealed statements derogatory to his personal character, and incorrect motives were attributed to many of his public actions. But those days have passed away. The services of Joseph A. Wright have been given to the Republic. The animosity, rivalry and party spirit of his political friends and foes have died with him; and, giving a fair estimate of his character, no one will attribute any unworthy or un patriotic motive to the public acts of his life which were given, without doubt, for the good of the common people from whom he sprang, whom he loved and honestly served.

When Joseph A. Wright was elected Governor, he moved his household goods through to Indianapolis by wagon, George Smith, Levi Smith, Simon Smith and Joseph Stitts haul, in them across the country. On Little Harroan about three miles east of Rockville, they stopped, with a request to be having some trouble, Alexander Puett being not far away went to where they were and found they were having trouble with a barrel of soap that had sprung a leak. The night they arrived in Indianapolis, Governor Wright, who had preceded them with his family, and was in office, gave a reception and all of these plain, honest, worthy tennessees who were always his friends and supporters, were in attendance at that reception and received every attention that could be given them to make them feel at ease and enjoy the occasion.

John G. Davis

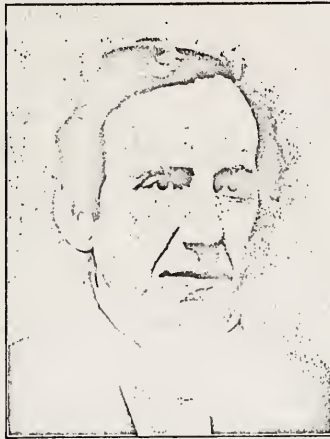
About 1750 or 1760, four brothers named Davis, landed at Snow Hill, Maryland, from Wales. Two of them became creators of the subject of this sketch. William had three children. Trust had eleven children, and three of his sons were killed in the Revolutionary War. One son, Eli, became the father of John.

Robert Davis had ten children, and one son died in the war. A daughter married Eli, her cousin, and became the mother of John Givan. The family

feared to adjust their troubles, and he thereby prevented much litigation, and thus secured the good will of the people.

The Friends (Quakers) were strong in the County, their township having but nine voters, not Friends. They were his friends, saying, "John, we don't like thy politics, but we believe thee is honest." So they voted for him.

During his absence as Clerk, a law required an examination of the office and a report to the Court, of the condition of the office, its records and



*Very truly yours  
John G. Davis*

removed to Fleming County, Kentucky, where John was born October 10, 1810. In 1810 the family removed to Indiana and made a home in the wilderness of Parke County. Eli, Jr., and his sons made the brick and built, probably, the first brick house in the County, in Greene Township. Eli gave to each of his eight children a quarter section of land. He was a Baptist minister and farmer, and quite successful.

John Givan attended the schools of those times, in the log school house in the woods. He attended school about six months, and afterwards taught. He learned the three "R's," but was not satisfied with the results. He read and studied much and became proficient in the use of the best, forceful English. He remained on the farm until grown. The day before he was twenty-one years old he was elected Sheriff of Parke County. In 1833 he resigned to become Clerk of the County, which office at that time included the duties of Auditor. He was re-elected continuously until 1850. In the Clerk's office he was always ready to aid anyone, without

the manner in which they were kept. At the August Term, 1837, such a report was made, in which the condition of the office and records are spoken of in most flattering terms. That report is signed by Generals Tikhman A. Howard, Judge W. P. Bryant, Colonel Henry Stevens, and Joseph A. Wright, (later Governor and Minister to Berlin.) Davis was brought in contact with a coterie of very brilliant and able men, then residents of Rockville.

In 1850, and prior thereto, Edward (Ned) McLaughery was considered the invincible man in politics. He represented the district in Congress. The Democrats of the district held a convention at Bowling Green, Clay County. No one wanted to be a candidate against McLaughery. Davis was urged to accept, but refused, saying he had had no experience, and had never made a speech in his life. But the convention drafted him. He defeated McLaughery. In 1852 he was re-nominated and defeated Volney Barbour, a Terre Haute lawyer. In 1854 the American or "Know Nothing" party was at its strongest. Davis was re-

nominated, and Harvey D. Scott, a Terre Haute lawyer, was nominated by the "Know Nothings," and the secret organization defeated Davis. The organization caused noise and riots, and was very active in the large cities, its purpose being to prevent foreign immigration.

In 1854 the Whigs nominated John P. Fisher, a brilliant lawyer (later Secretary of Interior under Lincoln), and known as a "brow-beater." He was now in office. They expected him to owe Davis, but he failed. Davis was elected. By 1858 the slavery question had caused great contention, and the Democratic party pitched upon H. Breckinridge being nominated by the Slavery or Administration faction in 1859, and Stephen A. Douglas by the other faction. Davis refused to act with the Administration, and the supporters of that faction nominated, by trickery, Henry Sevier, a lawyer of Greenfield. Davis became an independent candidate, and defeated Sevier by over 3,000 votes.

John's father had freed his slaves, and John insisted slavery should not be forced upon the territories. The Administration sent an agent to him to offer him an annuity of money, for office he wished for his friends. His answer was, "Go back and say that Davis is poor, but the Administration has not money enough to buy him, and he has no poor kin." Of course, the power of the Administration was used against him.

After John's term expired he retired from politics, desiring nothing so much as to be allowed to enjoy the peace of family and home. He had large interests in Parke County, including Section 31 in Greene Township, where one man was his tenant and agent for 30 years. With Colonel E. M. Henson he had a large business at Montezuma. They packed and shipped pork to New Orleans; also conducted a large store. He sold his interests at Montezuma and removed to Terre Haute, where with a brother-in-law, Pembroke S. Cornelius, he established a dry goods business, that he later sold to P. W. Hazzerty. He had a beautiful home outside the city, where he lived until his death, on the 18th day of January, 1894. He married in early life Jane W. Cornelius, daughter of early settlers. They had eight children, but all died before him but three, Littleton T., John W., and Mrs. Amanda D. Mack, wife of Judge William Mack, who is the sole survivor of the family.

In Congress Davis served on important committees. He was one of the chief advocates of the first Pacific railroad. He had inflexible integrity as a public official. He had a brother-in-law who had been a soldier in the Blackhawk war. Congress had voted \$0 acres in land warrants to those soldiers. After no entered Congress a bill was introduced to give an additional \$0 acres to war men. His brother naturally urged him to vote for it. He refused, saying that he did not believe it right. He was an efficient member, and always on the side of the people. He believed in the old democracy—a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, an economic and efficient administration of all affairs of the people. During his early life he was a Captain of the State Militia, and studied military affairs. At the beginning of the Civil War he was appointed a commission as Major General of Volunteers in the Federal Army, but he declined, feeling that the time for military service was passed with him. He was a strong, influential speaker, going straight to his

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
5301 SOUTH CAMPUS DRIVE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637  
TEL: 773-936-3700  
WWW.CHEM.UCHICAGO.EDU

1. [Illegible text]

2. [Illegible text]

3. [Illegible text]

4. [Illegible text]

5. [Illegible text]

6. [Illegible text]

7. [Illegible text]

8. [Illegible text]

9. [Illegible text]

10. [Illegible text]

11. [Illegible text]

12. [Illegible text]

13. [Illegible text]

14. [Illegible text]

15. [Illegible text]

16. [Illegible text]

17. [Illegible text]

18. [Illegible text]

19. [Illegible text]

20. [Illegible text]

21. [Illegible text]

22. [Illegible text]

23. [Illegible text]

24. [Illegible text]

25. [Illegible text]

26. [Illegible text]

27. [Illegible text]

28. [Illegible text]

29. [Illegible text]

30. [Illegible text]

31. [Illegible text]

32. [Illegible text]

33. [Illegible text]

34. [Illegible text]

35. [Illegible text]

36. [Illegible text]

37. [Illegible text]

38. [Illegible text]

39. [Illegible text]

40. [Illegible text]

41. [Illegible text]

42. [Illegible text]

43. [Illegible text]

44. [Illegible text]

45. [Illegible text]

46. [Illegible text]

47. [Illegible text]

48. [Illegible text]

49. [Illegible text]

50. [Illegible text]

51. [Illegible text]

52. [Illegible text]

53. [Illegible text]

54. [Illegible text]

55. [Illegible text]

56. [Illegible text]

57. [Illegible text]

58. [Illegible text]

59. [Illegible text]

60. [Illegible text]

61. [Illegible text]

62. [Illegible text]

63. [Illegible text]

64. [Illegible text]

65. [Illegible text]

66. [Illegible text]

67. [Illegible text]

68. [Illegible text]

69. [Illegible text]

70. [Illegible text]

71. [Illegible text]

72. [Illegible text]

73. [Illegible text]

74. [Illegible text]

75. [Illegible text]

76. [Illegible text]

77. [Illegible text]

78. [Illegible text]

79. [Illegible text]

80. [Illegible text]

81. [Illegible text]

82. [Illegible text]

83. [Illegible text]

84. [Illegible text]

85. [Illegible text]

86. [Illegible text]

87. [Illegible text]

88. [Illegible text]

89. [Illegible text]

90. [Illegible text]

91. [Illegible text]

92. [Illegible text]

93. [Illegible text]

94. [Illegible text]

95. [Illegible text]

96. [Illegible text]

97. [Illegible text]

98. [Illegible text]

99. [Illegible text]

100. [Illegible text]



point. Such men as Senator Voorhes, J. C. Allen, of Illinois, and others competent to judge, pronounced him the most forceful speaker in the county. He was a kindly, generous and true friend. Physically, an impressive figure, six feet, two inches tall, broad shouldered and erect, with fine features, a good specimen of the plowman. S. H. D.

### Edward McLaughly

There was another, also an adopted son of Parke County; and, though the number of years he spent within her borders were comparatively few, yet we claim him with as much pride as if he was to the manner born. No one who has come down from a former generation but remembers, with a glow of enthusiasm and admiration, the gifted, clear-headed, courageous, ambitious and brilliant Ned McLaughly. His triumphs at the bar were the first side talk of those early days. His defiant and chivalric contests on the stump were the pride and glory of his friends and the terror of his political enemies. In person he was about five feet, seven inches in height, slenderly made, had a swarthy complexion, light hair, was thin-shouldered and slightly stoop-shouldered. His voice was not mellow or musical, but had about it a nasal Yankee twang—clear, piercing and penetrating. He was a prodigy of industry and energy. Day and night his active and nerve-winded was on the alert, devouring and absorbing the principles of law and politics. He seemed to dwell entirely in the region of the intellectual. His mind and body were disproportioned; the former, gaining an aggressive intellect did its work clearly, positively and completely, but at the expense of a delicate and feeble constitution. His brain seemed to outrun his body, and, as a consequence, he died comparatively in early life. The leading characteristics of his mind were great clearness of mental vision and an unyielding, uncompromising and absolutely logical method of mental operation. No flights of imagination or flowers of rhetoric adorned his arguments before the bar and the people; he made an effort at rounded periods, but the mere grace of oratory to attract, amuse or please; but a bristling point was in every sentence, defined by exact language, and enforced by the power of pure reasoning. Either knowing or caring nothing for the sensibilities, his field of battle in his intellectual contests was in the realm of the intellect and the will, save when at times he let fly a glittering sentence of sarcasm or invective, which cut right and left like a Damascus blade; or scathed and scathed and bisected and scathed like a scorpion tail of lightning.

Edward McLaughly was born in Putnam County, and practised law in and was elected to Congress from that County. He came to Parke County about the year 1846, and entered into partnership with Governor Wright, in the practice of the law. He was elected to Congress with a resident of this County, but in a subsequent race for Congressional honors was defeated. He was mortified and dejected over his defeat, and it largely influenced him in his determination to remove to another field. He turned his face towards the sunset land, and determined to cast his lot and exercise his great talents in the State of California, in which State he finally went. But the energetic and delicate constitution of last gave way before his career in that distant land began. The lump of his life, brilliant and constant to the last, went out in

darkness forever. His remains sleep on the golden slopes of that far-off State, but thus no distance can not efface from the memory of our people

ling a man of grand and unswerving physical proportions. His mind was akin to his body in structure. It worked slowly, but in the main, surely. It

ed great capacity and power. He was industrious, and his career showed elaborate and careful thought. Though carrying with him almost constantly a downpour of hoarse dizziness and sternness, he was naturally kind-hearted and indulgent. He was almost an invincible enemy, but the few which bound him to a friend were strong and pure as those that knit David and Jonathan together. The better part of his life was spent in Parke County, and like those of Howard, his ashes sleep within her borders.

### George Kirkpatrick Steele

In the material development of Parke County no man did so much as General George K. Steele. He was the contemporary of Chasney How, and like How he was a man of great enterprise and public spirit. John H. Hendle gives the following biography in his History of Parke County:

"General George K. Steele was the son of Samuel and Mary Steele. He was born near Springfield, Ohio, November 25, 1808. At an early age he moved with his parents to Greene County, Ohio, and in 1821 came to Parke County, settling near where Portland Mills now stands. Here he succeeded his father and brothers in clearing a farm till 1825. After this, for awhile, he taught school, and from this time to 1828 was clerk in the prosperous store of Col. Moses Robbins, in Hoaxville. During this time he made a trip each spring to New Athens in charge of flatboats. In 1829 he established a store at Manassah, continuing in this business entirely, except when engaged in public business, until 1838, when he became owner of the Manassah mills, which he ran in connection with his store till 1846. He then disposed of his



WILLIAM P. BRYANT.

his talents and his brilliant public services, or alone, the title of a hero, we claim that his ashes and his fame are the common property of the people of Parke County.

### William P. Bryant

There was still another who bore and made an honorable part in the history of Parke County—Judge William P. Bryant. He came to our County a few years before General Howard, and lived here longer than Howard, Wright or McLaughly. He formed a partnership with General Howard, and the two constituted a firm of rare ability and influence. The career of Judge Bryant lay in a different direction to that of either of his illustrious co-partners, but though less brilliant, it was perhaps more substantial. They sought influence, position and the ends of ambition in the often uncertain and unsatisfying field of State and National politics; he preferred the less showy, but more solid honors of the bar and bench. Not averse to, and not unacquainted with the history and principles of politics, yet he looked to those positions of local distinction in saliently whatever ambition he may have had. He continued in the practice of his profession, until about the year 1850, when he was appointed chief Justice of Oregon Territory. He discharged the duties of that office with ability and success for a number of years, and returned to his old home in Parke County. About the year 1851 or 1853 he was elected Judge of the Judicial Circuit of which this County was a part. After retiring from the bench, he resumed the practice in which he continued until his death. Judge Bryant was fully six feet, three inches in stature, and his build was in proportion, mak-



GEORGE KIRKPATRICK STEELE.

could hardly be said of him that his mind was logical. He had a comprehensive, rather than acute intellect, and when thoroughly aroused, display-

property and moved to Rockville. In 1835, General Steele was chosen to represent Parke County in the State Legislature, and re-elected in 1836. Af-



for this he served many terms in the State Legislature and State Senate. He was a friend of education, agriculture, and all benevolent institutions. He voted for Jackson, and upon the birth of the Whig party became one of its adherents, and thus remained until the organization of the Republican party, when he joined it. He was a delegate to each National Republican convention. He was influential in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

When General Steele moved to Rockville in 1841 he engaged in mercantile pursuits for three years. He then assisted in the establishment of the Parke County Bank, of which he was chosen President, and annually re-elected to this position until 1851, when this bank merged into the First National Bank of Rockville. He was again chosen President and held the position until 1871, when he declined to hold it longer. He took an active interest in all the railroads in the county, especially the present road running through Rockville, which was completed by his assistance, and he was chosen superintendent of the Rockville division of the road. At the outbreak of the war, in 1861, General Steele, being a member of the Senate, took a decided stand for the Union. He offered resolutions against neutrality, which were sent to the President of the United States and Governors of all the States. A motion was made in the Senate to print 2,000 copies of Governor Morton's first message and 2,000 copies of Washington's Farewell Address. General Steele moved to amend the motion by adding 2,000 copies of Jackson's proclamation on nullification. The amendment was adopted. Seven Representatives and six Senators were appointed to meet Lincoln at the State line and welcome him to Indiana. General Steele was chosen president of the committee, and to make the address of welcome. His speech was pointed, eloquent and appropriate. At the commencement of the war General Steele was offered the command of a regiment, but, owing to ill health and severe affliction in his family, was compelled to decline the honor. In the fall of 1861 he served as Colonel of the 3d regiment for a time, but on account of ill health resigned the commission and returned home. Soon after this Governor Morton appointed him as a member of his staff, with the commission of colonel, which he held till the close of the war. General Steele was a man of wide experience, extensive information, untiring energy, active public spirit and patriotic devotion to his country. He became wealthy and did, perhaps, more than any other man of his day for Parke County. He died in Terre Haute May 7, 1870, where he had resided for three years.

**Austin M. Puett**

Austin M. Puett was a prominent man in the affairs of Parke County and the State seventy years ago. He resided here from the earliest days of the County until the Civil War, when he moved to Putnam County. Mr. Puett married a sister of Joseph A. Wright. He was not only active, but most aggressive in politics and threw all of his great energy and enthusiasm into every fight waged by either General Howard or Governor Wright, who regarded him as the faithful and efficient follower that he was. He was a leader in the practical work of every campaign, always fighting for the Democratic party, and he also filled the office of Sheriff, Treasurer, Canal Trustee and State Senator.

In connection with Austin M. Puett it will be of interest to know more about a family that from the very beginning of Parke County to the present day has always been prominent in the Democratic party.

Among the early settlers to come to the Territory of Indiana was Coleman Puett, who moved with his family from North Carolina to Monroe County in 1815. Vincennes was their nearest town. The country was alive with Indians and they were a source of terror to the women and children. Two or three years later his brother, Joseph Puett, moved to Monroe County. About 1822, Coleman Puett came from Monroe County to Parke County, bringing his wife three sons and two daughters. The boys were Elijah, Johnson, and Alexander Puett, Elijah Puett later went to Texas, where he

**Barnabas C. Hobbs**

It will be 101 years the 4th of October since Barnabas Coffin Hobbs was born. The early days about his father's hearth at Salem, Indiana. The school terms of school in a log cabin school house and later the long sessions at the County Academy, where he studied the so-called "common" branches and Greek and Latin—these all together make a most refreshing story of a promising boy.

When Barnabas C. Hobbs entered Cincinnati College in 1837, he had developed already some of the penetration into truth which so strongly marked his later life and he showed too, the determined personality which made him able to be a teacher. On entering college he chose an elective rather than a regular course, and

boarding school at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, and remained at the head of that institution until 1834, when he married Rebecca Tatum, "the beautiful little Quaker maiden" as she was called, and removed to Richmond, Indiana. He established a school there and conducted it four years with marked success. The Society of Friends then established a school, of which he was made superintendent.

In 1835 he was chosen superintendent of Bloomington Academy, where he continued for fifteen years. In 1850 he was appointed by Governor Morton, a member of the board of trustees of the new State Normal School, which position he held until his death. The same year he was elected the first President of Earlham College. At the end of two years he was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction and resided in Indianapolis during his term of office. In 1871 he retired from the department and moved to Bloomington, where he again assumed charge of the Academy.

In 1870 the Friends of America were moved to send a message to Alexander, the Emperor of Russia, and another to William, the Emperor of Germany. Professor Hobbs was chosen to perform the mission. At St. Petersburg he left with the Prime Minister a memorial, which urged that the Memorialists of the empire—a sect conscientiously opposed to war—might be relieved from military service. At Berlin Professor Hobbs presented to the Crown Prince a memorial which advocated the settlement of international disputes by arbitration, rather than by war. For some years he worked in the interest of the Indians in North Carolina and Tennessee. He made enumeration of the acreages of the reservation and determined their share of the appurtenances of revenue authorized by the General Congress.

Throughout his life an earnest advocate of the principles of the Society of Friends, Barnabas Hobbs, as has been claimed was the best informed man of his day in this country on the doctrine of the Society. Certain it is he was one of its most logical preachers. His record as a minister alone shows a full enough life for one of



BARNABAS C. HOBBS.



REBECCA HOBBS, Wife of Barnabas Hobbs.

lived and died. He was in the Mexican war, and in all the principal battles of General Scott's campaign. He had one son killed in Texas by the Indians while carrying dispatches from one army post to another. Johnson and Alexander Puett lived and died in Parke County. Austin M. Puett, son of Joseph M. Puett also came to Parke County and married Lucy, the oldest daughter of Coleman Puett. In 1814 Austin M. Puett's wife died and a year or two later he married Amy Wright, sister of Governor Wright. Alexander Puett was one of the party of surveyors who laid out the State road from the Wabash River to Indianapolis. Johnson Puett married Patsy Noel. Their youngest son, Elijah A., is living in Long Beach, California. Shelby C. Puett and Mrs. Lucy Hotes, son and daughter of Alexander Puett, are residents of Rockville.

hence was not eligible to the honor of a degree, on his withdrawal in 1830, though he was recognized as possessing all that is implied by a thorough college training, and subsequently received a master degree from Wabash College and the University of Indiana.

It was this pioneer insight and fearlessness which led him to encourage Chaucey Hoan to found a Polytechnic school at Terre Haute. He encouraged the higher education of women and was particularly interested in Bryn Mawr College. It was this pioneer spirit in methods that made the reputation of his work among the schools of Indiana penetrate even to Germany, so that a German professor lecturing in Washington, D. C., spoke of the public schools of Indiana as being the finest in the United States, "and this is due," he said, "to a man named Barnabas C. Hobbs." In 1830 he assumed charge of a

us, perhaps it was the crowning activity of his crowded life. He died in Bloomington, June 22, 1892.

The personal appearance of Barnabas C. Hobbs suggested at once the benevolence that characterized his life. His hair was snow white, from early

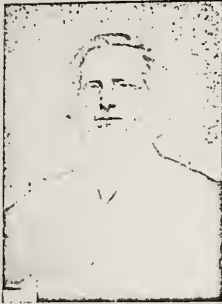




manhood to old age; his features were ruffled, his eyes blue-gray and piercing under heavy brows; his height was about 5 feet, 11 inches. He bore a remarkable likeness to William F. Windstone.

### Samuel F. Maxwell

Judge Samuel F. Maxwell was another of the conspicuous members of the early bar of Parke County. He was the pupil of Howard in the law business and patook of the courtliness and thoroughness which characterized his eminent preceptor. He was born in 1817, at Madison, Indiana, and was educated at Bloomington. He came to Rockville in 1839, and entered the office of General Howard, as a student of the law and of the con-



SAMUEL F. MAXWELL.

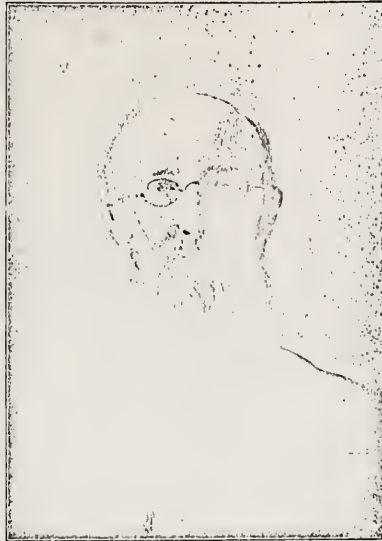
clusion of his preparatory studies, entered the practice in the County. In time he became possessed of a good practice and had a fine reputation as a man of integrity and a sound and accurate lawyer. Perhaps none of our lawyers, from the date of his death, had a more complete mastery of the principles of special pleading than Judge Maxwell, or a more reliable and comprehensive knowledge of the law at that estate. When our present code of law of descent came into existence in 1852, Judge Maxwell, as one of the Common Pleas Judges of the State, was called upon, in common with them, to examine these new statutes, and formulate that great mass of important rules of law growing out of statutory construction, which is the basis of our code practice and State law of real property. His labors in this regard were of the highest importance to the people of the State, and rest upon his shoulders the greatest responsibility. He continued on the bench until the year 1868, when he resumed the practice of law and at once commanded a wide practice. He was affable in demeanor, an exceedingly agreeable companion, full of resolute energy, wit, wisdom and social amenities. He was especially kind and considerate to the younger attorneys. He invited their confidence and gave them, without stint or remuneration, valuable instruction and advice whenever they chose to ask it. His death in 1877, was unexpected, and was deplored by a large circle of the public, whom he had served so faithfully and efficiently.

### David H. Maxwell

David H. Maxwell, for many years the honored Nestor of the Parke County bar, connected it, until his death a few years ago with its in-

teresting and luminous past. It was entirely fitting that he should have done so. He was a gentleman of the old school, inherently possessed of

practice. His style was earnest, direct, courteous to bench and bar, and forcible by reason of practical ideas clearly expressed. His professional



DAVID H. MAXWELL.

the traditional dignity that characterized his profession when Howard and Wright were its leading members in Parke County; yet he readily adapted himself to the "new school" and kept abreast with the modern demands of his profession. David H. Maxwell was born in Bloomington, Indiana, August 7, 1825. He was educated at the State University at Bloomington, where he pursued his studies with that perseverance and intelligence characteristic of the man. After finishing his college course he came to Rockville in 1845, and entered the office of Wright and Maxwell as a student, but afterward graduated from the Law School of the State University in 1849. He returned to Rockville and engaged in the practice in which he continued with conspicuous success. For twenty years prior to his death Mr. Maxwell was associated with his son, Howard Maxwell, in active practice of his profession. His active practice of 50 years was the longest period of any lawyer who has been a member of the Parke County bar.

Mr. Maxwell was always an industrious reader of the law and his industry alone produced practical results. He developed and habituated a mind of fine natural endowments, to logical and analytical methods of a superior order. He had the lawyers' best gift, the faculty of clear statement, supported by an ample and accurate knowledge acquired by years of painstaking reflection. It was refreshing to his brother lawyers to hear the Nestor of the Parke County bar quote at will, and especially when occasion required the maxims and elementary principles of the law with precision and clear insight as to application, as he learned them years ago at the feet of the Gamellea of our bar, and by perseverant and intelligent study and

deared him to the hearts of his many friends, who as he approached the sunset of his long and useful life, sincerely wished for him "great length of days," and upon his death Sept. 13, 1903, paid reverent tribute to his memory.

### Harrison J. Rice

Dr. Harrison J. Rice, a prominent man in Parke County for nearly fifty years, was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, August 25, 1823. After attending Vassar College two years, he came to Rockville to study medicine in the office of Dr. James L. Allen. He supplemented these studies with a course of lectures in Louisville, Kentucky, and in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated in 1846.

In October of the year he completed his medical education, Dr. Rice was married to Miss Mary Moxley, of Shelbyville, Kentucky, a daughter of Hon. George Moxley, who was prominent in the affairs of Kentucky. They at once came to Rockville where they resided until their death. Dr. Rice practiced as the partner of Dr. Allen until the death of his preceptor in 1857. He rapidly rose in his profession. For more than twenty-five years he maintained a greater influence in it than any other physician of Western Indiana. He was called to all the surrounding Counties on distant trips that taxed the endurance of even a man of his perfect physical manhood. From 1869 to 1870 prices were remunerative and one fee of \$1,500 was paid him in a single case. During Dr. Rice's practice he had an office in his door yard (situated elsewhere in an old picture) and in this office more than twenty students at different times were under his instruction.

Dr. Rice was a charter member of the Parke County Medical Society, a member of the State Medical Society and of the Faculties Society of the Wataah Valley. He was as remarkably successful in business as he was in



HARRISON J. RICE.



his profession. He was long one of the leading Democrats of Indiana, associated with Wright, Hendricks, Voorhees and McDonald. In 1874 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress, but the district was heavily Republican and he was defeated, although he made a splendid canvass. He was a pleasing and effective speaker. His address on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the Parke County court house, September 11, 1879, was a masterpiece in diction and delivery. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, to which, as well as to other churches, he was a liberal contributor. For ten years he was master of Parke Lodge No. 8, E. and A. M., and was High Priest of Parke Chapter. He was a Knight Templar and long stood at the head of the Masonic fraternity in this County.

Dr. Rice was an enthusiastic sportsman, a gentlemanly, companionable man, with whom it was a pleasure to go in the field or to talk over the episodes of hunting or fishing. He was courtly in his bearing, with the dignity and ease of manner that characterized the real gentlemen of his generation. He was strikingly handsome—a man who would attract attention among the most distinguished of the men of his time.

**Thomas N. Rice**

Thomas N. Rice was for forty years one of the foremost men of Parke County. He was born of Kentucky parentage, near Waveland. He came in Rockville to study law in the office of David H. Maxwell, and took a legal course at the Louisville University before his admission to the bar. While not an alumnus of any institution of learning, yet Mr. Rice was a classical scholar of no small renown, and had a profound knowledge of polite literature. The great epic poets, Homer and Milton, were his favorite authors, and he could quote from them with mastery effect. Mr. Rice entered upon a large and lucrative practice almost at once. He held the office of Prosecuting Attorney when Judge Bryant was on the bench. In 1863 he formed a partnership with James T. Johnston, which for many years con-



THOMAS N. RICE.

tinued. He ably represented this County in the Legislature, both in the House and Senate. Mr. Rice had many of the characteristics of a great lawyer. He never refused a litigant's case because it was a close one. He had no fear of getting beaten. This was desperate as the man who sues and determines with his efforts. Mr. Rice appreciated humor,

and occasionally used it with splendid results before courts and juries. Of absolutely pure life, of the highest integrity, of genial, kindly, charitable disposition, he was respected and admired by all his brethren of the bar.

Thomas N. Rice was a patriot when it comes to the true meaning of that word as it applies to the daily walks of life. He unselfishly devoted himself to the welfare of Parke County and particularly to the upbuilding of the County seat. His public spirit was greater perhaps than that of any public man of his generation. Every movement for the improvement of the community, morally or intellectually found in him an enthusiastic advocate. He was prominent in church and Sunday school work. He advocated good roads for the County, good streets for Rockville, and gave \$10,000 of his money to any attempt to get additional railroads and other advantages for the town which he so long honored by his citizenship. Thomas N. Rice was a man whose life might well be taken as a criterion of good citizenship. He died, November 3, 1901.

**James T. Johnston**

A sturdy and unique character was James T. Johnston. If measured by standards of scholarship, no he sometimes was by those who were unable



JAMES T. JOHNSTON.

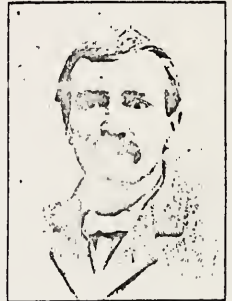
to comprehend his intellectual qualities, he was a strikingly handsome man. But he was an intellectual man, endowed by nature with a big mind and a big body. He was deprived in youth of the advantages of even a common school education, yet by his resolution, energy and native ability, he succeeded, and was the only man from Parke County elected to Congress by the Republican party since its organization sixty years ago. As a lawyer and advocate James T. Johnston held deservedly a high reputation. Shortly after the war he read law in the office of William Van Duzey, and was for a brief period after locating in Rockville the resident partner of that firm. Mr. Johnston had a logical mind, a forcible method of presenting facts, and his arguments appealed to the reason. His passages in a remarkable degree the art of effective pleading—the art of successful cross examination. The political arena engaged a great deal of his time and attention. He held the office of Prosecuting Attorney, represented this County in both branches of the Legislature, twice represented the sixth district in Congress and was an aspirant for the

Republican nomination for Governor in 1898, receiving strong support. In 1891 he served as State Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic and he prominently successfully canvassed the State in the interests of the Republican party. Receiving without money and without influential friends he attained high position in the law and in politics by his energy, perseverance and will. His career affords another striking illustration of what may be accomplished and what may be overcome if one is possessed of the sterling qualities of James T. Johnston.

A few years before the death of Mr. Johnston, his partner, Thomas N. Rice, with whom he had been associated for a quarter of a century, retired. James N. White succeeded Mr. Rice in the law firm until the death of Mr. Johnston, July 10, 1901.

**Frank M. Howard**

Frank Maxwell Howard was the youngest of the children of General William A. Howard, born a few months after the death of his father in 1841. His boyhood was passed in Rockville, until his 18th year, when he enlisted in the Eleventh Indiana Cavalry. He excelled in all the out-of-door athletics common to that period. He was the best shot, the best



FRANK M. HOWARD.

Parke and Montgomery, and always presented the cause of the State to its best possible advantage.

Frank Howard was one of the brilliant men of Parke County who always thought too little of the "starchy dollar." He was absolutely indifferent to the value of money. He would loan or give away his last cent with the nonchalance of one who has money to burn. The treasures of literature, the charms of nature, the companionship of friends, and his many little joys were to him more than money. He was a poet, and now and then would catch some of the rhythm of his thoughts "on the fly," and transmit to paper gems that would, had he given his soul to it, have made his name a famous one. His verse was pure in style and elegant in expression, his prose was forcible and eloquent, and he was a literary critic of exceptional ability. In writing, Frank Howard had a style entirely unique and original. Among the best of his poems were "Fate by Starlight," published in the *Indianapolis Journal*, and widely reprinted.

**Fate by Starlight**

*Fog floating heavily, weird, and white;  
Mid-summer moon, at the hour of midnight;  
Talking low, walking alone, over the hill;  
Sleeping or waking, it stays with me still.  
And these words were spoken, "The day-down is near,  
The hot sun of summer is hastening here,  
I love you, I love you, soon gone from my sight,  
When red handed morning kills shadows of night.  
Good-bye and God bless you, at break of the day  
A romance will end and a dream pass away.  
'Tis said that the stars up in heaven will mark  
Each soul at its birth for the bright or the dark;  
The shadows are mine, but for your brighter skies,  
Our destinies part when the sun shall arise.  
Still, ever be happy till life shall have passed,  
And the star of your destiny burns till the last.  
Thus many a warrior, at length and too late,  
Has found what he wished was not written by Fate,  
And hidden some beauty, whose lips he has kissed,  
Adieu like an idol carried out of the midst.*

FRANK HOWARD.





### John H. Beadle

When it comes to considering John H. Beadle among the public men of Parke County, he occupies a peculiar although a conspicuous place. He never held a public office, was never a candidate for office, yet his influence on the politics of the County was great, and he was, during his active life, the widest known of all his contemporaries.

John Hannon Beadle was born in a log house near Mill Creek in Liberty township, March 14, 1810; he died in Rockville, January 15, 1897. He inherited from his parents all the unusual traits of character which distinguished him as a man of singular intelligence, the most striking being a wonderful memory. At the age of 10 he could recite the entire New Testament, and in college he could quote the original Greek of the Bible and Old Testament. At the age of eight years, which was the period of his life when he first came to Rockville, he had already acquired knowledge far beyond his school fellows. He attended school at the old Seminary until 1827, when he and his brother, William H. H. Beadle, entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Upon his return to Parke County in the summer of 1831, he volunteered as a private in Company "A" 21st Indiana Infantry. After the battle of Ft. Donelson, in which John H. Beadle displayed great courage, though so weak he could scarcely carry a gun, he was discharged by reason of what was thought to be incurable consumption. He again recovered, and a second time entered the army as a private, in the 33rd regiment. In 1838 he located in Evansville with the intention of practicing law. He had done some editorial writing for the Journal of that city, and when his health again failed, he started for California, having secured the place of Western correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial*. His letters attracted wide attention. It was the golden age of newspaper correspondence, and the letters obtained for him a reputation that would have brought not only enduring fame, but fortune as well, had journalistic conditions continued as they were. Unfortunately the days of individualism were hastening to an end, and in a few years, Mr. Beadle, as well as many other splendid writers, was supplanted by ordinary men who wrote factitious articles for the publishers into whose hands most of the great dailies passed about the later seventies. His last work as special correspondent was done for the *Charleston Gazette*, over the name of "Hannon." During his term in the West, the printing part of which was in Utah, Mr. Beadle was for a year editor of the *Salt Lake Reporter*. At that time party animosity between Gentiles and Mormons was very bitter. It was during his editorship that he was assaulted and severely wounded by the Mormons. He resigned as editor of the *Reporter*, and came home in the latter part of 1860, when he availed himself of his knowledge of Utah and Mormonism to write his first book—"Life in Utah," which was the most complete and valuable publication bearing upon the subject ever written. He subsequently wrote the "Undeveloped West" and "Western Wilds," both of which have since been employed in 1883 to write a part of the History of Texas, published that year by A. S. Jones, of Philadelphia. He also wrote about 100 pages of the History of Parke and Vigo Counties, in conjunction with H. W. Beckwith, the

historian, and Judge Samuel F. Gookin, of Terra Haute.

The exigencies of journalism finally brought him to the editorship of the *Rockville Tribune*, which he assumed in April, 1870. It was a stormy period in our local political history. Being most intimately associated with Mr. Beadle during all that time, I feel in one sense peculiarly qualified to write of it, yet refrain from speaking



JOHN HANNON BEADLE.

of its vicissitudes in a spirit that would make them historically correct. If it can be said that scrupulous honesty is a fault, then John H. Beadle possessed this fault in a manner that brought him the political displeasure of many old friends. His course was that of an upright, honorable advocate, and in pursuing it he never faltered. He spoke what he believed to be the truth, regardless of consequences. Party ties were nothing to a man of his mental makeup. He was a reformer in the best sense of this word, and although he was denied the full measure of his just influence on the people of Parke County he has taken deep root.

In 1882, after a season of adversity, brought about by a lack of experience as a practical printer—Mr. Beadle proposed to the writer a partnership in the *Tribune*. No security whatever was asked—the individual notes given for half of the property were accepted without even a chattel mortgage on the material sold. The partnership was continued with the most pleasant relations until Mr. Beadle was called to New York City to do editorial work for the American Press Association. While editing the *Tribune*, Mr. Beadle was at intervals employed to do special correspondence for different metropolitan papers. In the winter of '87-'89 he traveled in the South and wrote an elaborate description of the Bads Jetties. In 1885 he was sent on a tour through the "Black Belt" from Washington, D. C. along the

side-water country to Southern Louisiana. In 1880 he made what was probably his most notable trip as a correspondent, going in the dead of winter on dog sledges to Northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan. When he was afterwards sent by the same syndicate to England and France he was directed to write his letters "just as he would if doing it for the *Rockville Tribune*, and the people of Parke

### John T. Campbell

John Tenbrook Campbell was for fifty years a singular character in the history of Parke County. He was the son of Joseph and Rachel (Tenbrook) Campbell, born May 27, 1821, one and a half miles east of the north end of Montezuma. He worked at the carpenter's trade while acquiring an education at Bloomington Academy, taught school, studied political economy, attempted inventions, and in 1850 began writing for the news-papers. The war found him untried as to any gainful occupation, but had he been engaged in the most lucrative business, he would have quietly dropped it to go into the army. Being rejected as a private, he raised, in conjunction with others, Co. "H" 21st Indiana, of which he was elected Captain. At the battle of Union House he was so badly wounded that he could no longer render service in the field. His resigned, came home and was appointed Assistant Provost Marshal. He was elected Treasurer of Parke County in 1863 and re-elected in 1865.

In 1870 he espoused the greenback cause at that time being abandoned and repudiated by the Republican party; ran as an independent candidate for the State Senate and was defeated.

In 1878 Captain Campbell was called to be assistant in the Indiana Bureau of Statistics and Geology under John Collett. During this period he was deeply interested in the study of geology, especially the mineral division, and though an amateur he studied and investigated with the persistence and energy of a professional. He made a number of discoveries, both geological and anthropological in Parke County, and for twenty years contributed to various publications articles based on his discoveries and observations here. For ten years, from 1881 to 1891, he was Surveyor of Parke County. His qualifications for that office were conceded to such an extent that all political parties either nominated him or endorsed his nomination. During that time he worked at civil engineering, ditch, levee, gravel road and railroad construction. At that period he was solicited by the U. S. Weather Bureau to enter its service and make important investiga-



JOHN T. CAMPBELL.

tions and measurements relative to the floods of the Mississippi river; but he declined the offer. The chief of the Weather Bureau was impressed in his choice by articles contributed by Captain Campbell to the best scientific publications. These articles made him a well known man in that branch

"His life was gentle, and the elements So mix'd in him that nature might stand up And say to all the world, 'This was a man!'"



in investigation, and his name was given a place in "Who's Who in America."

No man was a more active factor in talking and working into life our widely known and praised general than Captain John T. Campbell. Always interested in anything that was good for the County, State or Nation, he gave the best years of his life to public service, gave his time and talents ungrudgingly, without the slightest hope or slightest expectation of reward. Indeed his life work was that of a pioneer who knows that his efforts will be of more benefit to the future than to the present. It was more than that, for many of the benefits and reforms for which he labored were unpopular and sometimes brought persecution upon him.

To say that John T. Campbell was properly appreciated by the people of Parke County would be a historical untruth. He was not appreciated, although no man was better known. Post-terry owes him a debt of gratitude which those who do appreciate him hope at least to see acknowledged, since it can never be paid.

Captain Campbell's writings would make many volumes if collected and printed. He was interested in a wide range of subjects and never refused to write when asked to do so during the fifty years of his singularly interesting public career. He had a pleasing style of expression and never failed to interest his readers with his keen sense of humor and fine discrimination for things which everybody could understand and appreciate. This style made his work, even on scientific subjects bright and attractive to the casual reader.

In personal appearance Captain Campbell was an extraordinary man. He was a giant in stature and strength; his hair was light and his beard, which he always wore, was almost red far into middle age; his face was ruddy, eyes light blue, which instantly lighted up at the least suggestion of humor; and I think it was his ability to see the joke in everything which kept John T. Campbell from becoming a misanthrope instead than the humanitarian that he was.

**Samuel D. Puett**

Samuel D. Puett—Duncan Puett, as he was known to every man, woman and child in Parke County—was a striking figure in its annals. Upon his graduation from Ashbury College in 1872, he entered the law office of Judge S. F. Maxwell, and plunged at once into a legal and political career that made him famous. I say "plunged" for the reason that the hot campaign of 1872 was in progress when he entered Judge Maxwell's office, a young man full of pluck and vigor for the cause of his party; and being the only lawyer in Parke County who was a Democrat he became at once the pride of his fellow Democrats as well as their champion. And well they might take pride in him, for his personality was wonderfully engaging. Tall and commanding of form, with dark hair, brown, piercing eyes, and a voice of singular force and distinctness, he held the attention of an audience with his very presence—for it was good to look upon a perfect specimen of physical manhood.

Mr. Puett became the partner of Judge Maxwell and was associated with him until his death in 1877. To the study and practice of law he brought all the energy of an ardent nature. No lawyer ever devoted more

ceaseless energy to his profession than Duncan Puett—a fact that became known at the outset of his career and in which was due his early success. He made his profession a business, and devoted himself entirely to it, working unremittingly until a few years before his death, when, to some extent he relaxed in his life-long labor

**Samuel J. Catlin**

Among the widely known and useful citizens of Parke County, none exerted a stronger influence on public affairs of his life-time than Samuel Thomas Catlin. He was born and always lived in the County. His early life was spent on his father's farm near the

town of Catlin. He taught school when a young man, having received an academic education at Bloomington Academy. During the years following when he owned a farm and was also in commercial business, Mr. Catlin was something more than an intelligent and successful man. He devoted much of his spare time to the accurate and discriminating study of history, science, literature, and certain phases of church doctrine, polity and history—not for mere controversial purposes, or to display learning in sacred matters; they were the investigations of a thoughtful, modest man into questions of the highest import to all men. Economic and political questions were also studied by Mr. Catlin, and he made valuable use of a fund of accurate knowledge acquired not from partisan sources, but from the best works on political economy. His views on sociological matters were eminently sound and just.

In what is known as "practical politics" Samuel T. Catlin was justly regarded as a wise and far-sighted manager, both in County and State affairs. His counsel was always sought, and when acted upon was generally found to be sound. Acting with the Republican party on the issue of preserving the Union, he was one of the first men to abandon that party when in his judgment it failed to fulfill its declared purposes. For nearly twenty years from 1858 to 1880, he acted with the independent element of those days generally called "greenbackers." His personal popularity prompted his frequent nomination for office. In one of his races he was defeated for the Legislature by the bare margin of eight votes. This was in 1882. Four years later he was elected Auditor, after one of the most remarkable campaigns in the history of the county. He was re-elected on the Democratic ticket, a remarkable thing in Parke County twenty-five years ago. Upon



SAMUEL D. PUETT.

and took occasional vacations, having at that time a partner—John S. McEldin—on whom the burden of the business devolved. But he never ceased participation in the firm's affairs until the day of his death.

For thirty years Duncan Puett was an active participant in the politics of Parke County. He always attended the public meetings and caucuses of the Democratic party, made speeches, attended at the polls on election day, and in every way was indistinguishable in his work to promote the party welfare; yet he never held any remunerative office. The financial returns from the practice of his profession were greater than those of any other lawyer who has practiced permanently at the Parke County bar.

Mr. Puett's chief attribute as a lawyer was that he always at the expense of much time and labor made himself thoroughly acquainted with the facts and the law of the particular case in hand. It was once said of him as of a famous general, "he has a genius for turbulence and the hotter the legal battle the more is Puett pleased." Ready in resources, fruitful in expedients, of low and varied experience, quick to detect the weak points of his adversary, and to bring out the strong features of his own cause, the great number of cases he won, and his presence on one side or another of most of the important cases in our court, attested his ability and his success. He died May 5, 1907.



SAMUEL T. CATLIN.





his retirement from the Auditor's office he was chosen President of the Hoekville National Bank, an office he filled until his death, December 7, 1888.

Samuel T. Catlin was a man of courteous, modest and manly demeanor. He was tall and erect; until middle age his hair was light; his eyes were blue and of kindly expression. His sense of humor was keenly developed; he never missed a point of real humor in a public address or in conversation. He was efficient as an official, consistent as a Christian, and always and everywhere a kindly man. His useful and unobtrusive life commanded the respect and confidence of all.

### Ared F. White

Ared Frazier White was born in Hoekville, Indiana, May 27, 1843, and died here, January 11, 1914. He was the son of Johnson S. and Hannah Jones White, pioneers of Parke County. He attended the old Hoekville seminary and worked as blacksmith apprentice and in his father's saw mill until 1862, when he enlisted in Company "C" 78th Indiana. He afterwards enlisted in the 133rd Indiana, and in the meantime had attended Asbury University, from which he graduated in 1867. He then studied law, and began practicing in Hoekville; was appointed deputy prosecutor and elected to that office in 1871.

For ten years after his election as Prosecuting Attorney, Judge White was constantly in demand as an orator. His eloquence was probably not excelled by any public speaker in Indiana. His speeches were scholarly and unostentatious. He was familiar with all the best books. The lines of every poet were treasures on which he could draw at will in apt quotation. His literary attainments were as marked as his legal ability. Before he was fifteen years old he had written good poetry. Thirty-five years ago he delivered in various places in Indiana and Illinois a lecture on Abraham Lincoln that was classic in construction and as eloquently delivered that a noted author and journalist of the time pronounced it "unequaled." Many of his orations and particularly his eulogies of the soldier dead, delivered on Decoration days, were prose poems, wonderfully heightened by his remarkably sympathetic and musical voice. As a historian, especially of the Civil War, Judge White was equipped to have written, had he been so inclined, a work that might have surpassed anything in literature on that period.

In the campaign of 1880, Judge White as a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket, made a canvass of the State. He spoke frequently in every County in this Congressional district, and at the destruction of the Republican "Wigwag" at Terre Haute so delighted the brass band in attendance that he was in demand on many public occasions afterwards in that city. Daniel W. Voorhees, who heard that speech pronounced it one of the best ever delivered in Indiana, and ever afterwards regarded Judge White as one of the best speakers in Indiana, regretting that they should differ in politics. No other Republican would have been considered at that time as the next candidate for Congress in the Terre Haute district, but unfortunately for his bitter enemies the unexpected nomination as a result of his arduous work in the campaign and for five years he was an invalid.

As a lawyer Judge White was considered by his fellow practitioners of

the period preceding his election as Judge one of the best in the profession. His only partner before he went on the bench was Elwood Hunt. In 1864 he was elected Judge of the newly created 47th Judicial Circuit and held that office for eighteen years. Upon his retirement from the bench Judge White in partnership with his son, Jacob S. White, practiced his profession.

In his religious views Judge White held to the simple "old-fashioned faith of his fathers." Nothing could swerve him from his belief in the immortality of the soul. A friend who knew him intimately remarked when he was dying that he was nearer to the Christian ideal of what a human being can make himself than any man

nature lover, the humanitarian, the friend, the home-maker and guardian, the ideal husband and father—each deserves a separate encomium.

### Albert M. Adams

Albert M. Adams was a son of Harry Adams, who was one of the largest land owners, one of the most successful farmers, and one of the best citizens of Parke County. Harry Adams lived and died on the beautiful tract of land adjoining the State reservation three miles east of Hoekville. He graduated at the State University, read law with S. D. Puetz, and was his partner when elected Representative of Parke County in 1893. He was af-

life were devoted to business and to the management of his farm four miles from Hoekville. To this work he devoted all the energy of his naturally industrious nature.

### Rev. William P. Cummings

William Perry Cummings was greatly beloved by the people of Parke County. For sixty years he lived here, "laboring in the Lord's vineyard." Without money and without price he preached the gospel to our people during all the years of his long life. He was present in times of gladness, officiating at marriages, and in hours of sorrow, or distress, he was also present to administer words of comfort. No man in Parke County was called as often as "Uncle Perry" to officiate at marriage ceremonies, and his consoling presence was as frequent on funeral occasions.

William P. Cummings was born in Hath County, Va., May 9, 1813. He learned the hatter's trade and worked at it for six years. Then, in October, 1839, he was married to Angeline C. Wallace of Lexington, Virginia, who belonged to a family of noted Indian fighters and frontiersmen. The next year they came to Hoekville, where Mr. Cummings began business as a hatter. He conducted his shop in Hoekville from 1837 to 1841, when he moved for a while to a farm. In 1838 he was licensed as a local preacher and from that time until his death frequently preached in the Methodist pulpits of the County. He neither expected nor received pay for his official relations with the church, but supported himself and reared his large family by his own hard work.

On the occasion of the Golden Wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Cummings a large number of people from every part of the County were present, and testified their love and appreciation of the venerable couple by many golden tokens to the church, but supported himself and reared his large family by his own hard work.

Rev. Cummings was large of stature. His personality accorded well with his calling. His voice was deep and inspired reverence in the hearer—a voice more familiar perhaps to the survivors of past generations, and which will be more readily and affectionately recalled than that of any other man to which memory now turns.

### Samuel T. Ensey

When Parke County celebrated the Nation's Centennial with memorial services in the old court house, July 4, 1876, the presiding officer was Hon. Samuel T. Ensey. The occasion was also the 45th anniversary of Parke County. Mr. Ensey was then an old man, but he was still quite active in politics. For many years he was a leader of the Republican party. His home was in Annapolis, where he kept the Ensey Hotel or tavern, and many were the political convalescents and convicts held therein. He represented Parke County in the State Senate, was a forcible public speaker and a fine parliamentarian. He came to Parke County in 1843, and here labored as a successful contractor and merchant, and valuable public man. He left Annapolis when the railroad was built to Mooningdale; he moved to Terre Haute, where he died at a ripe old age.



ARED F. WHITE.

he had known. Another friend recalled that he was endowed with the two great requisites for personal fitness—his head and his heart. In addition to his fine intellect he had a great, good heart. Judge White was one of those rare people who stand the test of daily life. He was a gentle man in his home and unreservedly devoted to his duties as a family man. He took his responsibility as a husband and father as few men ever assume them. He was sincere and humble in his transaction of plain, daily duties and to all the little acts of love and kindness at home which he liked to call "the small, sweet contests of life."

There is no man to be said of a character like that of Judge White, so many-sided as it was, that the writer dispairs of combining it in a brief memorial. The humorist, the poet, the actor, the orator, the jurist, the great

terwards elected Prosecuting Attorney of this Judicial Circuit. Before studying law Mr. Adams was Superintendent of the Hoekport public schools. Here he was married to Miss Katie Bullock, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of James Bullock. Mr. and Mrs. Adams came to Hoekville in 1853 and resided here until the death of Mr. Adams.

Albert Adams was a man of fine personal appearance, an athlete of splendid training and remarkable strength and activity. His friends could not realize that one so strong and robust was in serious ill health when he was compelled to cease business activity; yet his decline was constant in spite of his strong constitution, and he died after a long illness.

Albert Adams had strong convictions and never hesitated in acting upon them, even though it meant unpopularity. The later years of his



**Henry Blawie**

Henry Blawie was one of the well known men of Rockville in its early days. He might have made much more of his talents than he did; but he was indolent as well as erratic, fond of sport and pleasure, and absolutely indifferent to business. He was the type of man that nothing but war can make great—a natural soldier. He served in the Black Hawk war, and then came to Rockville. Here he was editor of the County paper for awhile, then practiced law, and was for a time a justice of the peace. He failed to accumulate either money or property, died poor, and his name is now forgotten except by the few yet living who knew him in the long ago.

**John A. Meacham**

General John A. Meacham, who was one of the early business men of Parke County, was born in North Carolina, July 4, 1812. When twenty years of age he came to Rockville, and began to work at the saddler's trade. In 1838 he was elected by the officers of the Indiana Legion, Brigadier-General, a rank he retained until the system of militia then in vogue was abolished in 1852. In 1848 he was elected to the Indiana Legislature as an Independent Democrat. He was a Democrat until the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act. General Meacham was a prominent layman of the Methodist church, and was the first lay delegate from Rockville to take part in conference. This was at Crawfordville in 1848—Bishop Ames presiding.

I come now to considering some of the early lawyers of Rockville who afterwards became prominent in their profession and in politics in other fields. Thomas H. Nelson came here from Kentucky at the age of 19 to practice law. He was nominated by the Whigs for Congress when he was twenty-three, but had to decline, because he was not of Constitutional

age. He moved to Terre Haute and was the successful Republican candidate against Daniel W. Voorhees in 1859. President Lincoln appointed him Minister to Chile, and he subsequently served as ambassador to Mexico. He was a brother of General William Nelson, who was killed by General Jeff C. Davis in a personal encounter during the war. Thomas H. Nelson died in Terre Haute in 1894.

James M. Allen and John O. Crane began to practice law in Rockville about 1845. Allen went to Lawrenceville about 1860. Judge Crane married Miss Jane Stark, a sister of Alfred K. Stark, and resided in Rockville until the adoption of the present system of internal revenue taxation,

moved to Danville, Ill. In the early fifties.

The present bar, though not as large when considered from the standpoint of active practice, as it has been in the past, includes among members who were connected with the lawyers whose achievements are a part of the history of Parke county and have been noted among her noble men. Edwood Hunt is now the oldest member of the bar in active practice; Henry Daniels ranks next in length of years; David Strouse is a member of the Rockville bar, but his practice has been elsewhere as a lawyer representing the Vandalls railroad in Indiana and Illinois; Howard Maxwell was associated with his father for over twenty years; J. S. McFaddin was almost as long associated with S. D. Puett, and Maxwell and McFaddin have for nearly ten years been partners in the practice of their profession. Joseph M. Johns, for more than twenty years has been in active practice here, most of the time alone, but he is now associated with S. F. Max Puett and Hugh Hunt, lately admitted to the bar; Jacob S. White practiced with James T. Johnston, and later with his father, Judge White; Harold A. Henderson, now the partner of Mr. White, entered the profession upon his retirement from the Auditor's office, practiced awhile with Edwood Hunt, then became a member of the firm of White, White & Henderson, which upon the death of Judge White became White & Henderson; Howard Hancock has been a member of the bar for ten years, and Homer Ingram, prosecuting attorney, completes the list of men who devote themselves solely to the practice of law, although a number of men are on the roll of the Rockville bar as lawyers whose active business is along other lines. Some of the names above given are of lawyers who are known, respected, and feared at other bars and are always sought in cases tried in Parke county on charge of venue.



WILLIAM C. CUMMINGS.  
From a Daguerrotype Made About 1850.

Addison L. Hoach was a son of Dr. Hoach. He studied law under General Howard at the time when Samuel F. Maxwell was also a student in Howard's office. He practiced for a time as the partner of his fellow student and subsequently moved to In-

disapolis, where he became a leading lawyer and a Judge of the Indiana Supreme Court. He then moved to Terre Haute, where he died in 1870, having from a poor boy arisen to wealth and distinction. Judge Elias S. Terry established a reputation here as a good lawyer before he







# Women Who Were Well Known

One of the most laudable of all the Continental observances in Indiana is the movement to erect a monument to the pioneer women of the State. The brave men in the way of opinion than I can possibly give them. In many respects they contributed more to the work of laying the foundation of the future than the men—for they built the frame, the mill on which the structure of our Government itself stands and must always stand if it is to exist permanently. It would, to say the least, be a noble and a fitting act, in giving the rifle, raising the ensign, plowing the clearings, blazing and laying out the roads, and all the work done by men was important, would about the work of the women? With might fall the work of many of the men ceased. They could rest and refresh themselves; but the "woman's work was never done." She mended the cloth, fashioned and attached it into garments, wove the carpets, moulded the candles, made the soap, rendered the lard, smoked the meat, made the bread, and performed a hundred and one other duties that devolved on her. And do you think that this hard and ceaseless work was done by ignorant women, or that it in any way degraded them? If you do, if you are inclined to pity them because such tasks as fell to them were inconsistent with the highest intellectuality or refinement, you have in the language of the street "another thing coming." We women in rural women, who before they came to the wilds of Parke County, were reared in an atmosphere of refinement. They were born in Old Virginia; were students in the female academies of the Eastern States, were attended by slaves, if from the South, or knew nothing of the privations of a new country if from the older sections of the East; but one and all of them adapted themselves to the exigencies of their new life, and performed well their part in the heroic struggle of transforming the wilderness into a habitable and happy land.

Most of these pioneer women are forgotten save by their immediate descendants. Many of them sleep in unmarked graves. It is the purpose of this chapter to pay tribute to all of them while recording the lives of their sisters who by reason of prominence in one way or another are here considered.

## Mrs. Mary Harlan

Mrs. Mary Harlan, mother of Senator James Harlan, of Iowa, lived to the age of 101 years. From 1821 until her death in 1891 she resided in Parke County. Her daughter, Mrs. John T. Brown of Florida township, furnished this sketch:

"My mother, Mrs. Mary Conley Harlan, was born near Steubenville, Md., March 24, 1791; died July 14, 1891. She was married to my father, Silas Harlan, on the 10th of March, 1818, near Lebanon, Ohio. They soon after moved to Parke County, Indiana, lived on rented land until after the third child was born.

"In the year 1822 my father sent by freight enough corn to New Orleans, his only market, to bring him one hundred dollars. This he wanted to invest in land. They had heard of a new discovery tract of land in Parke County, Indiana, lying between two streams called Harceon, which from

the description of the growth of timber, must have extra soil. So he in company with some others started out on horseback in search of this location and finding every thing satisfactory they went on to the nearest land office. They moved the same year to their new home in New Discovery, as it has ever since been called. There

met and agreed to build a school house. They selected a site, cut, hewed and hauled logs, erected a building on the south of the road, with a great porch, stone fireplace on the north end and a door in the south so the children would not be disturbed during study hours with the travel. They left one log out on each side near the

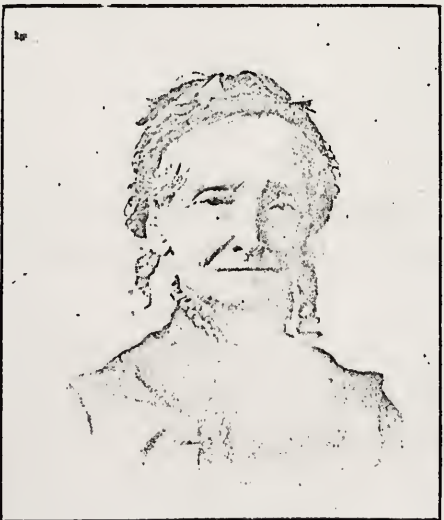
wagon every two or three weeks with provisions. James rented a room and did his own cooking. He was married soon after he was graduated to Miss Ann Eliza Peck, taught school the following winter and in the Spring of 1830 moved to Iowa City, practiced law until elected President of the University in Mt. Pleasant, and afterwards was elected to the United States Senate."



MARY AND SILAS HARLAN.  
Mother and Father of Senator James Harlan of Iowa.

was no land, only brush packed down into a blaze here and there on a tree. There was no church and no school. My father and mother taught their children in the first lessons of reading, writing and arithmetic.

"When my brother was sixteen years old a man whose name was willing for light and air. At first they tacked on strips of greased linen (they had no paper) which was afterwards supplied with long ash and 8 x 10 glass. This is where James and my other brothers attended school. Then James got instruction from some of the leading men in Rockville, who



MARTHA MAXWELL HOWARD.

Terry came from Kentucky, who offered to teach a class in grammar if he could secure enough subscribers. My father went to the settlement and amid much ridicule and opposition obtained fifteen, which availed to twenty before the term expired. He taught two terms. My mother gave up her kitchen for a school room during this time. Soon after this the neighbors

seemed to take a decided interest in him. In this way he kept up his studies, helped on the farm and taught one term of school before starting to Ashbury University. "My mother furnished his clothing, home spin, and woven linen for summer and wool for winter. Also bed and bedding. "My father went in a two-horse

## Martha Maxwell Howard

Daughter of David H. Maxwell, a member of the 1811 Indiana Constitutional convention, was born in Hancock, Indiana, January 22, 1813; she died April 27, 1903, aged 90 years, 3 months and 5 days. Juliet V. Stranes on the occasion of Mrs. Howard's 61st birthday contributed to the *Indianapolis News* an obituary of Mrs. Howard, from which the following is reprinted:

### "A LADY OF QUALITY."

"Mrs. Martha A. Howard, widow of General Tilghman A. Howard, who died of yellow fever while minister plenipotentiary to the Republic of Texas in the year 1841, still lives at the old Howard home within a stone's throw of the home of the Country Contributor.

"It was a snowy afternoon on one of the picture days of winter when I joined the little party of friends who were going up with gifts and flowers to pay our tribute to the lady distinguished not only by her great age, but also by her own strong and beautiful character, and her connection in days long past with the affairs of the State and Nation.

"We are wont to speak of very old people as links between us and the past, but do we pause to think just what we mean by the past? Though we are thrilled with a sense of awe in the presence of a person who has lived almost a century, we are prone to forget how much of history such a period of life embraces. Let us think for a moment about what was going on in the world that January 22, 1813, when this gentle old lady, who is our neighbor, was born. Do you know? Well, Napoleon was conducting the retreat of his grand army from Moscow! Through the snows of Russia the great conqueror was leading his hosts, freezing, bleeding and dying, but following, after the manner of people with great leaders.

A few weeks earlier the Constitution captured the Guerrero, and when Mrs. Howard was nine months old, Commodore Perry won his splendid victory on Lake Erie. I am not very good on contemporaneous history, but these facts fix my old friend's age in my mind more clearly than the mere recollection of the date of her birth. She was two years old when Jackson won the battle of New Orleans and Napoleon met his fate at Waterloo.

"Mrs. Howard was married in 1831, and came to her home in this place from Huntington on horseback. I have heard her describe this wedding trip, and am irresistibly reminded of the wedding journey of "The Virginian" and his bride. Their way lay, for the most part, through the unbroken forest, and she brought her worldly possessions in two saddlebags and a portmanteau. "Again the mind runs back to events

# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES



The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first settlers to the present day, the nation has evolved through various stages of development. The early years were marked by exploration and the establishment of colonies. The American Revolution led to the birth of a new nation, and the subsequent years saw the expansion of territory and the growth of industry. The Civil War was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the abolition of slavery and the strengthening of the federal government. The 20th century brought significant social and economic changes, including the rise of the industrial revolution and the emergence of the United States as a global superpower. Today, the United States continues to shape the world through its leadership in science, technology, and international relations.

The United States has a rich and diverse cultural heritage. It is a land of immigrants, where people from many different backgrounds have come to seek a better life. This diversity has shaped the nation's identity and contributed to its strength. The American dream, the belief that anyone can achieve success through hard work and determination, is a central theme in the nation's history. The United States has also been a leader in the fields of science, technology, and innovation. From the invention of the automobile to the development of the space program, the nation has made significant contributions to human progress. The future of the United States is bright, and the nation continues to play a vital role in the world.

which seem to us middle-aged people to have transpired before the memory of living men, and we reflect that our old friend married when Andrew Jackson was President of the United States. She was a young matron when Travis, Crocket and Bowie executed the heroic tragedy of the Alamo. More than this, Crocket and Bowie were personal friends of her husband in his earlier life in Tennessee. Their names were household words indeed, and in truth she can remember the Alamo.

"So on decads after decads slip into the past, Mrs. Howard has seen her friends and kindred fall around her, has witnessed events that shake the civilized world; seen empires rise and sink like bubbles on the water. In- stead of being a witness to the rapid transit, marvels of architecture, all that we call progress, has developed within her memory. Her character is built upon lines well calculated to accept these changes. Not minding all this, she, nothing affrighted there, seems always to me to be her mental attitude. I have seen her in times of cruel affliction, but have never found her without the grace of perfect resignation. It has never occurred to her to stumble over her lot in life or to lament the loss of the loved ones who at all times have been taken away from her under peculiarly trying and tragic circumstances.

"If you go to call upon Mrs. Howard today you will likely find her with her fingers between the newly cut pages of the latest book or magazine, or peering a quill, or making a scrap book, but you will not find her idle. Perhaps she will be writing letters, for she has a large correspondence, and her letters are things of beauty. She writes a dainty, old-time hand, uses almost perfect English and has a sense of humor which is evidenced in every letter.

"A prominent newspaper woman of Indiana was calling upon me one day last summer, and we went up to visit Mrs. Howard. She was not unlike what you saw in her sudden appearance threw her a little off her guard. This uninvited nervousness made her conversation particularly brilliant. Her mind came and went in electrical flashes and we listened to her talk, interspersed with witty remarks and bits of philosophy and poetical quotations.

"My old friend, whom I have made the subject of this sketch, has lived a life of almost Spartan simplicity. She never cared for luxuries. Plain living and high thinking constituted for her the basis of her life. I have not perceived that great people nearly always dispense with luxury, and is not this one of the secrets of long life?

"During our recent birthday visit to Mrs. Howard I had to wrestle with the tears that insisted upon falling for her because of the joy of her kindred warmth to cheer her declining days. Those who went to pay their respects were not even the friends of her youth, few, indeed, of whom are in the land of the living. But we did not find her wholly desolate. A grandson had sprung into the room on his arm, a nephew came to greet her; blood is thicker than water, and we are not alone so long as we can grasp a kinsman's hand.

"Our little company was partly made up of musical people, who had been requested to sing the old-fashioned hymns and songs that have cheered the hearts of God's people for generations. Among our many blessings we have in our community some people who can really sing. They sang the

old songs like "How Firm a Foundation, Ye Saints of the Lord," and some more modern, "The Home of the Son" and "Some Sweet Day," and then, at her request, "The Liver of Time," and their own uncle to Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar." The sweet strains, she listened to the sweet strains, she thought of her daughter, whose light fingers used to evoke magic melodies from the old piano fifty years ago, and her son, who used to sing so sweetly to his own accompaniment, and of the troop of merry young people, now grown old, and many of them dead, who fre-

**Mrs. Guilmina Cannon**

Among the North Carolina immigrants to Parke County in the early colonies was Dr. Horen Cannon and his wife (Guilmina) the father and mother of Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mrs. Cannon at once adapted herself to the conditions prevailing at that time. She was a typical Quakeress. She was not one of the strong, robust women of her day, though she was industrious and of a disposition to advance her husband's earnings. She

in the creek and said it was unfordable. But Dr. Cannon thought differently. At any rate, he was intent on making the effort. He felt it a duty to brave the waters, and said: "Thou old old tifford (the family horse) and I'll make it, and he soon was off, with the parting words to his wife: "Thou see that I am gone, and he replied came: "Thou see that thou is a



House Which Was Once the Home of Mrs. Cannon.

wood boy, little realizing those were their last words together. "As the evening shades began to gather and the Doctor failed to come home, trouble was surmised, and developments proved that he had been swallowed up by the rushing waters, without a trace of him was ever found save that of the hat he wore, and later some human bones, washed



SUGAR CREEK.

Precinct Appearance of Spot Where Dr. Cannon Was Drowned.



GUILMINA CANNON.

Mother of Joseph G. Cannon, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives.

quated the old home in the years long past. But this grand old woman is no misanthrope. While we were still in her parlor I heard the carrier outside call "News" and saw her face light up when the paper was brought in. She lives in touch with the world, and would be lost herself unless she be feeling badly, when she has it read to her.

"She has often said to me and her niece, who are my friends: 'Girls, if you catch me telling the same story over again to the same people, just sit on me, will you?' We laughed heartily over her dread of the infirmities of age, and we are the same in the latter day stage, mixed in with her pure and forcible English.

"I like to visit Mrs. Howard in hours of despondency, because her own splendid serenity lifts me out of it, or rather, shames me out of it. She seeks to pry into his mysteries. She believes that 'God is in His heaven— all's right with the world,' and believing this, she takes life's buffets and rewards with equal thanks.

"In contemplating her long life we are reminded of a line of verse that we used to hear popular with pulpit orators in olden times:

"Should a man with a thousand strings Should stay in tune so long."

"But we reflect that she was cast in a heroic mould. Mind and body were harmoniously fashioned, for she was to be the wife of a statesman, the mother of soldiers."

was affectionate in her home and was devoted to her husband and four sons, Isaac, Elisha, Joseph and William. The Cannons were not blessed with daughters of their own, and Mrs. Cannon's heart was larger and sufficient to take under her protection three nieces who were homeless and in need of schooling.

Mrs. Katherine E. Lamb gave the following account of the great tragedy in the life of Mrs. Cannon in a Woman's Edition of the *Bloomington World*, December, 1908:

"It was in August of 1831, and the time when 'Quaker quarterly meeting' was at hand, that great preparations were going on at the home of the Cannons. True, they were people of modest means; their home was not of the elaborate type as is that of their millionaire son, Joseph G. Indeed, Dr. Cannon was heard to say that the possessions of himself and wife at the time of their marriage consisted of a dinner pot and a board. But the visiting brethren had learned to love them for their meekness and the welcome which they held out. At this special time the Cannons knew they would share their usual number of guests. The Doctor was overreaching the harboring of some shots, and getting home affairs in readiness before making a professional visit across Sugar Creek. Heavy rains had been falling and the stream was far over its banks, and the only means of crossing was by fording. Dr. John R. Hare, a fellow practitioner and close acquaintance of Dr. Cannon, had been

up on the sand, and which were thought to be his, among which some swine were rooting. Afterwards it was remembered that he had related a dream that he had had about his drowning—of how his bones were found hie-aching on an island, and how were rooting them.

"Soon after the drowning of Dr. Cannon, his widow with her two sons, Joseph and William, moved to the house heretofore shown, which still stands in the corporate limits of Bloomington. They later moved to Tazewell, Illinois, where she died in April, 1844."

**Mrs. Elizabeth McCoy**

Elizabeth Towell McCoy is living at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Harriet Marks, in Liberty township. She was born in Orange County, North Carolina, August 15, 1811. When Indiana was in its first year of Statehood (1817) her parents settled in Orange County, near the present famous health resort, French Lick Springs. In 1833 she was married to John McCoy. They lived awhile near Salem, Washington County; then to Orange County, and in 1841 moved to Fountain County. Later they settled in Liberty township, Parke County. Mrs. McCoy was the mother of seven children. One son, Isaac, died while serving with the 8th Indiana Battery in the Civil War. Her other sons were Willis, John and Jesse H. McCoy. The latter





## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PARKE COUNTY.

was Clerk of Parke County from 1858 to 1862. Her daughters were Anna Jane (Lavery,) (Hatch) (Marks), and Martha (Hudley.) Mrs. Hudley was the mother of Judge Hiram H. Hudley, of Washington, and Hon. Eli H. Hudley, Representative in Congress from that State.

Mrs. Mc'oy is a member of the Friends' church. Until a comparatively recent period she took an active interest in the work of the W. C. T. U., and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. She was especially interested in missionary work up to her 100th year, and at that time donated a quilt of her own making to a Friends' Mission in Mexico. The ten years previous to her 100th birthday were devoted subordinate to the work of quilting which like all pioneer women she did beautifully. She has made and given her descendants forty quilts.

On the occasion of Mrs. Mc'oy's 101st birthday, more than 500 relatives and friends in Parke County assembled at her home in Bloomington to pay their respects to her. Judge Hudley voiced the sentiments of the assembly in a eloquent tribute. Mrs. Mc'oy responded to all the greetings of her friends, conversed with them with the interest and understanding of a young woman, and read a chapter from the Bible as a fitting benediction of the day's observance.

#### Mrs. Elizabeth Coffin

Elizabeth Ann Seymour, daughter of George and Elizabeth Durham Seymour, was born in Stockbridge, Mass. April 7, 1828. She was christened by Aaron Field, the father of Cyrus W. Field. Elizabeth Seymour was the playmate of Mary Field, and was a student in the same school attended by Cyrus W. Field, who projected the Atlantic cable. The early surroundings of Elizabeth Seymour were those of wealth, even affluence for that period. She had many advantages both social and intellectual, and received a fine English education. She was both artist and poet, and painted pictures and wrote melodious poetry. Her husband, Wilshire Coffin, to whom she was married in 1853, was a



MRS. ELIZABETH COFFIN.

man of intellectual attainments who took an active interest and participation in the political life of Parke County. Mrs. Coffin made a collection of many rare and valuable books, and was at one time librarian at Indianapolis where she had the opportunity to read the good books which constituted that collection; an opportunity which she improved.

Mrs. Coffin was the subject of an article printed in a New York paper which resulted in a wide correspondence with people who wanted to know more about a personality so interesting and so charming. Just before her death, June 9, 1908, a repre-

sentative of *Collier's Weekly* interviewed her for personal reminiscences concerning her long and interesting life.

Mrs. Coffin was a modest, enter-

ing and talented young men and young women were teachers; but none surpassed, if any equaled Mattie Curl. She was the first school teacher of whom I have recollection, and that is of seeing her as a guest in our home and hearing my elder sis-

ters, who were her pupils, speak of her in terms of appreciation and affection.

Mattie Curl was born in Parke County. She was the daughter of Jeremiah Curl and Sarah (Gifford) Curl, two who after Mr. Curl's death became Mrs. Elijah N. Burford, and a sister of Mrs. Ruth Caroline McFaddin, Mrs. Ellen C. Paterbaugh, Mrs. James A. Russell and of William T. Burford (deceased.) She received no education in the public schools before she taught in them; but subsequently attended Bloomingdale Academy, the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, and the Indiana State Normal, from which she graduated in 1874. In the meantime she had taught twelve years in the Parke County schools and in the city schools of Indianapolis and Rockville.

On the 22nd day of June, 1870, Miss Curl became the wife of Prof. David Worth Dennis, one of the foremost of Indiana's educators. Mr. Dennis for many years has been of the faculty of Earlham College. Her only child, William Cullen Dennis, was born December 22, 1878. The precocity of this son was so remarkable that he graduated from Earlham at the age of 16, and at the age of 18 from Harvard, and at the age of 21 from Columbia Law School. He then spent one year in Boston, was then for two years a professor in Law Department of University of Illinois, then in charge of Chair of International law at Iceland Stanford University for a year or so, when he returned to Columbia Law School to the same position. Mr. Traft was then Secretary of State, and called Mr. Dennis in International Law Department of office of Secretary of State, where he remained until Mr. Wilson's election as President. During this time he pursued his studies at the Hague and in other important international matters and was during that time Professor of International Law in University of Washington. On his resignation he entered practice of international law at Washington, where he now resides. In some international matters when Chief Justice White is arbitrator, he has placed large responsibilities with Mr. Dennis.

Mrs. Dennis was of delicate physical constitution and consequently her work as a teacher was sometimes interrupted by intervals of travel made necessary for the improvement of her health. These journeys and sojourns in various parts of our country and in Europe served to broaden her acute mind and to improve it by intelligent observation. She resided for a time in Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, and for fourteen months she traveled in Europe.

Associated with her husband she devoted herself to teaching. From 1870 to 1881 she taught in Wilmington College, Ohio; from 1882 to '84 in Bloomington Academy; from 1884 to 1897 in Earlham College. She was a member of the State reading circle, and took an active part in the literary clubs of Richmond. In 1893 she was the caucus nominee of the minority party in the Legislature for the office of State Librarian.

Mrs. Dennis wrote with a fine literary style, both prose and verse. Some of her poems were printed in a Memorial Volume published by the history class of Richmond, Ind., soon after her death, Feb. 9, 1907. The many tributes spoken at the memorial services held in her honor are printed in the volume. Hon. William Dudley Foulke said of her:

"It is not an exaggeration, that the



ELIZABETH Mc'oy.

taining and fascinating conversationalist, and could entertain one for hours with the observations and incidents of her own life, which were related without the slightest suggestion of egotism. Being a survivor of

#### Mattie Curl Dennis

fifty years ago, when the common schools of Parke County were passing through their first stage of development into the system we now have, many



MATTIE CURL DENNIS.

our pioneer period she had a fund of personal reminiscences. With the extensive and varied reading of her long life; her acquaintance with many of the characters prominent in local history; her accurate knowledge of events, she was able to contribute both

skilled and talented young men and young women were teachers; but none surpassed, if any equaled Mattie Curl. She was the first school teacher of whom I have recollection, and that is of seeing her as a guest in our home and hearing my elder sis-



loss of Mrs. Dennis is greater than would have been felt in the death of anyone else in this community. And the old question comes up, why is it that so many of us whom the world would well spare, are permitted to remain, and that she has gone whom we cannot spare at all? She has done more for Richmond than any one who remains, not in the matter of material prosperity, the building of great houses, or the promoting of business, but in developing the lives of our people, ennobling their characters, and contributing to their happiness. And Mrs. Dennis has done more than any other person in this way, because she did nothing from selfish motive. Indeed, she led, because she did not command. There never was a spirit more free from arrogance and self-assertion. Never was there one who could control, because she lacked the desire to control. She led by the strong chain of love. And that chain was strongest in the place where it ought to be strongest—in her own family. But it did not stop there. There never was a happier home; there never was a tenderer wife and mother; but she was that because she was something more, because her sympathies were large, because her views were broad, not confined simply to the hearthstone. She sought to improve the community around her—not by offering alms or charity. When she went among those who needed help, she went as one of them selves."

"No beauty ever felt her condemnation,  
No prince presumed \* \* \* and where'er  
She met a stranger, there she left a friend."

**Sarah Catherine White**

Mrs. Sarah C. White was a well beloved and widely known woman in Parke County and throughout the State. She was President of the Woman's Relief Corps, Department of In-

diana in 1903 and 1904, during which time Mrs. Julia K. Meacham and Mrs. Mary Leatherman of Rockville, and

Man and Mrs. Meacham co-operating with her. It was during Mrs. Ephlin's term as State commander that Mrs.

Sarah Catherine, daughter of Samuel and Mary Frances Monroe, was born in Rockville, December 29, 1852. When a very young child she exhibited remarkable musical proclivity, which was encouraged by her parents. She was sent to a music school at Rockwell, Indiana, before she was twelve. She afterwards attended the Helotte Institute at Indianapolis one year and this was supplemented by a year's instruction in the Female College at Jacksonville, Illinois. October 21, 1890, she was married to Ared F. White. The home life of this husband and wife was ideal. Perhaps no couple ever won and held throughout life more respect or affection than they. Everywhere in Parke County both were known and loved, and together they will long be remembered.

Although her home was never neglected, and for some years after the death of her mother, she made a home for her father and youngest brother, she was all her life active in social, religious and charitable circles. Her unusual talent was always in demand on occasions of public entertainment. For forty years she was organist of the Methodist church and Sunday school; for fifteen years she was Secretary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society; for four years she was worthy matron of the Rockville Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, and from its organization until her last sickness she was an active and devoted member of Steele Post Woman's Relief Corps.

While our people who knew Mrs. White will remember her public services, they will more affectionately recall her unselfish and devoted ministrations to those who were in sickness or sorrow. To such she at all times extended aid and sympathy. With no impropriety she might be called the Florence Nightingale of Parke County.



SARAH C. WHITE.

Mrs. Hettie Ephlin of Tangier, served as subordinate officers with her. Mrs. Ephlin was later (1912-1913) Department President, with Mrs. Leather-

White was elected Secretary of the National organization. Mrs. White twice represented Indiana in the National Convention of the W. R. C.







# Parke County Medical Profession

By W. H. GILLUM, M. D.

**T**HE practice of medicine in Parke County prior to the era of good roads, which began only a few years back, was always a hardship for him who followed it. Of all the pioneers who crossed the Alleghenies into the unexplored wilds beyond and heaved out the now mighty empire of the Middle West, none were subjected to more strenuous trials or endured greater hardships than the doctors of that day and age.

In the early settlement of the County physicians were few and very far between. Many of them were men who "took up" the work with little or no opportunity for preparation. They were men of naturally high character, large sympathy, broad, observing mind and strong physical constitution. If this had not been their providential endowment they never would have succeeded, and the history show that this was true. They not only were successful, but many became really eminent in the work. Their chances for development were the most meager they had few, and in many cases, no books. There was an impossibility of attending a medical school, because they were too far away, and they didn't have the means. They were poor men as a rule, many of them not able to own a horse and therefore, having to go afoot. Just think of a patient in extreme sick with death, and the doctor having to walk ten or fifteen miles through the forest, crossing swollen streams, logs and quagmires, often-times in the gloom of a pitchy dark night, to visit and if possible give relief. All this the pioneer doctor had to do, endure, and the poor pioneer patient had to stand up through, and out of it came some of our very best men—Abraham Lincoln was born under some such conditions.

The pioneer doctors of the West came up through these great tribulations, and Parke County was no exception to the rule. From the knowledge garnered by their close observation, wide experience and skill, he came down to us many, if not most, of the fundamental principles of medicine. In the early days of the profession—fifty to a hundred years back—the books were entitled "The Principles and Practice of Medicine." Now "The Principles" were founded upon, worked out from the observations and discoveries made by the pioneer doctors, and the "Practice" was the application of these principles to individual cases. The Principles and Practice of surgery developed largely in the same way. The urgent exigency of the time and situation demanded of the doctor that he do surgery under the trying, and, at times, appalling circumstances, such as would try the nerve of the stoutest heart. This writer knows of a case where a man was completely disemboweled with a bowie knife and, after lying in the dirt and leaves for several hours, finally came under the care of a young doctor of the pioneer type with no education beyond the ability to read, write and cipher—no medical education except what he had picked up, who fixed the man up, not only so that he was able to get well. I mention this as only one of many examples of the heroic work

done by the pioneer doctor. Anæsthetics were unknown in those days. The patient had to endure the agony of the operation, and the doctor had to keep his nerve while doing it, and he did. It was a common thing for people to think that such and such a doctor was hard-hearted because he

hard, even when the roads were good. But now the doctor has the luxury of good gravel roads, streams well bridged, the automobile to convey him in the greatest comfort thirty miles as against five made in the same time by the old doctor on his horse, the telephone for communication, his

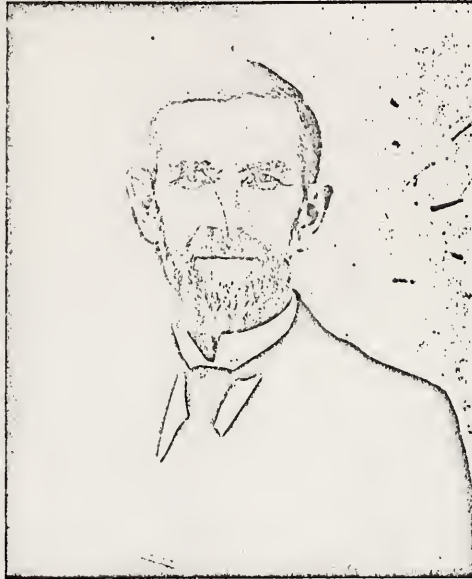
also was located in Houserville about 1830, and Dr. Wm. H. Crooks, father of the above mentioned James Crooks, in Luceon township about 1823. Dr. P. J. Stryker was one of the most widely known and noted of the early Rockville doctors—about 1820 to '50. He was one of those already mentioned who rose to local distinction without the advantage of either medical or other schooling. He believed in calomel and Jalap and plenty of it.

Dr. Leonard, Tiley and Lowe were in Rockville about 1820. Dr. William H. Nofelinger about 1810 or '15. He was a son-in-law of General Highman A. Howard. He married the daughter of his first wife. Dr. F. Nofsinger was elected State Treasurer. Drs. Allen and H. J. Rice were in Rockville from early in the forties until they died, and both accomplished physicians of high standing. Dr. Rice was perhaps the finest looking doctor in the county. Dr. Booth, father of Judge Addison L. Booth of the Indiana Supreme Court, was prominent also in 1810. Dr. W. F. Hudson, of Montezuma, has been for the lifetime of almost two generations one of the most remarkably successful physicians in the Wabash Valley; he is now seventy years old, reads the latest print without the aid of glasses, has a mind as clear as crystal, a body as sound as a dollar, a character that is an uplift in the community, and is still practicing medicine.

One of the most widely known and notably successful of Parke County's doctors was Wm. P. Dexton, of Hellmore, and he was beyond question the most eccentric. Many very amusing stories have been told about him, and would not bear repeating here, but appear forbidd. He had among other eccentric peculiarities, the habit of hiding away his money in unselected places, such as barrels, old brass or metal socks, etc., having at times thousands of dollars secreted in this way. Notwithstanding his eccentricity he died lauded by all who knew him. Dr. J. F. Cross and George P. Duly were gentlemen of marked urbanity and great prominence in Rockville and Parke County for many years. They were both highly successful also and very popular.

Dr. J. A. Goldsberry was not only one of the finest physicians of the County, but he was long one of its most prominent and influential citizens. For many years he resided in a beautiful country home midway between Annapolis and Hoochingsdale, and there he was engaged in active practice of his profession when some years ago he lost his life while responding to a call in the most inclement weather. He was a kind, generous, and self-sacrificing man, and his life in the performance of professional duty.

Dr. T. C. Morris is now and has been for many years one of Rockville's best physicians. He is not only a very successful practitioner, but, in addition, has become well known and appreciated in the County for electionary ability; he recites entertainingly an extensive repertoire from various authors. He has also served the County in the State Legislature. Drs. James H. Hart and Thomas F. Cannon were prominent at Harpers Falls from about 1810 on. The latter



J. A. GOLDSBERRY.

would "cut the quivering flesh without anæsthetic" when, in fact, he was full of sympathy but dare not show it. Then again, as in the present day, the physician of times was poorly paid, as now, many people made good the old saw:

"God and the doctor we alike adore  
When in danger—not before.  
The danger passed they are alike required—  
God is forgotten and the doctor alighted."

But notwithstanding all these things the old doctor was always ready to go, was welcomed wherever he went, not as a guest, but as one of the family. He believed in strong remedies; the lancet and calomel he regarded the Samson of medicine, and I doubt not he was right, for they surely slew their thousands.

Methods and facilities of the modern physician are in marked contrast to those of the pioneer. They he, at least, prosecuted his work over mud roads on horseback. In the face of the blizzard, through drifts of snow and fording dangerous, swollen streams; or in the scorching rays of a midsummer sun minus the protection of a buggy top, for there being no bugies in those days he was still on horse-

back, even when the roads were good. But now the doctor has the luxury of good gravel roads, streams well bridged, the automobile to convey him in the greatest comfort thirty miles as against five made in the same time by the old doctor on his horse, the telephone for communication, his

medicines elegantly put up ready to hand, etc., etc., and when he has a bad case the ever-ready hospital or specialist ready to take the responsibility all from him. Then, the pioneer had to treat every sort of case and do all manner of surgery, from putting a tooth to cutting off a leg, and, over and above all, he such well-learned help as the pleasing trained nurse.

According to the best authority obtainable the first physician who located in Rockville was Dr. Paria C. Dunning. This was about 1823. He afterward moved to the southern part of the State, quit medicine and studied law. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Governor Whitcomb, who afterward went to the U. S. Senate, Dunning becoming Governor. The first physician who practiced in the Houson Valley of Parke County was a Dr. Hoochings, but he lived just across the line in Vigo. This was about the time Dr. Dunning was in Rockville. The first physician who resided in Southern Parke was Dr. Mendenhall at Houserville in 1823. For this I am indebted to a manuscript left by Dr. James Crooks, deceased, of Bridgeton. Dr. William Bullock



was the father of the Hon. Joseph Cannon who, for many years, was Speaker of the National Congress. Dr. Cannon dreamed while soundly his horse named Sugar Creek in visit a patient. Thus it is that many of God's noblest men in the modest walks of life fall a sacrifice to duty, whose prizes are unending, and whose memory no tablet of bronze or marble shall perpetuate.

Dr. James Frouke was another noted early physician of the County; he practiced in the Bridgeton community with great success. An autobiography written not long before his death, which occurred at the age of about eighty-four, reveals a literary talent which would do credit to a man of greater opportunity and access to educational attainment.

Dr. J. D. Muter, who practiced at Bridgeton for many years, was a man of intellectual attainments. He had traveled extensively and at one time was on the lecture platform.

PARKE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The first organization of Parke County physicians for professional association and advancement took place in 1874. Dr. W. H. Gillum, of Rockville, after consultation with a number of the doctors, called a meeting at Rockville for November 2 of that year. The following gentlemen responded to the call:

Dr. J. S. Dare, elected president; Dr. B. F. Hudson, elected vice-president; Dr. W. H. Gillum, elected secretary; Dr. W. D. Thomas, elected treasurer; Dr. H. J. Rice, Dr. J. E. Cross, Dr. W. D. Thomson, Dr. Edwin A. Watson, Dr. W. D. Stone, Dr. James Frouke, Dr. J. D. Muter, Dr. J. A. Goldsberry, Dr. A. D. Tomlinson, Dr. Ira H. Gillum, Dr. G. W. McNamee, Dr. Marion Goss, Dr. S. S. Goldsberry, Dr. H. H. W. McKey.

Dr. B. F. Hudson, Montezuma, presided at the meeting with Dr. Gillum, secretary. Dr. J. S. Dare, of Bloomington, was elected president to serve one year. Dr. W. H. Gillum, secretary, and a constitution and by-laws adopted. The society is still an active organization, but for several

all of whom acquitted themselves with credit. Dr. McNamee, however, deserves special mention; he went out in the beginning as surgeon of the celebrated 11th Indiana Infantry, and served so much through the entire war. His duty was performed not in hospital, but on the march, in camp, and on the battle-field—such battles as Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, and with such endurance, ability and sympathy, as to endear him to every soldier.

The profession had its foundation laid by the pioneer doctors back in the early days—a house founded upon a rock—and it has steadily and

Dr. ——— Hooche about.....	1855
Dr. Wm. H. Nefelner about.....	1840
Dr. ——— Weaver about.....	1848
Dr. J. T. Allen about.....	1850
Dr. Haden about.....	1850
Dr. Foster about.....	1850
Dr. Leonard about.....	1850
Dr. Tooley about.....	1850
Dr. McDonald about.....	1850
Dr. Lowe about.....	1850
Dr. Cloud about.....	1850
Dr. Hiram Alvord about.....	1855
Dr. Hartley about.....	1850
Dr. John Potts about.....	1858
Dr. Husnell about.....	1800
Dr. Bartholomew about.....	1800
Dr. Andrew Ticknor about.....	1800

Dr. Geo. D. DeVertor (also at Lodi) .....	1870
ROSEVILLE.	
Dr. McElmond.....	1821
Dr. Hoelkhus (first in Incecon Valley) .....	1821
Dr. Skinner.....	1810
Dr. Elliot (bookish about.....)	1810
Dr. Henry.....	1830
Dr. VanFleet.....	1830
Dr. H. A. Haldrige.....	1800
Dr. W. W. Wheat.....	1800
ROSELIALE.	
Dr. Ogden.....	1845
Dr. Overton Stone.....	1800
Dr. McIntyre.....	1802
Dr. Hamilton.....	1805
Dr. J. A. Haldrige.....	1805
Dr. J. V. Lynch, C. S. White, E. A. Evans, Ezra Haldrige, Hulse, Stewart.....	

BELLMORE.	
Dr. Wm. P. Paxton.....	1853
Dr. Wm. Keebler.....	1805
Dr. M. Goss.....	1870
Dr. Joseph Klingham.....	1875
Dr. G. W. Farver.....	1875
Dr. William P. Barroch about.....	1880
Dr. John W. Partlow.....	1880
Dr. A. Martin.....	1870
Dr. J. F. Holm.....	1881
Dr. A. Moore.....	1887
Dr. R. C. Peare.....	1891
Dr. Sherman Blake.....	

MONTZUMA.	
Dr. John Hill was the first about 1825	
Dr. Hill has been followed by the following physicians: Dr. A. Duval, Dr. A. Poteet, Dr. Jos. Talbott, Dr. Wm. Jones, Dr. R. M. Gillespie, Dr. E. W. Kenny, Dr. E. B. Cannon, Dr. Geo. W. McNamee, Dr. B. F. Hudson, Dr. Wm. Keebler, Dr. H. L. Dooley, Dr. James Vane, Dr. Newhouse.	

ARMISTEAD.	
Dr. Haldrige.....	
LODI.	
Dr. Dedmond, Dr. Holmes, Dr. Jones.	
JUBON.	
Dr. S. S. Goldsberry, Dr. R. Watkins, Dr. S. S. White, Dr. Jas. L. Norman, Dr. J. F. Hall, Dr. J. Saunders, Dr. S. H. McCord, Dr. F. F. Leach, Dr. Edwin Handall, Dr. Wm. Steele, Dr. J. T. Towey, Dr. J. C. Price.	

MARIETTA.	
Dr. C. A. Coplinger, Dr. A. A. Will-	



DR. GEORGE P. DALEY.

safely advanced since. Medical education in the County has been wonderfully elevated, efficiency correspondingly increased and its dignity maintained. We haven't so much of the *howlers* of the doctor of the "old school," but, instead, more of the good fellowship which should be a solace and satisfaction to everyone who would love and respect his fellow-worker. The different schools of medicine are no longer enemies, but friends. Time was when the allopath, homoeopath and eclectic would not speak as they passed by—such a thing is unknown now, and would he laugh to scorn. They all look alike, talk alike and practice alike; you can't tell one from the other. Brotherly love prevails and every moral and social virtue counsels them. Selah?

We cannot close this laudable effort to say something in behalf of the medical profession without mentioning the worthy young women who have become trained nurses and, as a part of it, are unselfishly doing such noble and efficient work to aid the doctor. They are really members of the medical profession, and Parke County has furnished her full quota to the ranks. Wherever you find sick men, there you will find women—a ministering angel. The only difference now is, the trained nurse is a better educated and, therefore, better qualified nurse. Physicians in Parke County were located as follows:

Dr. Paris C. Dunning about.....	1821
Dr. P. Q. Stryker about.....	1830

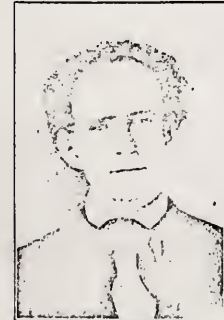
Dr. H. J. Rice about.....	1818
Dr. John T. Rice about.....	1802
Dr. James McNeill about.....	1803
Dr. Wm. Bryant about.....	1803
Dr. George P. Daley about.....	1804
Dr. J. P. Cross about.....	1805
Dr. W. H. Gillum.....	1873
Dr. Peter Daly.....	1873
Dr. C. C. Morris.....	1870
Dr. Anna B. Campbell about.....	1870
Dr. Matron about.....	1880
Dr. W. D. Mull about.....	1880

Physicians who have entered the practice at Rockville since 1880 are: Drs. H. C. Rogers, W. M. Purcell, O. E. Malloch, A. L. Lockridge, A. F. Malloy, J. Shankwiler, I. A. Swope, J. H. Hooner, C. W. Overpeck, T. J. Collins, John J. Connelly.

ANNAPOLIS.	
Dr. Ella McKey.....	1820
Dr. John H. McNitt.....	1840
Dr. Horace P. Cannon.....	1840
Dr. James F. Tucker.....	1850
Dr. John S. Dare.....	1850
Dr. Wilson Hobbs.....	1850
Dr. J. A. Goldsberry.....	1800
Dr. Omar D. Hall, Dr. J. M. Boyd.	

MONTICELLO.	
Dr. John Plunkett.....	1850
Dr. Samuel Coffin.....	1850
Dr. Wm. Aydelott.....	1850
Dr. A. D. Tomlinson.....	1805
Dr. M. F. Woodard, Dr. R. F. Hecker, Dr. Grecco.	

MOWATA.	
Dr. Alexander Surbaugh.....	1850
Dr. H. H. W. McKey (at Tusnell's Mills) .....	1808



DR. HIRAM CANNON.  
Father of Joseph G. Cannon.

Parke has been joined with Vermillion County, as the Parke-Vermillion Medical Society, and averages up to most of those in the State.

The profession of the County was represented in the surgical department of the army during the Civil war by Drs. H. W. McNamee, of Montezuma, J. A. Goldsberry, of Annapolis, and George G. P. Deily, of Rockville,



DR. MARION GOSS.

Ingram, Dr. Wm. Davis, Dr. Bradford Warren, Dr. Walden.

CANTON.	
Dr. Knight, Dr. Tinsley, Dr. Odell, Dr. Black.	
MARIETTA.	
Dr. Lloyd, Dr. Britt, Dr. Geo. P.	





Daly, Dr. John W. Harvey, Dr. A. C. Farrow, Dr. Giffard, Dr. Modiaet, Dr. Collings, Dr. Black.

INDIANA.

Dr. Aaron W. Morris, Dr. Woodard.

TAMPER.

Dr. John Garrigou, Dr. Wm. Price, Dr. Duncan, Dr. Hicks, Dr. Culbert, Dr. Stackhouse.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Dr. Ira H. Gilliam, Dr. R. C. Hill, Dr. W. N. Williamson.

MISSOURI.

Dr. James Crooks, Dr. H. H. Hosenrath, Dr. J. D. Minter, Dr. O. L. Holdridge.

KENTUCKY.

Dr. S. L. Roberts.

MEXICO.

Dr. J. F. Swaine, Dr. L. M. Evans.

### Parke County Writers

While Parke County has had many bright and talented writers who were read and appreciated by home people, not many have devoted themselves exclusively to either literature or journalism. John H. Heald was one who has been given in his biography, both author and journalist. Lucius Goss, after long years of hard work here as a school teacher, farmer, and occasional contributor to publications, entered professional journalism rather late in life. He was called to the editorship of the *Chicago Express*, a

political paper owned by Major O. J. Smith, when he was about forty years of age. When Mr. Smith organized the American Press Association, Mr. Goss was placed in an important editorial station, and to his work was due the extraordinary success of the great newspaper syndicate founded by Major Smith. Mr. Goss was a versatile writer on a wide range of subjects. He was a son of Cyrus Goss, an early Parke County school teacher, and a brother of John Goss, of Hellenore.

A. W. Newlin, son of Kersay Newlin, of Penn township, like Mr. Goss, had an newspaper experience whatever before he entered journalism, but he succeeded from the start. From Earlham College he went to Harvard, and after completing his course of study began active newspaper work on the *Boston Herald*. He was con-

tinued with other newspapers, and for a time conducted one of his own at Lake Charles, La. This was after he had made a name for himself while on different papers in New Orleans. Governor Blanchard appointed him private secretary during his term, when Mr. Newlin again resumed newspaper work, and is now one of the principal editors of the *New Orleans Picayune*.

Edward Bell, who is now the London representative of the *Chicago Record-Herald*, is a native of Parke county. Mr. Bell is recognized as one of the best newspaper correspondents connected with American journalism.

Mary Brush Williams, until recently known in literature as Isabel Brush, is a daughter of John C. and Mary Sill Brush, and a granddaughter of George W. Sill, of Hockville's early days. She began her literary work as a society reporter on a Chicago paper. From that city she went to New York, where she did newspaper work. In the meantime she had accumulated a vast amount of material which she is now bringing into good account, for her name has become one of the best known in American literature. *The Saturday Evening Post* last year sent Miss Brush to Russia, from which country she wrote sketches of the war. Upon her return she was married to Mr. Williams, of Pittsburgh. Her latest work has been done for the *Saturday Evening Post*.

Juliet V. Strauss, who has achieved world-wide fame as a writer, is a native of Hockville. She began her career in the office of the *Rockville Tribune* when but a school girl.

John H. Heald first noticed her talent at a Friday afternoon school exhibition when she was sixteen years old. Mrs. Strauss did local and feature work on the *Tribune*, and in 1882 began the Department of Squibs and Sayings. For twenty-four years she has kept up this department. Mrs. Strauss was a regular contributor to the old *Indianapolis Journal*, and in 1882 began her department, "The Country Contributor," in the *Indian-*

*apolis News*. This feature has had a very wide reading and continues in popularity, not only in Indiana, but in other parts of the country. In 1898, the head line "How Mother Gets Her Halo"—over a report of a talk given by Mrs. Strauss in Indianapolis, caught the attention of Mr. Edward Tink, editor of the *Ladies Home Journal*. Shortly afterward Mrs. Strauss became editor of a department in the *Ladies Home Journal*, entitled "Ideas of a Plain Country Woman." This department at once attained great popularity and continues to be a valued department in the great women's magazine in the world. At a national convention of editors in Colorado Springs three years ago Mrs. Strauss was introduced in an audience as "The Most Read Woman in the World."

In addition to her regular literary work, Mrs. Strauss answers thousands of letters from all parts of America, and many from distant lands all over the civilized world. She has lately taken up platform work, and has been honored as a speaker before literary clubs and other organizations.

She is the author of one book—"Ideas of a Plain Country Woman," which was republished in England, and of several stories and sketches outside her regular work. "A Girl in Old Virginia," "What Being a Woman Has Meant to Me," and "Happenings of a Queer Girl," all appeared in the *Ladies Home Journal*.





# Politics After the Civil War

THE POLITICS of Parke County since the war present many interesting features, many incidents worthy of note, and would make a volume if everything connected with that period was fully considered. It should be remembered that during the war the Republican party was known as the Union party, and as such embraced hundreds of "war Democrats," not to mention the many Democrats who became Republicans on the issue arising immediately before and during the war. The Union majority was therefore overwhelming.

It was not until 1870 that the first break in the Republican lines came, although as early as 1858 such Republicans as Samuel T. Coffin, Joseph L. Boyd, Captain John T. Campbell, and others began to distrust their party on the money question. The Republican State platform of that year declared in favor of the greenback, but there was an element opposed to the platform declaration. By 1870 there was a decided defection from the Republicans. That year John S. Dore, who had been a Republican, and George W. Coffin, a Democrat, established the Parke County Union, which was an advocate of the greenback currency. Captain John T. Campbell, who had been County Treasurer, led the revolt, by becoming a candidate for the State Senate. He was defeated, but Moses T. Dixon, the Republican candidate for Congress, was beaten by Daniel W. Vanrees, the loss of Greenback Republicans being the principal cause.

In the Greeley campaign of 1872, the Republicans of Parke County had a weak ally, due to the fact that the Democratic Presidential candidate had for years been the idol of the radical Republicans of the County. The campaign was a hot one. The Republicans had one or two enormous torch-light processions, and the Democrats one rousing rally when "Dan" Voorhes spoke in the court house yard, on the 8th of August. Many of the Greenbackers voted for Greeley, but many more Democrats did not.

By 1874 the Greenback party had grown considerably. That year nominations were made for County offices and on some of the candidates the Democrats and Greenbackers united. The great fight was between James H. Johnson and Joseph L. Boyd for the State Senate. Mr. Boyd was nominated by the Greenbackers and endorsed by the Democrats. The vote was very close. Mr. Boyd carried Parke County by 12 votes, but Mr. Johnson carried Vermillion County by enough votes to "put him across." Dr. Harrison J. Rice of Rockville, was the Democratic candidate for Congress, but was defeated by Morton C. Hunter. This for the Greenbackers was the only time they carried the "Creek," were the early leaders of the party and all came from the Republicans. Later on a few Democrats like James N. and John B. Miller, of Isaacson, affiliated for a time with the Greenbackers, or National, as they were known, but the defection from

the Democrats was slight in comparison with the Republican loss.

The campaign of 1874 was the first in which the Granger movement figured. A year previous to that date Granges were instituted in almost every district of the County. Only farmers, their wives, and daughters were eligible to membership, but during the winter of 1873-74 an many Granges had been instituted that the total membership in the County was up in the thousands. Two enormous Grange picnics were held in 1874—one at Hudson and the other at Inezdale—while numerous neighborhood gatherings were held all over the County. Into the Granges rushed every former politician in the County, regardless of party, each trying to influence the organization in favor of his particular political party. The principal feature of the Grange move-

ment was the election of Joseph W. Wilshire Coffin, Lee Wheat, Josephus and Robert Lake, Lucius Gans, Joseph L. Boyd, Theodore C. Marshall and other men of their type ultimately became Democrats, and during the transition period they exerted a great influence on the young men of the County, who from independent voters became Democrats. But new mining fields were developed; and at one time there were over 200 negro voters in the County—all Republicans. From the miners and the outcropment of the veins, the Republicans recruited enough to hold the County west of the line in spite of the losses I have mentioned.

The memorable campaign of 1876 has no parallel in our political history save the equally spectacular campaign twenty years later. It was called the "blindly shirt campaign," and the Republicans in token of that name

uniform was a neat blue shirt, with the letters "T. H."—Tilden and Hendricks—in white. While the Republicans could boast of the best drummer, John H. Strain, of the Fourteenth—for their life and drum band, the Democrats had far and away the best fife in "White" Funtz of the 43d. Among the noted speakers who addressed Parke County crowds that year were General Judson Kilpatrick, who spoke for the Republicans and General James Shields, who spoke for the Democrats. Senator Harlan, of Iowa, Senator Morton, George A. Sheridan, and General Benjamin Harrison, the Republican candidate for Governor, were speakers at big Republican rallies, and Senator McComb, George W. Julian, Logan Trumbull and "Sinner" Cox addressed large crowds of Democrats at Rockville. The biggest Democratic rally of the campaign was at Montezuma, when "Hus Jones" Williams and "Blind" Voorhes were there. The great Republican rally when Harrison spoke at Rockville, just before the October election, was attended by the ceremony of raising the American flag to the highest elevation ever attained on a flag pole. This "pole" was in sections, the first one being a large poplar tree. It was altogether 250 feet high, and placed as it was beside that of the Democrats, 150 feet in height, made the latter look like a hickory switch. Nelson Ferguson erected this flag pole.

When General Harrison was born at the big rally on the 5th of October he was entertained by Isaac G. Coffin, in whose carriage he rode from the railroad to the home of Mr. Coffin on College street. It was the anniversary of the battle of the Thimble. A pretty compliment was paid to the future President of the United States when the carriage reached the center of the North Side. A wire had been run from one of the buildings on the North Side to a tree in the court house yard. The carriage stopped, when a beautiful cannon was seen to leave a window of an upstairs room, and glide as if in the air to the center of the street, where its occupant, Miss Clara Thio, dropped a laurel wreath and a beautiful bouquet to the General's lap. He raised his hat to the little girl in the canopy; the multitude cheered, "Forward March!" and the long line of uniformed men, bands of music, bugles, wagons, log cabins, caucos, and all the paraphernalia moved on to the residence of Mr. Coffin, where General Harrison remained for dinner.

Thomas N. Rice was a candidate for the Republican Congressional nomination in 1876, but lost to Morton C. Hunter. Naval W. Cummings was a candidate for Treasurer of State, and likewise lost. Although the State went Democratic, Parke County's Republican ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 927 for David Strouse for Clerk, to 335 for F. W. Dixieville for Treasurer of State, and Joseph C. Vickery was the Democratic candidate who cut so strongly into the Republican vote. Ared F. White, although he had a big majority in Parke for Prosecuting Attorney, was defeated by David A. Beach, who carried Montgomery by a majority slightly larger. Morton C. Hunter, the Republican candidate for Congress against Colonel Wm. H. McLean was elected, owing to the coalition of F. Davis on the Greenback ticket. Adams town-



O. F. DAVIS.

ment was the elimination of the "middleman"—the retail merchant and the "drummer." So far as was known neither party benefited above the other in this County from the supposed "Granger vote"—Democrats contended to vote their ticket, and Republicans so tranquilly stood to their rights. The movement subsided almost as rapidly as it arose.

In the meantime the mines had been opened at Sand Creek and a large increase in the vote resulted. While the miners were not all Republicans, that party gained almost as many from the influx of miners as it lost to the Greenbackers. And here I might state my belief that twenty or twenty-five years after the war, Parke County, on a basis of its citizenship as it existed before and during the war, was probably Democratic, for at that time on the issues of the tariff and currency many of the Democrats had returned to their party, and the Prohibition movement had taken from the Republicans quite a number of its Quaker voters. John H. Headie, Samuel T. Coffin,

adopted a red shirt and cap as their uniform. A marching company of nearly 200 well drilled men was organized at Rockville with John F. Moseham as captain. A similar organization was perfected at Nyesville, where Jack Dufore, a Civil war veteran, drilled the men. Montezuma's company under Captain Ned Turnee were old Continental uniforms of blue and buff with cocked hats, emblemative of the Nation's Centennial. A company and Annapolis had a large company commanded by John Chapman. All wore the regulation red shirts with the exception of Montezuma, towards the close of the campaign there was a "rally" somewhere nearly every night, and always a torch-light procession. White's cornet band at Rockville, Evans' band, Annapolis, the Hudson band, the Montezuma band, and the Grange band in the Fisher neighborhood, did a loud office business. The Democrats were by no means out of the game. They had a large company at Rockville, commanded by James Ryan, a veteran of the 35th Indiana Regiment. Their





## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PARKE COUNTY.

ship cast over 1,000 votes at its one precinct, and the count was scarcely finished in time for canvass by the official board. Robert Christian, Democrat, was elected township trustee.

It was in 1828 that the Republicans suffered their first reverse after the civil war period. The contest started in as a three-cornered fight, but a fusion was afterwards partially effected. Morton T. Hunter, Republican, A. J. White, Greenbacker, and Henry A. White, Greenbacker, or National, were candidates for Congress, and Hostetter won in spite of the third party candidate, O. P. Davis, National, of Vermillion County, carried Parke and was elected to the State Senate from two counties, as the Democrats put no candidate in the field. Archibald Johnston, National, for Joint Representative with Montgomery County also won; O. P. Brown and John C. Williams, Democrats, were elected commissioners, and George W. Collins, Democrat, defeated John H. Burford, of Montgomery County, for Prosecuting Attorney. It was known that Daniel W. Voorhees was a serious one indeed for the United States Senator, as he had already been appointed to the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Morton, so the loss of both Senator and Representative in Parke County was a serious one indeed for the Republicans. The campaign was wholly devoid of polemics, and few speeches were made by prominent men of either party.

In connection with the history of Parke County, O. P. Davis deserves an honorable place, even though he was a citizen of our County but a short while. He resided in Bloomington about 60 years ago, where he lived while some of his children were in the city. His son, Edward, now a resident of Rockville, was born in Bloomington, and later his daughters, Mrs. E. D. Munson and Mrs. Alice Greenwood also resided in Rockville. The latter has written a volume of poems which has given her women of Indiana.

Hon. O. P. Davis was born Nov. 7, 1811, at Warner, N. H. At the age of 15, he left his native State, for the West. He stopped awhile in Canada, and afterwards went to Leicester, N. Y., where he was employed as superintendent of a paper mill. He studied dentistry and was practicing his profession at Greencastle, when he was persuaded by the famous Ned McCaughey to study law, which he did and afterwards became a law partner of McCaughey. He settled in Vermillion County in 1810, and was elected a member of the Constitutional convention in 1825. Three times during his residence in Vermillion County he was elected a State Senator. He was loyal to his country during the Civil war, and was a warm personal friend of Governor O. P. Morton, who frequently during the dark hours of the rebellion, sent for Mr. Davis to discuss and attend important matters connected with the State government.

From the original document in possession of Edward Davis, the following is printed:

State of Indiana, Executive Department.

Indianapolis, February 22, 1861.

To All Whom It May Concern:

The bearer, O. P. Davis, Esq., of Vermillion County, Indiana, is a gentleman of high character, and has represented his County in the State Legislature, and is loyal. I respect-

fully ask for him the attention of the Military Authorities.

Respectfully,  
O. P. MORTON,  
Governor of Indiana.

In 1880 Republican enthusiasm was somewhat revived. Captain John F. Menchum organized a marching club, and a few rallies were held, but compared with 1871 the campaign was very quiet. This was the last time the State voted in October. James A. Garfield was the Republican candidate for President against General Winfield S. Hancock, and the "bloody shirt" figured conspicuously in face of his brilliant record as an soldier. On account of his influence on the November Presidential election Indiana was a vital point. The result in the State was a close vote—the Republicans winning by about 5,000. The "Lamb" campaign was inaugurated by somewhat by a new Democratic paper—the *Signal*—edited by A. J. Cunningham, who came here from Crawfordsville, where he had won the name of "the raw beef editor." His death was the cause of the splits on the Republican candidates, and the paper really hurt the Democrats more than it helped—the entire Republican ticket being elected by a greatly increased vote over that of the year before. In the fall of 1880, Crawfordville, was elected to Congress over Buyless W. Hanna, of Terre Haute.

The campaign of 1882 is sometimes called the "Lamb campaign," owing to the advent of John F. Lamb, of Terre Haute, the brilliant young protégé of Senator Voorhees. Mr. Lamb was nominated for Congress at Rockville, where the convention was held in Parke County's beautiful hall. The result in this district at that time was highly Republican, and the entrance of Mr. Lamb, a young and untried man into a contest against H. B. Pierce, the Republican Congressman was at first considered rather presumptuous; but Lamb promptly challenged Pierce and acquitted himself so well that he was elected. John W. Copner, the National candidate, challenged Mr. Lamb, but the latter refused, saying he had no quarrel with Mr. Copner. At an Independent convention in Montgomery, H. C. McWilliams was nominated for Senator and John H. Bendle for Representative. The former withdrew in favor of Claude Matthews, of Vermillion County, and the latter also withdrew in favor of Samuel T. Catlin. Mr. Catlin was elected by Captain John H. Lindley and Mr. Catlin by William Knowles. The contest between Mr. Catlin and Mr. Knowles became the interesting feature of the campaign, the latter winning by the narrow margin of eight votes. Parke County Republicans in this election appear to have done unusually well, since the Democrats carried the State. The vote here on the State ticket was 2,428, Republican; 1,807, Democratic.

The Republican County convention of 1884, held in the new opera house precipitated a Republican local fight, which almost overbalanced the National campaign, even to the "Thinned Knight James G. Blaine, an standard Republican, was emphatically the choice of more Republicans in the primary voting for delegates than any other candidate for Treasurer. This was particularly true of Adams township, where Mr. Maris had received nearly all the votes. Instead of casting their votes for Mr. Maris or

Mr. Dinwiddie the Adams township delegates dropped these candidates for Isaac A. Pickard, and he was nominated. The friends of Mr. Maris were none were that they prevailed on him to become an Independent candidate. Henry Clay Hanna, a Republican, also announced as a candidate for Clerk against Madison Keeney, the Republican candidate. The Democrats engaged both Maris and Hanna, and a somewhat bitter fight was on. The County contest prevented any great demonstration along National or State lines. The Democrats did not want to draw party lines too strongly and the Republicans seemed to have interest in National and State affairs. In this campaign Albert J. Beveridge, a student at DePauw, made his first political speech—Mr. Maxwell at Fortland Mills and Mr. Daniels in the court room at Rockville. He was also notable as inaugurating the campaign hat. Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, was the candidate against Grover Cleveland. The result, Mr. Johnston had the appellation of "grandfather's hat," applied to the Republican candidate derisively by him and Mr. Lamb added in the local fight in Parke County, where at that time Mr. Johnston was opposed by many Republicans. In the County by 197 votes; Pickard beat Maris by 70, and Keeney had 198 majority over Hanna; Charles Dolly, Democrat, was elected Commissioner by 187. Johnston's majority over Lane in the district was small. The State was carried by the Democrats, and Grover Cleveland was elected President, both victories being celebrated by an uproarious demonstration at Rockville.

The "off year" of 1886 was not figured in Democratic calculations until after the result showed that the "ston was on the other foot." Before that time an off year was greatly to their advantage, since the party in power National usually loses votes. The State was again carried by the Democrats. Parke County had been put in our district. However, James T. Johnston was not dismayed or discouraged, for in the meantime his opponent, John E. Lamb, had taken an active part in the distribution of the Federal office. Besides he had worked somewhat on protective tariff club had been organized at Terre Haute, which didn't look at all good to the more than 1,000 Independent Free Traders who had twice supported him.

At a regular session of the Republican convention. The one term limitation was enforced for the first time. The rule was passed in the Republican convention of 1880 on motion of Elwood Hunt. Those in favor of the term limit felt that Mr. Hunt was no longer a Republican, and therefore a rule introduced by him was not binding on Republicans; they also declared that if the rule should be enforced against Edwin P. Lindley for Auditor, he would apply to Henry Wood for Recorder. The convention rejected Lindley and nominated Wood. Henry Jones was the nominee for Auditor.

For the first time the Prohibitionists put out a County ticket. Its candidate for Representative, Prof. Andrew Mitchell, received nearly double the vote of the State ticket. The Nationalists, who still held a following in the County, put out no ticket, but their names were on the ticket for Auditor, and submitted the nomination to the Democrats for endorsement. On the 4th of September the Democratic

ticket with Mr. Catlin for Auditor was nominated. Mr. Patten was a strong Free Trader and a warm personal friend of both editors of the *Evening Tribune*, which supported him. He was elected after one of the most exciting and acrimonious contests in our political history. His majority of 12 votes was for a while the subject of content among editors, but the reason of the vote and tolerant element of the Republican party prevailed, and the contest was abandoned. The Republican plurality in Parke County for the State ticket was 645, and Johnston's majority over Lamb in the district more than 1,100.

In the campaign of 1888 Howard Maxwell and Parke Democrats, two young graduates of Washburn College, made their first speeches—Mr. Maxwell at Fortland Mills and Mr. Daniels in the court room at Rockville. He was also notable as inaugurating the campaign hat. Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, was the candidate against Grover Cleveland. The result, Mr. Johnston had the appellation of "grandfather's hat," applied to the Republican candidate derisively by him and Mr. Lamb added in the local fight in Parke County, where at that time Mr. Johnston was opposed by many Republicans. In the County by 197 votes; Pickard beat Maris by 70, and Keeney had 198 majority over Hanna; Charles Dolly, Democrat, was elected Commissioner by 187. Johnston's majority over Lane in the district was small. The State was carried by the Democrats, and Grover Cleveland was elected President, both victories being celebrated by an uproarious demonstration at Rockville.

A few rallies were held in 1888, but there was not as much enthusiasm as might be expected considering the Republican candidate was a citizen of Indiana. John F. Menchum organized a flamboyant club, which appeared on a few times. The Republicans had rallies when Albert G. Porter was at Rockville and another when General Allen P. Hildreth was candidate for Governor, was here. The Democrats attempted but one rally, and it was attended by great enthusiasm. A striking feature of their rally was a long hi-kory tree trimmed in the dark and mounted on the running gear of a log wagon, the tree being the coupling pole. Mounted on saddles and riding astride of this pole were as many lusty-lunged Democrats as it would accommodate, all cheering at the top of their voices. This unique feature, which Judge A. F. White privately pronounced the most successful campaign device he ever saw, came from Union township. Captain W. R. Myers was the orator of the day. W. P. Flinbeck and Corporal Tanner made speeches for the Democrats. John of Kansas and E. McNeill and E. V. Brookshire, spoke for the Democrats. One Presidential candidate spoke in the County—A. J. Streator, nominated by the Union Labor party. Just before the election for Governor St. John of Kansas and Helen M. Gougar of Indiana, addressed a Prohibition meeting in the opera house, their speeches, particularly that of Mrs. Gougar, greatly offending the Republicans.

W. H. Gillum, of Parke County, was a candidate for Congress, and probably 200 people from Parke County, Republicans as well as Democrats, went to Brazil to root for Gillum. The contest between Dr. Gillum and Judge McNeill, of Terre Haute, de-livered the convention, until the Parke County delegation, enraged at the unjust treatment of Dr. Gillum by the friends of Judge McNeill, threw their votes to E. V. Brookshire, of Adams township, and he was elected him. He was elected by a very close vote over James T. Johnston, the Republican candidate. Elwood Hunt was on the Prohibition State ticket



for Attorney General. The Republicans carried the County by 600.

This campaign was the occasion of an election wager that attracted notice all over the country. Four young Republicans and four young Democrats agreed to give a swell ball at the opera house; if Cleveland was elected the Democrats gave all balls; if Harrison was the Democrats paid. A peculiar circumstance, now for the first time published, was that "W. C. Grimes, one of the Republicans, voted for Cleveland. The program contained such names as "Jim Johnston" plain quadrille, "Frances Cleveland" waltz, "Morton" Knickerbocker, "Cleveland" quadrille, "Matson" polka, "Thurman" lancers, "Frank Schottische," "Harrison" waltz.

During the campaign of 1888 a swimming company was organized at Hammondville composed of more than 100 young men. They wore a neat uniform—white shirts and caps. Oscar McFarl was captain and brought the company up to a remarkable degree of proficiency in drill.

The Democrats might have elected their whole ticket in 1890 had it not been for the April elections, when they elected eight of the thirteen township trustees by a vote which told a majority of 200 in the County. The Republicans elected only four trustees. In Penn, Washington, Union and Washburn, even losing Liberty to the Prohibitionists. The drift was strongly against the Republicans. Farm products were so low in price that corn was burned for fuel in Kansas, and an organization known as the Farmer's Mutual Benefit Association was strong in this county. This organization was a protest against existing conditions and naturally helped the Democrats.

But the prospect of carrying the County brought out rival Democratic candidates, who canvassed actively before the primary election, which was held July 18. The inevitable soreness followed and led the County ticket and lost the County to every candidate with the exception of Samuel T. Callin, who received a majority of 111 over Henry Grubb, the Republican candidate. Claude Matthews, the Democratic candidate for Senator from Parke and Vermillion, was taken from the ticket here and nominated for Secretary of State. The vote in Parke County was: Milton Truesler, Republican, for Secretary of State, 2272, Claude Matthews, 2058.

It was not until 1892, when he inaugurated the primary system in Parke County. The Democratic primary cost nothing, as all the election boards were composed of men who served without pay.

Four tickets were in the field in Parke County in 1892, the people's party making its first appearance that year. It polled 400 votes. The campaign was absolutely devoid of enthusiasm. People would not turn out to political meetings. In order to get a crowd at the Rockville fair, and at a political meeting too, the fair association designated Wednesday as Prohibition day, Thursday as Democratic day and Friday as Republican day. The prohibitionists had their Sammie Small as their drawing card and would have beaten both the other parties had they been assigned one of the "big days" of the fair. Captain W. H. Myers spoke for the Democrats and Hon. Joseph H. Cannon for the Republican. Ben Harris claimed the honor of making the bigger crowd. It was in this campaign that John S.

McFaddin made his first speech, in Greene township at Parkville.

The Democrats held a big justification meeting. Hon. John E. Lamb who came up to "address" the crowd, attempted no speech merely folloiting the ludicrous throng on the occasion. The entire Republican County ticket was elected, but by small pluralities.

Before the opening of the campaign of 1894 it was apparent to all men of fair judgment that a Republican walk-

representative, and Albert Wheat for Auditor and the People's party ticket, and Anson G. Madden for Sheriff on the Prohibition ticket were placed on the Democratic ticket.

By election day, however, all the old stand-by Democrats had been brought into line, and they worked like Turks at the polls to stem the tide against them. Never before did dark approach with so many men marked "D" on the poll books falling to vote. Tuggles, carriages, wagons and all

of the Democratic party, who controlled the State convention by an overwhelming vote, despite the fact that the *Indianapolis Sentinel*, the Democratic organ, the *Indianapolis News* and the *Indianapolis Journal* were all radically opposed to the Silver men, and printed only discouraging news about them. William McKinley was nominated by the Republicans on the 18th of June, and the Democratic National convention met the first week in July at Chicago. New York and



PARADE OF OCTOBER 3, 1890, PASSING ALONG NORTH SIDE OF SQUARE.

away was coming. A few sane Democrats believed that the Republicans would be unable to recover from the crushing defeat of two years before, but no observing man held such a view of the situation. The financial policy of the Cleveland administration more than dispensed the average Western Democrat—it angered him, and the tariff law in process of framing was but little less protective than the McKinley Act which it was to displace. It therefore disgusted free traders, and failed to satisfy the tariff for revenue only men.

The Republicans were early in the field, in State, district and County. They began to hold organization meetings and "love feasts" long before the campaign opened. As one Democrat expressed it—"They can't wait to count it, they are so sure of winning." It was with the utmost difficulty that any semblance of an organization could be formed by the Democrats. Many of their voters had openly allied themselves with the People's party, and not a few became Prohibitionists.

A large vote was cast at the Republican primary election, and there was not the usual soreness on the part of defeated candidates. The Democrats really had no convention. They had to draft candidates at a very poorly attended meeting called to nominate a County ticket. In fact there was some sentiment in favor of endorsing the People's ticket already in the field. A compromise was effected by endorsing two Populists and one Prohibitionist. James N. Miller for Rep-

resentative, and Albert Wheat for Auditor and the People's party ticket, and Anson G. Madden for Sheriff.

The campaign of 1890 was unquestionably the most remarkable in the history of Parke County of all campaigns before or since. Although twenty years have passed, that bitter year of politics is still fresh in the minds of our people and deserves more space than any other. Taking up local events in their chronological order, the Republican primaries were held on the 10th of April. At that time Parke County had a candidate for Governor, James T. Johnston was supported in the convention by his home County and the entire Fifth District, but was defeated by James A. Mount. George W. Faris was the Republican candidate for Congress and Howard Maxwell for Prosecuting Attorney. Benjamin F. Shively was nominated for Governor by the Silver forces

of the Eastern States were powerless in the face of the delegations from the West and South instructed from townships up, and William J. Bryan was nominated by the Silver men. His nomination was received in Parke County with unbounded enthusiasm by the Silverites of all parties. Early in February the *Rockville Tribune* began urging the formation of a "Union Silver Party." This name was adopted, and thus after more than thirty years the tables were turned on the Republicans, who used the word "Union" to such good advantage from '62 to '90. The Union comprised four parties—the Democrats, Populists, Prohibitionists and Silver Republicans. By Saturday, August 1, the organization was complete. Silver clubs had been formed all over the County, and their influence was exerted towards a fusion County ticket to be nominated at mass convention on the above date. It was presided over by Joseph A. Britton, who upon taking the chair said—

"There is a tide in the affairs of men  
Which takes at its flood leads on to fortune."

Wild enthusiasm prevailed. No such ringing cheers were ever heard in the court room as came from the audience which crowded every foot of space in room and corridors. The ticket nominated was made up of representatives of all parties to the compact. A "cowboy preacher" from the West, who had struck towsdale the night before the convention, was





brought up by Florida townships, and he made a speech that fired everybody with zeal. He was at once "hooked" for all parts of the County.

John Clark Hildpath, the eminent historian, was recruited by the Democrats and Populists in the Congress of 1892, and did not set home until late in October, when he made some speeches in Parke County, about the only speeches he delivered in the District.

An episode of the campaign, not in the usual nature, is a source of interest as a digression. In September I was in Indianapolis to observe the "Gold Democratic" National convention, and called at the Democratic State committee rooms. "Tom" Hildpath, a loyal Silver man, was at his house, and being assistant State Secretary, it was apparent that he was troubled. He spoke of the delicate situation he was in, and said:

"I would I wish you would stay about here while you are in the City. Observe the excitement and the way your impressions in Shelby." I did so, and saw men wearing "gold bug" badges going into the private room of the State Chairman and coming out with most benign countenances. I wrote to Mr. Shelby, and Hildpath's eyes opened. He was at his State Chairman was not loyal. Three days later, Mr. Shelby cancelled his immediate appointments and went to Indianapolis. Before he left that city the State Chairman had "resigned," taking with him, as was charged at that time, all the information he possessed about the State campaign, and using it against the Democrats.

At our local speakers on both sides took part in the campaign. Numerous rallies were held, but two were of especial interest. One was held in October. Hon. Thomas M. Patterson, of Colorado, was at Rockville. The Silver men determined to make the day a big one. At sunrise the two three-inch Hudson field pieces belonging to the Rockville Light Artillery—one of the first mounted in the territory on the Newelltown hill southeast of town—began to fire, answering each other with thunder tones that were heard for miles around. Before noon all the streets of Rockville were crowded with men, women and children, wagons and vehicles. Many striking campaign devices were used in the parade, which was one hour and fifty minutes in passing a given point. No previous rally ever held in Parke County approached this in magnitude, interest, and general enthusiasm. It was followed by a counter demonstration two weeks later, but it was not equalled in any feature, although the Republicans were greatly encouraged by the very large crowd present. It was the only time that the big Silver rally cost the committee less money than any political demonstration of its proportions ever held in the country. Less than fifty dollars covered all expenses, the money being raised in the following manner: By Henry A. Price, nearly all of which went to pay the brass band. When it is remembered that almost one thousand voters were fed at the fair grounds, the insignificant outlay of money is remarkable. The ladies connected with the Adams Township Union Silver club furnished the dinner. Previous to this they demonstrated their devotion to the cause by presenting the club with one of the hand-organes. The organ was received by the deaf hands of a straitlaced woman.

When Bryan spoke at Terre Haute a few days before the election a large delegation attended from Parke County. Every man wore a badge enscrin-

ed "Parke County Union Silver (White Membership), 2390—Democratic Vote, 1891, 17651." One of the badges printed with white satin was presented to Mrs. Bryan, who was with her husband on that occasion. The twenty-five cent badge was the universal township of the County, with a membership representing over two hundred more votes than were cast at the previous election, was a forerunner of the great gain the Silver men confidently expected to make. The Republican cause was so strong in Parke, not so large of membership as the Silver cause. In fact the Silver organization of 1890 was the strongest ever effected by any party in Parke County.

The result of the election locally gave each party an opportunity to "jolly," and yet beyond the congregation of a noisy crowd of Silver men at the court house on the afternoon following the election, no ratification meeting was held. The Democrats were losing ground at all points. It was jolly, over their local victory, and the Populists were too sure over the result at home to rejoice over the election of their President. Had it been reversed, however, the Silver men would have been wild with delight.

The total vote of the County was largely increased over that of any previous election. McKinley received 2783; Bryan, 2777, a Republican gain of 218; and a gain in the Democratic vote over that of 1891 of 1011; the two Republican parties cast 10 and 16 votes each. Dr. John Clark Hildpath locked only six votes as many as were cast for Mr. Farla—2825; McFaddin and Maxwell for Governor were a tie. The following table of the officers were elected: Representative, Miller, 10; Clerk, Hildpath, 10; Treasurer, Howells, 10; Sheriff, Hanger, 157; Coroner, Nowlin, 10; Surveyor, Ott, 12; County Assessor, McDaniel, 10; Commissioners, Myers, 108; Justices, 10. The Silver men elected Representative, Sheriff, Treasurer and two Commissioners, the Republicans, Clerk, Coroner, County Surveyor and Assessor.

To the amazement of the Silver men, the election of "Silver Dick" Miller and of John Huxford was completed by their Republican opponents. Mr. Hildpath withdrew his suit, when he found there was only room upon which to base any charge of fraud, but Mr. Adam carried his case to the Legislature, where it was finally decided against him.

It will be seen above story of the campaign of 1890 more attention is paid to the Silver movement than to the Republican standpoint, for the reason that from first to last the Silver men dominated the campaign, just as in the other campaigns the Republicans dominated.

Previous to the beginning of the campaign of 1891 it looked as if the Democrats might carry the elections. The States that voted the year before showed large Democratic gains. McKinley who had been touted as the "advance agent of prosperity" was, as a English fellow said, "A long distance ahead of his show." The Klondike gold discoveries had not yet added to the volume of money and news were very little if any better than in 1890.

But an unexpected factor came with the Spanish war. The Republican appeal to stand by the Administration; the impetus given business by the war and gold discoveries, which before the election increased

to a money supply, made for Republican success.

The principal interest in the campaign in Parke County centered in contests for Congressman, Sheriff and Treasurer. Dr. Hildpath refused to become a candidate for the Democrats and Populists had to find some other candidate on whom they could unite. The only Democrat the Populists would take was Samuel H. Hamill, of Terre Haute, who was also very acceptable to the Democrats as both a conventionist and a legislator. However, the Republican Legislature in order to prevent such a union as had been perfected in Parke County in 1890, had passed a law forbidding the name of any candidate from appearing on more than one ticket. Quite a controversy was aroused over the question of the emblem under which Mr. Hamill's name should appear. Some of the more radical or middle-of-the-road Populists, demanded that the flow and hammer device should be taken, but the Democrats insisted on the fact that their party had many thousands more voters, was the older party, and could not be expected to give away to a newer and much weaker party. The conference decided in favor of the "Proctor."

William Hunt and Cornelius H. Hinger, who had been elected Treasurer and Sheriff in '94 were candidates on the Democratic ticket for re-election. The Republicans nominated Edward Bradford for Treasurer and Perry R. Benson for Sheriff. George W. Farla was the Republican candidate to succeed himself in Congress.

The campaign was rather listless. The Democrats decided in favor of a still hunt, but over the protest of some who wanted an aggressive campaign. The Republicans were more aggressive than the President's campaign two years before, and they carried the County for Secretary of State, although their total vote was less than in '91. The Prohibition vote increased from 84 cast for both parties in 1890 years before to 152. Farla beat Hamill in the district by a close vote and carried Parke County by 230. Howells was elected by 52, and Benson by 170.

Compared with 1890 the Presidential campaign of 1891 was uneventful and uninteresting, although Bryan was again the candidate against McKinley. Both parties attempted to perfect organizations on the scale of four years before, but effort failed. A few clubs were formed. Headquarters were established, where campaign lithographs were distributed, but they were not taken by the people with the eagerness that attended the '90 campaign. And here a few words should be said about the campaign lithograph and the custom of putting the pictures of party standard-bearers in windows. It was first done on a large scale in 1898, although in 1881 a few pictures were thus displayed. By 1891 it had become so displayed at every home the picture of the candidate for whom the head of the house intended to vote, unless as sometimes happened he had a wife whose politics were different and who ruled the roost. In 1894 the Republicans gave pictures of McKinley to everybody who wanted one. But the Democrats, having no State or National flags were compelled to buy their own lithographs. It was stated in the campaign of 1891 that a passenger on the train from an Eastern State, where Bryan lithographs were very rare, looked out of the car window at Collins, where every house in town displayed a Bryan picture. He

inquired of the conductor—"What kind of a d—d place is this?"

The Republicans had one or two creditable rallies in 1891; the Democrats attempted but one. It was the grandest of the kind, and the feature of the presence of the Liberty Drum Corps of Indianapolis. This organization were beautiful continental uniforms. Two very large and handsome men carried the banners of the corps, an embroidered silk American flag, and a banner symbolizing the formation of Independence. Eight fifeers and eight drummers made up the corps. The music was most inspiring. Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota spoke at night in the Rockville opera house to the largest crowd ever in that building.

The entire Republican ticket was elected. The Republican majority in the County was 508. The principal fight locally was between Charles D. Honick, Republican, and David H. Swain, Democrat, for Clerk, Honick winning by 181 votes.

The close of the Century seems to have brought to a close the dominion of the Republican party in Parke County by the generation which had held sway since the Civil War. Indeed, in 1890 the Republicans made no particular appeal to the "soldier vote," while the Democrats made heavy inroads on that vote through which the Republicans had appealed so long. To illustrate the significance of the change I shall quote from Heddle's History (1894).

"Meanwhile politics had taken new and peculiar shape; the young men, 'mere boys,' were in the saddle and rode in the front and displaced the old timers. Elwood Hunt, a mere lad, but a splendid soldier, who was badly wounded at Thompson's station in the 85th Regiment, was twice elected Recorder. Hon. James T. Johnson, who closed a private soldier and decorated himself during the war, was twice elected State Senator, and took high rank among the active Republicans and orators of Western Indiana; Norral W. Cummings, of the 31st Regiment, who got his furlough wound at Chancellorsville, served five years as Sheriff and four as Treasurer; and Jesse H. Connelly, of the same Regiment, and disabled in the same battle, served two terms as Auditor. All over the County the ever-renewing new was crowding out the new, and the new was crowding out the new, and the new was crowding out the new."

Substitute the above names for Howard Maxwell, Dan J. Chapin, Lincoln Wimmer, Perry Benson, Charles D. Honick, Ewing Chapman, Hanger, Hildpath, George W. Farla, John H. Spencer, E. M. Carter, and then consider the men named by Heddle as the ones shoved aside by the "newer men" and you have the situation in Parke County on it been twenty years ago. It is a law of nature applied to politics; but no man, no matter how old he is, or long as he takes an interest in politics will be set aside willingly. That they did the same thing to the generation ahead of them is no consolation. However, the "newer men" is always coming on, and the "boys" who dominate the political parties of Parke County today must give way to the "newer men" tomorrow.

The above is introductory to the political situation in Parke County among the Republicans at the opening of the campaign of 1892. It was apparent that the old timers had been side-tracked and that the young fellows were in complete control of









Johnson for Representative; Harold Henderson, Auditor; Carl Ritter, Recorder; Edward Hradfield, Iron-master; Treasurer, G. M. Carter, (re-nominated); Sheriff, W. J. Peare, Coroner; Arthur Pickett, Surveyor; Samuel Cobb, T. A. Garrard, John T. Thompson, Commissioners.

Exactly one week after the Republican primaries Friday, April 13, the Democrats celebrated the birth of a new man with the removal of Charles Hill. Democrats from every part of the County being assembling in the afternoon, and as each man registered a committee of young ladies—Misses Belle Humphreys, May Hiny, Elizabeth Smith and Katie Strimser—in charge of that feature played on his coat a miniature American flag. A large delegation came on the evening train from Terre Haute, Brazil, and Clinton. The ladies re-nominated 1910 and as for count, those who did not procure tickets and votes were not counted in the dining room below. John S. McLaughlin was toastmaster, Hon. John W. Kern, Hon. John E. Lamb, Claude G. Bowers, Peter Luther and John Wilmerston responded to toasts.

The Republican Judicial convention nominated Albert M. Adams for Prosecuting Attorney, and the Democrats nominated George D. Sunkel.

On Saturday, July 28, the Democratic County convention was held in the court room, S. D. Puett presiding. The ticket nominated was: For Representative, Thomas Treuhaft; for Auditor, James E. Hiner; for Treasurer, Mackton Miller; for Recorder, A. S. Russell; for Sheriff, Alfred S. Boyd; for Coroner, Dr. Charles Overpeck; for County Assessor, David Hinderaker; for County Surveyor, Wallace Hiler; for Commissioners, J. E. H. Rossen, David Shirk, Josiah S. Houtman.

The convention passed ringing resolutions in favor of a clean campaign, inviting the Republicans to cooperate with them and to mutually pledge candidates to a strict observance of the law, and pledging the candidates nominated to such observance, regardless of the course of the Republicans. Later an agreement and pledge was drawn up and submitted to the Republican committee. It specified as illegitimate and unlawful: the buying of votes; the promise of emoluments or rewards; the use of money in any way to buy the preference of electors; the voting; the buying of whiskey, beer, wine or any intoxicating liquor by a candidate or by anybody in his behalf. Legitimate expenses were designated: hall rent, pay of janitors, normal expenses of speakers, heavy beer, hotel bills, etc., printing and postage.

The Republican committee refused to enter the agreement, and so the campaign progressed with the slogan of a "clean campaign" by the Democrats. The Republican committee at each week published a sworn statement of their expenses and made active canvasses. That the issue of a clean campaign appealed to many voters is proved by an analysis of the election returns. Although the entire Republican ticket was elected, the candidates for County offices had greatly reduced parallels from that of the State ticket. The Republican candidate for Secretary of State carried the County by 753; the candidate for County offices by pluralities as follows: J. H. Johnston, Representative, 271; Harold Henderson, Auditor, 314; Edward Hradfield, Treasurer, 323; Carl Ritter, Recorder, 184; E. M. Carter, Sheriff, 251; W. J. Peare, Coroner, 354; Arthur

Pickett, Survey gen., 358; S. A. Pike, Assessor, 116; John T. Thompson, Commissioner, 121; Samuel Cobb, County Auditor, 104; A. Garrard, Commissioner, 241.

It was in this campaign that the Republicans ceased their old tactics of trying to "line up" their dissatisfied voters for the ticket or for what were candidates, a man they were "out," and attempted to effect such losses by obtaining Democratic votes. Most of the Republican candidates defeated Democratic, and no doubt were elected by the votes they thus received.

For the first time in eight years the Democrats manifested great enthusiasm in the contest of 1910. It was very apparent that no other candidate than Bryan would be considered by the National convention. In Indiana, and especially in Parke County, this situation was highly pleasing to the Democrats. On the other hand, the Republicans were not altogether satisfied with the methods of Roosevelt in seeking to nominate his successor to the Presidency. They did not believe that Vice-President Fairbanks was a square deal. In fact they believed, or many of them believed, that the Republican party was everything the President did prior to the Indianapolis national convention. The Indianapolis News resented this to such an extent that it supported Bryan in the campaign.

A conference of Democrats was held in Indianapolis immediately following the nomination of Bryan. It was set by the Republicans for their State convention. This date was mutually desired, and was so fixed, as the Democrats believed, in order to be the first party to declare for something that might "bring down" the side of the latter question, then becoming acute. Sentiment in favor of local option had grown to such an extent that both parties realized it had to be met; but both *loved* to meet it and hold the votes of both "wet and dry." That was the question. At the Democratic conference above mentioned James E. Watson held the ticket that the State convention had held ahead of the Republican convention. This recommendation was at first over-ruled, but later it was adopted, and the date set one week ahead of that selected by the Republicans. The result was in favor of the township unit which anticipated the action of the Republicans was embodied in the platform. Thomas H. Marshall was nominated for Governor.

The Republican State convention also met at Indianapolis. It was an affair. Flashed with fourteen years of political power, anticipating victory, a large number of candidates contested for the nomination. Every candidate had expensive and beautifully decorated headquarters at the Claypool hotel. James E. Watson, the idol of thousands of young Republicans, was a candidate for Governor against three other prominent men of his party. Hundreds of American Beauty roses were given away at his headquarters. He received the nomination on a platform that did not satisfy the radical temperance men. J. Frank Hinely later extorted his famous *coup de etat* by calling the Legislature in special session to enact the county unit law. This occurred when the campaign had been in progress several weeks. Mr. Watson spoke in Rockville on the day it passed the Legislature. Although he realized that the act of Governor Hinely would defeat him, his speech in defense of that act, even embodying a tribute to

the man who had his thousands of Republicans believed betrayed him, was a masterpiece of oratory.

Howard Maxwell, after a admitted contest, defeated A. G. Hilly in the Republican Congressional convention at Brazil.

The Democratic convention was again held in Rockville. From a platform in the court house yard Thomas H. Marshall addressed the meeting at 10 o'clock, and at 11 o'clock W. Mess. Edward Barrett, of Hendricks county received the vote of his own County and a few other votes. The Prohibitionists nominated Edward Woodard for Congress and the Socialists, Wm. D. VanFornum, Charles Fultz, Beaumont, and Clarence Powell, Republican, were nominated for Prosecuting Attorney.

The Republican primaries resulted in the following ticket: Jacob S. White, for Representative; Atilus T. Donley, Clerk; Wallace Stokes, Treasurer; Robert Finney, Sheriff; William Dewey, Coroner; Emerson Phillips, Surveyor; John May and Herbert S. Lindley, Commissioners.

The Democratic convention nominated Walter Fluk for Representative; George L. Loney, Clerk; Guy Alden, Sheriff; Charles Overpeck, Coroner; J. T. Jack, Dewey, Coroner; Macklin and John Griffin, Commissioners.

Four tall county tickets were in the field long before election day. For the first time the Socialists had a complete ticket. The Prohibitionists had for twenty years been putting out county tickets, and generally very good ones.

The principal event of the Republican campaign was the speech of their candidate for Governor. It was made from the East Side of the court house. The Democratic candidate for Governor made two speeches in Rockville—at the Congressional convention, and later in the campaign he addressed a meeting in the court room. The largest Democratic meeting was when John W. Kern, who was the candidate for Vice-President, and General Weaver, of Iowa, were here a few days before the election at a morning meeting. They also spoke at the court house in the court house. Mr. Kern and General Weaver went from Rockville to Clinton with an automobile escort, stopping in Mecca to address the workers in the clay plant and mines. Tokan A. Henry, the brilliant young Texas Congressman, addressed Rockville to make a speech in the afternoon.

The funds for meeting expenses of the Democratic campaign were raised by voluntary subscriptions in response to an appeal conducted from week to week by the Democratic County paper, the response being 4000. The Democrats elected their candidates for three County offices—Clerk, Treasurer and Coroner. Following are the parallels received: Taft for President, 310; Watson for Governor, 287; Maxwell for Congress, 170; Fultz, for Prosecutor, 201; White, for Representative, 210; Lange, Clerk, 131; Spencer, Treasurer, 132; Finney, Sheriff, 174; Overpeck, Coroner, 108; Phillips, Surveyor, 191; May, Commissioner, 105; Lindley, Commissioner, 70.

It will be noticed that the Republican party carried the ticket. The 715 vote over that of two years before, the Democratic increase being over 700, contemplating the result, and reflecting on past political events, Dan G. Chapin remarked: "There's no use for us to expect to elect our ticket

when that man Bryan is running in Parke County."

The year 1910 brought the first substantial and general success of the Democratic party in Indiana since the election of 1852, a period of eighteen years. In 1908 the Democrats elected their candidate for Governor, a majority of the lower house of the Legislature, and a majority on joint ballot, but the Republicans elected most of their State ticket. It was inevitable that even a party so thoroughly disciplined as the Republican must in a long lapse of power accumulate a great many cases of dissatisfaction that at the first opportunity would impel the dissatisfied to seek the defeat of their party; and so in 1910 the four deferred break began.

The situation was peculiar in Indiana. Senator Albert J. Beveridge, who would stand for re-election in 1910, had for some time manifested a spirit of revolt from the high tariff policy of the party—a policy which had been the cause of the loss of the Clingstone in his power. He refused to vote for revenue measures, and did not hesitate to denounce the beneficiaries of high protection as the "powers of pillage." He voted against the Payne-Aldrich bill on its final passage. This with the rankleness of the campaign of two years before, the outgrowth of the defeat of James E. Watson for Governor, placed the Republicans at a great disadvantage by the time the campaign opened.

However, for many months before the opening of the campaign there was great dissatisfaction among the Democrats of the State. The secret rumors by which John W. Kern and John E. Lamb were defeated for Senator caused much restlessness. It was felt that one might have won the election, had the choice of a candidate for Senator remained as before with a legislative caucus. To allay suspicion on this score that might weaken Democratic chances, Governor Marshall early in the year gave out an interview in which he declared for the nomination of a candidate for Senator by the State convention. As this was logically in line with the oft-repeated declaration of Democratic Platform in favor of the election of Senators by popular vote, it was received with enthusiasm by Democrats to favor of that principle, and especially by those who were sore on the secret caucus proceedings of 1908. Parke County Democrats were almost to a man in favor of the "electors" plan, and they did not differ from the rank and file all over the State. However, the idea was desperately fought by the so-called leaders of the party. With the exception of Hon. John E. Lamb, not one of the announced prospective candidates for the Senate was in favor of the popular plan.

The Democratic convention to name delegates to the various conventions was held at the court house on Saturday, April 8. It was addressed by Hon. John E. Lamb, who took the movement in favor of nominating a Senator; indeed Mr. Lamb was at that time at the head of the movement, and remained in that conspicuous position until the fight was won in the State convention. Mr. Marshall declined to assume the active leadership, so the rank and file looked up to Lamb as their leader.

The Parke County delegates were instructed to vote for the nomination of a Senator by the State convention. John E. Lamb was present for that office. Lamb was present and ad-



desed the County convention. The Republican State convention had been completely dominated by Senator Beveridge, who made the key note speech, which Mr. Lamb said was one of the best Democratic speeches he ever heard.

The Democratic State convention was held on the 23rd of April. It was one of the most dramatic political conventions in the history of the State. The State committee, most of the prominent Democrats and a coalition men, all supported the "favorite's plan." They were thoroughly organized. Those in favor of the plan and no organization, but they were wonderfully enthusiastic and determined, and to a man were ready to back Mr. Lamb to a finish. When he made his speech he was jeered, mocked, laughed and threatened, but he used his assistants with self control and determination. When the vote was taken the excitement was intense. Not until the last County was called could it be determined, so close was the contest. The election of a Senator was carried by thirty votes—exactly the vote by which Governor Marshall had been nominated two years before.

The Prohibitionists were first to the field with a County ticket. Their convention held on the 19th of March nominated: Dr. J. G. Myers for Representative; E. W. Isaac, Auditor; Wm. E. Kemp, Sheriff; C. H. H. Duke, Treasurer; John Joffin, Recorder; Dr. M. W. Woodard, Coroner; Isaac Wimmer, Commissioner.

In the midst of the campaign E. M. Corbett resigned as chairman of the Republican committee, Neal W. C. Whitney was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The custom of holding primary elections, which had been in vogue since 1880, was abrogated in 1910 by the Republicans, who also signified the year of waiting until after the November election had nominated their ticket. It seemed to be a waiting game all around, for the Democrats did not hold their convention until Saturday, September 10, having become tired of waiting on the Republicans, and fearing that any longer postponement would prevent the candidates from making a proper campaign. The convention was called to order by Shelby C. Puetz, county chairman. In the morning, appointed committees to report. In the afternoon, and addressed, John Moss was nominated for Representative, Fred W. Leatherman for Auditor, Jas. E. Elder for Treasurer, George W. Spencer for Sheriff, Guy Allen for Recorder, Hugh Hutchins for Coroner, Isaac Payne for County Assessor, Henry A. Payne for Commissioner, Isaac Stratton, later in the campaign Lee Mitchell, of Hudson township, was nominated for County Surveyor.

The Congressional convention had previously re-nominated Ralph W. Moss; the Judicial convention nominated William C. Wall for Judge and Charles Saterlee for Prosecuting Attorney; the Senatorial convention named William Hiram Collins for Senator. The Republican candidates were Frank C. Tully for Congress; Barton S. Alkum for Judge; Clarence Powell for Prosecutor, and William M. White for Senator.

The Republican County convention was held at the court house, Saturday, September 24. Charles Davis presided and H. Gray Owen served as Secretary. Only three contests were made for nominations. Isaac W. Pick-

ard and Albert Hughes were candidates for Auditor; Green T. Taylor and Thomas Hurdless for Commissioner; and Dr. T. J. Collins and Dr. J. R. Shankler for Coroner. The ticket was headed by Representative, Jacob S. White; Auditor, Isaac W. Pickard; Treasurer, J. R. Burke; Sheriff, Robert Finney; Recorder, J. Carl Ritter; Coroner, Dr. T. J. Collins; County Assessor, S. A. Pike; Commissioner, Green T. Taylor. The convention was held at the Hotel Shelby Monday evening at Crawfordville, and Hon. Frank Tully of Terre Haute.

Senator Beveridge had voted for Albig subsides when the bill was before Congress, and had been repeatedly asked to define his position on that question. He was advertised to speak on the subject, and at that time had refused to discuss the issue. He was here two weeks before the election and spoke in the same room where 20 years before he had made his second political speech. The Senator waited until the last moment to assume his position, which was against the proposition of subsides. A week later on Wednesday, Nov. 2, John W. Kern spoke in the same room, closing the campaign for the Democrats.

The result of the election in the State was as follows: Governor, Senator Kern was elected by the Legislature; the popular election amendment to the Constitution had not yet been adopted. Locally the Republicans elected their ticket with the exception of Prosecuting Attorney, Auditor and Sheriff, which were carried by the County on the head of the State ticket by 300. The total vote of the parties was:

Democratic	2223
Republican	2555
Prohibitionist	255
Socialist	167

Following are the pluralities on the local ticket:

Tully, Rep., for Congress	244
Alkum, Rep., for Judge	113
Saterlee, Dem., for Prosecutor	31
White, Rep., for Senator	229
White, Rep., for Representative	182
Spencer, Dem., for Auditor	179
Spencer, Dem., for Treasurer	111
Finney, Rep., for Sheriff	112
Ritter, Rep., for Recorder	212
Pike, Rep., for Assessor	25
Collins, Rep., for Coroner	48
Davis, Rep., for Surveyor	48
Taylor, Rep., for Commissioner	74

And attorney across the campaign of 1912 began in Parke County. It was to Parke County that the Democrats of Vigo brought their dirty linen to be laundried. The factional fight in that County between the Lamb organization and that which afterwards became the Roberts organization involved the entire Congressional district. Peter M. Foley, district chairman, was a candidate for re-election, backed by the Lamb force. Mr. Lamb had incurred the enmity of Crawford Parke in the territorial fight, and he headed the Roberts organization. The ticket became very bitter before the date set for the district convention—December 29, 1911—at Rockville. The Democrats of Parke County, owing to the attitude of the State committee, were two years before, were largely his adherents in the contest. At their convention, December 27, they passed strong resolutions instructing the delegates from Parke County for Mr. Foley. This convention, although held on one of the first days of midwinter, was attended by nearly 600 delegates from every part of the County. George W. Spencer presided over it,

and there was an attempt to oppose the election of Foley delegate.

The large number in attendance was due to a report that the Fairbanks faction had sent considerable money into the County to influence the selection of delegates. Failing to find any Democrat to "handle the money" the Terre Haute organization induced Republican at Cassville to undertake the work of getting the delegate from Hudson township, according to the County Committee. The boys usually met at Bridgerton to conduct such matters a crowd of voters showed up at that place from Cassville. They looked around the town everywhere for the voting place and finding nothing of that kind the Republican leader of the expedition telephoned to Rockville to a Republican who had always worked with him in politics asking, "Where do the Democrats down here vote?" "They're up here voting now—won't you can do so in your home in Hig Hlacon on the 11th of March."

Delegate from over the district before to arrive in Rockville on the day before the district convention was to meet. A pre-convention estimate showed the two factions about equally strong. In order to insure the defeat of Foley the Parke delegate from Vigo County met behind James R. Randall, of Putnam County, who was a candidate, but had not allied himself with either faction. The test vote came on the election of chairman. J. C. McFaddin was nominated by the adherents of Foley; John H. Jones by the Randall force. Mr. McFaddin received 55 votes—Parke and Vermillion solid, and the Foley votes in Vigo. Mr. James was elected receiving 75 votes—Hendricks, Putnam, Clay and the Fairbanks votes in Vigo. The convention then proceeded to elect Mr. Randall district chairman.

Reversing their tactics of two years before the Republicans were early in the field to nominate their County ticket. A delegate convention was held on Saturday, March 15. While the president, Frank Hanksbaker of Terre Haute addressed the convention, which had previously instructed the delegates from Parke County to vote for that gentleman in the Congressional convention. Three candidates sought the nomination for Representative—Charles A. Thompson of Jackson Township; H. C. Owens of Florida, and John T. Thompson of Union. Charles A. Thompson was nominated. For treasurer two candidates were voted on—"Pick" McFaddin of Washington, and I. A. Mendonhall of Walnut. McFaddin received the nomination. Edward H. Nichols, John E. Harshbarger and Jacob Shupson contested for the Sheriff's office, Nichols being the nominee. The ticket nominated was as follows:

- C. A. Thompson for Representative.
- H. J. Cunningham, for Clerk.
- H. C. McTiney for Treasurer.
- Edward H. Nichols for Sheriff.
- Dr. T. J. Collins for Coroner.
- Henry Daxley for Surveyor.
- Green T. Taylor for Commissioner, 1st district.
- John May for Commissioner 2nd district.
- Herbert S. Lindley for Commissioner, 3rd district.

On the 25th of March the Democrats perfected their organization by electing J. E. Humphreys chairman. The meeting of the district committee passed resolutions commending Shelby C. Puetz for his services as County Chairman in 1908 and 1910, and congratulating the County on the election

of Messrs. Laney, Spencer and Homer Skewton to the offices they were then occupying.

The fight at Rockville over the election of a district chairman was merely a prelude to the battle royal which took place at Cassville on the 29th of March, when delegates to the National convention were elected. J. S. McFaddin of Parke County and George W. Brill of Hendricks were listed against Crawford Fairbanks of Vigo, and M. J. Tucker of Vermillion. The fight grew very bitter. James H. Randall, the district chairman elected by the Fairbanks faction, refused to exert his influence in favor of that side, since the delegates from Putnam County were largely opposed to it. He was denounced in strong terms by Leon H. Roberts, and when the latter charged Mr. Randall with "taking Fairbanks money" Randall called Roberts a liar. In the midst of the utmost confusion the vote was taken resulting in the election of McFaddin and Fairbanks. So the fight was a "draw."

The Prohibition County convention was held on the 27th of March. Minc Chairman Lough was present and made a speech; the Charlon Glee club entertained the convention with music. The ticket nominated was:

- John Adams for Representative.
- Louis Best for Clerk.
- Henry C. Vestal for Treasurer.
- John Alford for Sheriff.
- Dr. M. F. Woodard for Coroner.
- Chas. E. Thorne for Commissioner, 1st district.
- Henry Marks for Commissioner, 2nd district.
- John Alke for Commissioner, 3rd district.

John S. Roberts was chosen to preside over the Democratic Congressional convention, which met at Brazil on the 17th of April. He was elected by the vote of Vigo County with four votes from Vermillion. Four Counties—Hendricks, Clay, Putnam and Parke voted solidly against Roberts, but at that time Vigo County had its votes and the four delegates from Vermillion were enough to carry the convention. Ralph W. Moss was renominated by re-election. The Republican convention at Terre Haute, after an uproarious session, nominated Felix Hanksbaker by one vote over Roy L. Shankler. On the 24th of May the Democrats held their County township to elect delegates to the County convention which was called for the next day—Saturday, May 21. On the 21st of May George L. Laney published a card declining to become a candidate for reelection. He was the only one to do so. William Montgomery, of Montezuma, presided over the County convention, which met as a permanent organization in the afternoon.

Rival candidates sought the nomination for Sheriff, Treasurer and Commissioner. The candidates for Sheriff were Charles Hush were candidates for Treasurer; Frank Payne, Charles Smith and Henry Lamb contested for the Sheriff's race; William Goodin and William Motern for Commissioner 1st district; Levi Harshbarger and William Block for Commissioner 2nd district. The ticket nominated follows:

- George W. Spencer for Representative.
- Wm. E. Hawkins for Clerk.
- Harvey Hush for Treasurer.
- Charles Smith for Sheriff.
- Dr. C. A. White for Coroner.
- Jacob T. Smith for Surveyor.
- Wm. Motern for Commissioner 1st district.





## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PARKE COUNTY.

Voorhees Huxford for Commissioner 2nd District.  
Levi Linchberger for Commissioner 3rd District.

The Republican National convention at Chicago closed Saturday night, June 23, having nominated President McKinley. As it was closing the delegates to the National Democratic convention were assembling. How Roosevelt charged at Chicago and Bryan battled at Baltimore is a part of our political history and is well known. Woodrow Wilson and the Governor of Indiana, Thomas H. Marshall, were nominated at Baltimore. Jacob S. White was an alternate delegate to the Chicago convention and J. S. McFaddin was one of the famous "Eight" at Baltimore. Parke Hancock, whom we still regard as a "Hoekville boy," was a delegate from Mississippi to the Chicago convention.

During the dramatic contest waged by the Bryan, or Wilson Democrats, at Baltimore the following telegram was sent to Mr. McFaddin by a number of the County Democrats:

"Congratulations on your noble role for permanent chairman."

During the first week of August the Roosevelt, or "Bill Moore's" party, met at Chicago and nominated Theodore Roosevelt and William W. Johnson for President and the President, later the Progressive party, as it was officially known, nominated Albert J. Beveridge for Governor, and still later Joseph W. Anis of Clinton was nominated for Congress. The Progressives were hastily organized in Parke County. E. M. Lanning of Montezuma, Va. was chosen chairman of the central committee, but no ticket was nominated.

With the National stage set as we have shown for a big drama, it is somewhat strange that the excitement, so little interest, should be aroused in Parke County. Finally the commercial club of Rockville came to the front and sought to infuse a little life into the campaign by holding a series of political "days." Band concerts and halloon assemblages were advertised to help draw the crowds. Wednesday, October 10, was set apart for "Progressive Day." Hon. Jackson Boyd spoke all right, but the halloon behaved badly. It got high enough to clear the National bank building and came down in Edward Hunt's doorway—a flat failure. On Thursday when Duncan McKinley made a good Republican speech, we find no record of the performance of the halloon, but that it was still making attempts to ascend is proved later on. Samuel H. Ralston the Democratic candidate for Governor and John E. Lamb made rousing speeches on Friday the 18th and the halloon went up—by itself. Finding that it would not carry the weight of the permanent, the parachute was cut loose, and away the halloon soared. It floated off grandly to the northeast, remained a long time in mid-air, and then slowly "turned turtle," emitting voluminous black smoke like the creature of the floating volcano. Saturday when Rev. E. M. Skouse spoke for the Prohibitionists and J. S. O'Neal for the Socialists, the halloon finally went up. The assemblage was a success, it pleased the crowd and saved the republican financial chest. However, the halloon could not be found, after most careful search; but somebody ran on to it the next day in N. S. Lowry's woods nearly three miles southeast of town.

Next day Hinkenshaker made speeches in the County and an Halloven Dick Miller closed the con-

vention for the Democrats, speaking to a fine audience at the court house.

The Socialists put out a County ticket, the vote it received being given below. The election was held on Tuesday, November 5, follows:

Wilson for President.....	2031
Taft for President.....	1801
Roosevelt for President.....	684
Chaffin for President.....	341
Debs for President.....	234

Wilson's plurality 140.  
Ralston, Dem., for Congress.....1964  
Burrill, Rep., for Governor.....1791  
Beveridge, Prog., for Governor.....682

Ralston's plurality 109.  
Moore, Dem., for Congress.....2169  
Hankenshaker, Rep., for Congress.....2018  
Anis, Prog., for Congress.....232  
Myers, Prohib., for Congress.....227  
Houston, Soc., for Congress.....202

Moore's plurality 112.  
Sunkel, Dem., for Prosecutor.....2083  
Neteker, Rep., for Prosecutor.....2011  
Sunkel's plurality 72.

Spencer, Dem., for Representative.....2149  
Thompson, Rep., Representative.....2125  
Adams, Pro., Representative.....2174  
Morganthaler, Soc., Representative.....273

Spencer's plurality 24.  
Hawkins, Dem., Clerk.....2924  
Cummings, Rep., Clerk.....2302  
Hoyd, Pro., Clerk.....257  
Wood, Soc., Clerk.....296

Cummings' plurality 278.  
Rush, Dem., Treasurer.....2230  
McCune, Rep., Treasurer.....2670  
Veal, Pro., Treasurer.....255  
Adams, Soc., Treasurer.....200

Rush's plurality 169.  
Smith, Dem., Sheriff.....2141  
Nichols, Rep., Sheriff.....2104  
Alfrey, Pro., Sheriff.....2124  
Terry, Soc., Sheriff.....272

Nichols' plurality 53.  
White, Dem., Coroner.....2092  
Collings, Rep., Coroner.....2201  
Proctor, Soc., Coroner.....212  
Kvass, Soc., Coroner.....270

Collings' plurality 239.  
Smith, Dem., Surveyor.....2091  
Davies, Rep., Surveyor.....2249  
Ross, Soc., Surveyor.....276

Davies' plurality 149.  
Mottin's plurality 110.  
Mottin, Pro., Commissioner.....2140  
Taylor, Rep., Commissioner.....2065  
Thompson, Pro., Commissioner.....247  
Butts, Soc., Commissioner.....260

Mottin's plurality 45.  
Huxford, Dem., Commissioner.....2147  
May, Rep., Commissioner.....2201  
Murke, Pro., Commissioner.....208  
Adams, Soc., Commissioner.....270

May's plurality 57.  
Linchberger, Dem., Commissioner.....2140  
Wardly, Rep., Commissioner.....2036  
Alley, Soc., Commissioner.....259  
Warner, Soc., Commissioner.....271

Linchberger's plurality 41.  
Although the Republican vote fell off more than 600 from its normal strength, it is probable that the Republicans of Parke County, compared with the rest of the county, made a better showing than in any County in the State. They obtained second place and elected most of their County ticket.

The last campaign is too recent to be considered in a historical way. Besides it involves factional controversies and strife in which the writer took part. The Democrats were again in heat and factions were the election of a district chairman. Isaac M. Roberts of Vigo County, then mayor of Terre Haute, applied to the chairmanship. He was supported in Parke County by one faction of the party and opposed by the other. The strife was intensified by the presence of Roberts himself and by many of his adherents

from Vigo County, who took active part in organizing Parke County in favor of Roberts delegates. On the day of the convention a special train leaving about 200 of his followers from Terre Haute came to Rockville, but they did not attempt to molest the convention.

The court room and corridors were crowded and for a long time it was difficult to organize the convention. This was finally accomplished by electing George W. Spencer chairman. When order was restored the various townships held their meetings and reported. In all but two—Florida and Wabash—the anti-Roberts delegates were elected. Exuberant turbulence was the chief event at the Greencastle, where James R. Randall was elected chairman.

The Republicans, not only in Parke County, but throughout the State, entered the campaign with a discouraging outlook. Their party within the short space of four years had dropped from first to last in number of votes. Under the law the Republicans had no representation on State and County election Commissioners and none on the precinct election boards. It was a humiliating position for the grand old party. But it entered the contest almost as gamely as the Democratic party, which has survived the defeats of more than a century. William Hays, of Sullivan, was elected State chairman, and made arrangements for a State convention on a par with that of more happy days. The honor of presiding over the convention and delivering the key note speech of the campaign was accorded to a citizen of Parke County—Howard Maxwell—whose speech on that occasion was one of the best ever delivered at a State convention.

Five County tickets were put out in Parke County—Democratic, Republican, Prohibition, Socialist and Progressive. The Democrats nominated the following ticket at their various conventions:

For Congress, Ralph W. Moore.  
For Prosecuting Attorney, George H. Sunkel.  
For State Senator, Alfred D. Merrill.

For Representative, Howard Clark.  
For Auditor, James E. Elder.  
For Recorder, J. Harvey Rush.  
For Sheriff, H. C. Conroy.  
For Revisor, Hugh Banta.  
For Coroner, C. B. Thomsen.  
For Surveyor, Lee Mitchell.  
For County Assessor, Shelby C. Plett.

For Commissioner, 2nd district, Samuel Skerter.....2201  
For Commissioner, 1st district, William Flock.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.  
For Congress, Roy L. Shattuck.  
For Prosecuting Attorney, Everett A. Davison.

For State Senator, William White.  
For Representative, C. C. Morris.  
For Auditor, Charles Davis.  
For Treasurer, Eklana Vekery.  
For Recorder, Albert Inke.  
For Sheriff, Edward Nicholas.  
For Coroner, Dr. T. J. Collings.  
For Surveyor, Harry Davies.  
For County Assessor, Wm. N. Cox.  
For Commissioner, 2nd district, William F. Brockway.

For Commissioner, 3rd district, T. A. Garard.

PROGRESSIVE TICKET.  
For Congress, Orla E. Outley.  
For Prosecuting Attorney, Howard W. Hancock.

For Senator, Keat A. Stranahan.  
For Representative, Wm. P. Blarney.  
For Auditor, Ora A. Jeffries.

For Treasurer, David L. Parant.  
For Recorder, Charles A. Stranage.  
For Sheriff, Jacob A. Fleher.  
For Coroner, Alvin A. Williamson.  
For Surveyor, John Jeffries.  
For County Assessor, J. Oliver Mount.  
For Commissioner, 2nd district, Wilson W. Cummings.  
For Commissioner, 3rd district, H. Bert Vanflekle.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.  
For Congress, Ernest O. Shouse.  
For Representative, Wm. W. Griffith.

For Auditor, Joseph Entwistle.  
For Treasurer, Alexander H. Strong.  
For Recorder, Ora Newlin.  
For Sheriff, Jon. H. Heaton.  
For Coroner, John H. Landley.  
For Surveyor, Walter Woodward.  
For County Assessor, Wm. D. Lambert.

For Commissioner, 2nd district, Robert Baldwin.  
For Commissioner, 3rd district, John W. Russell.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.  
For Congress, James O'Neil.  
For Senator, Benjamin H. Paddock.  
For Representative, John M. Hoatman.

For Auditor, Tillman Hoos.  
For Treasurer, William A. Wood.  
For Recorder, John Jeffries.  
For Coroner, Wm. W. Richardson.  
For Surveyor, Omer Humbert.  
For County Assessor, Sylvester Warner.

For Commissioner, 2nd district, Claude Leatherman.  
For Commissioner, 3rd district, John H. Cross.

At the election, November 3, the Republicans elected all of their County ticket with the exception of Treasurer and Commissioner, 3rd district. Harvey Hays was re-elected Treasurer by a plurality of 68, and William Flock elected commissioner by a plurality of 30. The total vote of the parties for United States Senator follows:

Shively, Dem.....2065  
Miller, Rep.....2227  
Haines, Prog.....530  
Haines, Prohib.....235  
Reynolds, Soc.....144  
Miller's plurality 132.

The vote of the candidates for the two leading parties on the County ticket was:

Moore, Dem., for Congress.....2150  
Shattuck, Rep., for Congress.....2254  
Shattuck's plurality 124.

Sunkel, Dem., for Prosecutor.....2093  
Davison, Rep., for Prosecutor.....2180  
Davison's plurality 129.

Merrill, Dem., for State Senator.....2031  
White, Rep., for State Senator.....2220  
White's plurality 190.

Clark, Dem., for Representative.....1057  
Morris, Rep., for Representative.....2321  
Merrill's plurality 304.

For Auditor,.....2090  
Davis, Rep., for Auditor.....2211  
Davis' plurality 125.

Rush, Dem., for treasurer.....2184  
Vekery, Rep., for Treasurer.....2110  
Rush's plurality 68.

Banta, Rep., for Recorder.....2650  
Inke, Rep., for Recorder.....2100  
Inke's plurality 134.

Conroy, Dem., for Sheriff.....1090  
Nichols, Rep., for Sheriff.....2422  
Nichols' plurality 613.

Collings, Rep., for Coroner.....2021  
Collings, Rep., for Coroner.....2290  
Collings' plurality 215.

Mitchell, Dem., for Surveyor.....2100  
Davies, Rep., for Surveyor.....2175  
Davies' plurality 60.

For Auditor, for County Assessor.....2057  
Cox, Dem., for County Assessor.....2178  
Cox's plurality 121.



Skeeters, Dem., for Commissioner 2007  
 Brockway, Rep., for Commissioner 2135  
 Brockway's plurality 62.  
 Flock, Dem., for Commissioner... 2162  
 Garrard, Rep., for Commissioner... 2132  
 Flock's plurality 78.  
 (Before time for assuming office  
 Mr. Brockway died and Samuel Skeet-  
 ers was elected by the board to the  
 vacancy.)

The Democratic and Republican  
 tickets now before the people of the  
 County for election in November were  
 nominated at the primary election  
 held on the 7th of March. The Pro-  
 gressive party put no ticket in the  
 field at that time, and can now have  
 no ticket, as they are not entitled un-  
 der the law to nominate by convention.  
 The Prohibition and Socialist parties,  
 not having the required per cent. of  
 the total vote for representation at  
 the primaries, may still nominate by  
 convention.

**Officers of Parke County  
 in 1916**

The County and Township officials  
 now serving are given in the list  
 which follows. Names of Republicans  
 in Roman, Democrats in Gothic:

**COUNTY OFFICIALS.**

*George B. Shankel*, Judge.  
*Homer D. Ingram*, Prosecuting At-  
 torney.  
 William N. White, Joint Senator  
 Parke and Montgomery Counties.  
 Dr. C. C. Morris, Representative.  
 Charles Davis, Auditor.  
 J. H. Bush, Treasurer.  
 Edward R. Nicholas, Sheriff.  
 Albert Hukes, Recorder.  
 Dr. T. J. Collins, Coroner.  
 Harry Davies, Surveyor.  
 William N. Cox, Assessor.  
 William H. Muller, Commissioner  
 First District.  
 Samuel Skeeters, Commissioner Sec-  
 ond District.  
 William Flock, Commissioner Third  
 District.  
 Elwood Hunt, County Attorney.  
 S. A. Noble, Superintendent of High-

ways.  
 H. J. Skeeters, Superintendent of  
 Schools.  
 H. J. Reed, Agricultural Agent.  
 Dr. R. C. Peare, Health Officer.  
 Dr. J. J. Connelly, Physician.  
*Elbridge Hoop*, Superintendent of  
 County Asylum.  
 McKeney Vickers, Probation and  
 Truant Officer.

**COUNTY COUNCIL.**

*Thomas Conley*, President.  
*Oscar Feagun*,  
 Wallace R. Stokes,  
*Ernest E. DeWitt*,  
 Silas S. Insley,  
 Isaac W. Dickard.  
 Vacancy exists on account of the  
 resignation of S. A. Noble.

**BOARD OF REVIEW.**

W. N. Cox, President.  
 Charles Davis, Secretary.  
 J. H. Bush,  
 J. H. Johns,  
*Levi Luchberger*.

**MINER'S EXAMINING BOARD.**

R. E. Moore, President.  
*Robert McIntyre*,  
 Charles E. Lambert.

**SCHOOL FUND APPRAISERS.**

*District No. 1.*  
 W. R. Stokes,  
*David H. Kevins*,  
 Ezra Thomas.

*District No. 2.*

W. J. White,  
*George L. Lough*,  
 Jacob B. Connelly.

*District No. 3.*

George W. Brown,  
 Arnold J. Gubser,  
 Charles G. Pearson.

**JURY COMMISSIONERS.**

*D. M. Carlsale*,  
 Mack H. Ott.

**BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS AND  
 COUNTY BOARD OF CHARITIES.**

W. N. Cox, President.  
*Mrs. E. P. Beadle*, Secretary.  
 W. H. Collins,  
 Mrs. F. L. Sherrill,  
*Mrs. Grace McLeod*,  
 Mrs. Wallace Hobson.

**Township Trustees and Assessors**

**ADAMS TOWNSHIP.**  
 Walter H. Byerly, Trustee.  
*James F. Harlin*, Assessor.

**WASHINGTON.**  
*George L. Guilhana*, Trustee.  
 David S. Frazier, Assessor.

**REGAR CREEK.**  
 Robert L. Hopkins, Trustee.  
 Emert Newnum, Assessor.

**LIBERTY.**  
 David M. Brown, Trustee.  
 George A. Hunt, Assessor.

**BESSEVE.**  
 Frank Ard, Trustee.  
*Edgar Varman*, Assessor.

**WARREN.**  
*George R. Phipps*, Trustee.  
*Joseph A. Rejunt*, Assessor.

**FLORIDA.**  
 John E. Harshbarger, Trustee.  
 James A. Taylor, Assessor.

**BACCHUS.**  
 Fred A. Remington, Trustee.  
 Guy B. Humphries, Assessor.

**JACKSON.**  
*Henry White*, Trustee.  
*Oscar Brattain*, Assessor.

**UNION.**  
 Oliver P. Thomas, Trustee.  
 W. P. Mitchell, Assessor.

**GREENE.**  
*Alexander McVain*, Trustee.  
*Clark Jarvis*, Assessor.

**PENN.**  
 Elbert H. Morris, Trustee.  
 Shel Newlin, Assessor.

**HOWARD.**  
*E. J. Myers*, Trustee.  
*Thomas W. Sauer*, Assessor.  
**TOWN BOARD OF ROCKVILLE.**  
 W. F. Graham, President.  
 J. W. McHatten,  
 Floyd C. Frazer,  
 John S. Spencer,  
 Clarence Woonk,  
 Iona Mitchell, Clerk-Treasurer.  
 Joseph Boardman, Marshal.

*Fred R. Culvert*, Supt. Electric Light  
 and Water Plant.  
*Theo. F. Guebler*, Supt. Cemetery.  
 Dr. Henry C. Rogers, Health Officer.  
 J. M. Johns, Town Attorney.

**School Board.**  
 Walter S. Ferguson,  
 Rev. Wm. T. Harber,  
 Mrs. Clay B. Carver.

**MONTEZUMA.**  
*H. S. Dunlap*, President.  
 R. W. Johnston,  
 H. F. Cornwell,  
 Geo. Matias, Prog. Clerk.  
 Frank McLaughlin, Prog. Clerk.  
 Marian Mathas, Treasurer.  
 N. S. Wheeler, Marshal.  
 Justice, John Harchin.

**ROSEDALE.**  
**Town Council.**  
 W. A. Paul,  
 William Boatman,  
 Charles A. Lawson,  
 Warren Phillips,  
 William Stutler,  
 Charles Grimes, Town Clerk.  
 George W. Coltrill, Town Treasurer.  
 Charles McAllium, Town Marshal.

**MARSHALL.**  
**Town Council.**  
 Ira A. Newlin,  
 W. D. McMurtry,  
 W. T. McCampbell, Pro.  
 J. L. Rice, Clerk.  
 J. C. Swain, Treasurer.  
 G. M. Stuyback, Marshal.

**MONROESDALE.**  
**Town Council.**  
 C. S. Single-  
 ton,  
 L. C. Morley, Pro.  
 Allen Morrison,  
 Town Clerk and Treasurer, W. H.  
 Floyd.  
 Marshal, T. B. Woody.

**JUBBS.**  
*Charles Armstrong*, President town  
 board.  
 Members, Charles Daniels and G.  
 W. McMurtry,  
 John E. Snyder, town clerk,  
 William Hays, town treasurer,  
 Dr. H. C. Price, health officer.







# The County Seat

**T**O THOSE who are now hearing the howlers of the 81000 Land, Rockville does not mean our present long, thin little city. Their hearts turn fondly to the days when streets were unpaved, and buildings few, when the old court house was here and there were law yards, and wagon shops, and old taverns, with their flaming hearths. Then the light and life have come out of the old town; that is because they were young in those days.

No matter what improvements may come to the town our days of youth and strength will seem its halcyon days to us. It is nearly a hundred years since the first axe felled a clearing in the forest where our homes stand now, and at that time has grown into life, a history dear to the heart of every native born Hoosier. It means something to them; they are in it; it is their town, and though there are the black pages which make us feel a blush of shame, the fair ones outnumber those ten fold. There is always a drop of bitterness in the cup of life, so we all have our memories that we would like to get away from. We have all known times in which we felt that the town had not been as kind to us as we deserved. It is human nature to neglect those nearest us, and to be more bitter towards our own when they discipline us than simple reasons that it hurts us were for one we love to go contrary to our wishes. Thus it is that we more bitterly ensure one of our people, and are freer in letting him see it than we would be with a stranger. Not long ago a Rockville boy told me, "I mean to go to the States, but he agreed on politics that fruitful source of disagreement, "Why don't you get out of this county?" He don't like the way things are managed; there is no string tied to you." No string tied to him? And he was born here? No strings to the old straggler, the old farmer, the familiar stores and dwellings of his friends? For a moment such a remark makes one feel like a man without a country, but only for a moment, for the mind readily adjusts itself to the fact that one always has a string tied to him from the place where he was born, no matter if other inmates of the town, like quarrelsome children in the home, contest his rights to a place therein. So, in spite of all misadventures, we, of the town of Rockville, have common cause when it comes to love of home. No doubt there have been some people who have left our town without regret, but the number is insignificant compared with those who have gone with love, and never outlived the longing to come back home again. There is something "homey" about the place, as our adopted citizens can testify, and those who have come as strangers into our midst can say today that they have found as many friends here as they left in the hour of their childhood.

## FAMILY HISTORY.

The early history of Rockville I have given in a fragmentary way in the various Departments that have preceded this. Up to 1821 the town was a straggling village, with no municipal government, no system of public improvements, and no laws enforced by individuals adjacent to their own property. Sidewalks were punched logs laid with the beveled side up,

wherever the property owner had enough public spirit to provide such a convenience. Streets were unimproved down to the days of my childhood. In winter and spring they were slushes of mud; in summer white, yellow, or black trenches of dust between a border of dog fennel, in which the bare feet of children left casts of lead, taro and lard, as perfect as the work of a city sewer. And here I would like to be able to pay a tribute to dog fennel, so far as Rockville is concerned, an extinct weed. Although a weed in species it has a place in the heart of every old Rockville boy equivalent in the earliest flower, and a perfume the equal of any that ever floated through the gardens of Hesperides. It adorned the tails of kites, and the toes of boys which plucked the bloom as they ran barefoot through it in harkotic play; its odors were ever present in the long summer

ed John Laurie or Anle, or Hardy, or some name that sounded that way. Land and James McCall contributed of their land for the town site, and were present and advised and suggested about the survey.

One day in May the surveyors were on their way to dinner and when near the northern corner of the old orchard about the center of the farm now owned by Mrs. John T. Thomas, they ran across a rattlesnake eight feet long which they killed. He had only seven rattles, or buttons on the end of his tail. Mr. Simmons said he had seen rattlesnakes only two feet long have as many as twenty-four rattles. He therefore concluded that the number of rattles does not indicate the age of the snake. That snake was as large around his body as a common water thick, and it was a hard lift for a man to hold him clear of the

settled down during the winter till it rested on a large rafter, so as to leave the distinct prints of the snout on the touch wood. That snake accented to be entirely dead, but a few minutes in the sun showed him to be alive and ready for fight.

One report of the number of snakes of all kinds killed from the den that have the distinct prints of the snout on the touch wood, that Mr. Simmons being then a small boy did not remember the number, but he remembered the number of one hundred and seventy-five, and he thought it represented the number of a certain kind of snake and also that they were snakes.

Mr. Simmons played with the Indian children when he was a small boy. He said they were very playful, but not at all bold nor noisy like the whites. They could generally speak English well enough to be understood. Many of them attended a school kept by a Mr. McCay, where the school was kept he knew not, but McCay lived on Henry's prairie in Vigo County. He knew two prominent Indians, each a sort of sub-chief of his remnant of a tribe. One was Peter Bernstark, called "Niggerleg," from which tribe that name and name of nurse takes its name. It occupies a large portion of sections 20 and 35, T. 14, R. 8 W., and is about a mile northeast of Unadilla.

Another important event in the town's history was the burial of General Howard. On the 2nd of June, 1817, the remains of General Tilgham A. Howard were reinterred at Rockville. The Indiana Legislature by special Act provided for the disinterment of the body at Washington, and transportation to Rockville, where the burial took place on the estate of General Howard in the orchard back of the residence. A special guard of honor was detailed by General Zachariah Taylor from the United States army then in Texas and Mexico to accompany the remains to Indiana, where the State officials assumed charge. The funeral discourse at the home of General Howard was delivered by Rev. Charles D. White, who took as his text "Remember, XIII," and the sermon dealt with the Israelites gathered together and lamented him." This discourse was printed as a pamphlet, copies of which are no doubt yet preserved in our county. I quote from it:

"Oval by Boon, faithful tomb,  
Thy hero's name insures thee  
And save thee sacred from  
To slumber in thy silent dust."

On the 10th of August, 1853, just 30 years after the death of General Howard, the body was removed to the Rockville cemetery. Nothing of that event of the town is left. "The Rockville cemetery has received a rich legacy from Mrs. Martha Howard, who has caused the remains of her husband, his two infant daughters, granddaughter, and son, Captain Tilgham A. Howard to be laid there. The removal of their ashes to this hallowed spot better secures them from profanation by the stranger's hand, and is another token of that en-



NORTH SIDE SQUARE IN 1814.

days while boys were lying down waiting their turn at the bat in lawn ball or base ball. We can yet smell the crushed grass fennel about and under the elbow rest. Nothing in the way of a flower can better serve to recall the days of long ago to the boys of old Rockville, than a sprig of dog fennel. If it yet grows within the confines of Parke County, I trust that the Home Finding committee will see that enough is provided in plan on each old or middle-aged man in attendance a sprig of this pungent reminder of childhood's happy days.

The incident in the early settlement of Rockville should be given here as it relates to the presence of rattlesnakes in and about the town at that time. The rattler was as common around Rockville when it was first settled as it was in other parts of the county, but there are men in town 75 years of age who were born here and never saw a rattlesnake outside of a show. I attribute this to the wholesale destruction of this species—the only native snake except the copperhead that is venomous. Some years ago, Henry Simmons, being interviewed, gave the following reminiscence. He was born on the Kiser farm on Brecon Creek a mile or two southwest of Bridgton, January 24, 1822. Was a son of Solomon Simmons by the first wife. Moved with his parents to the old Simmons farm one mile south of the courthouse in 1822.

The surveyors was laid out Rockville bordered with his father. The chief surveyor was a young man nam-

ground with the end of a stick or hand spike.

He said that some of the rattlesnakes had black and yellow spots and some light brown and yellow spots. He thought one kind was male and the other female. All were black for the whole length of their tails, which would be about one-fifth the whole length of the snake.

The great snake den in the south part of the original plat of Rockville was in a spring near the head of a hollow, now more than half filled up. It was on or near the south side of Pennsylvania street, and perhaps on, or very near the line between lots 10 and 11, or just under the old Charles corner shop west of Dewey Cox's residence.

One April morning in the year 1827, Daniel Cramer and Robert Davis and some other persons now forgotten, were hunting squirrels, and took in the town in their rounds, as squirrels came to the trees still standing within a stones throw of the public square. Calling at the spring for a drink, they saw many snakes crawling slowly out of the hole beside the spring and sunning themselves on the hill side and slope. They killed those already out, and called the citizens at the town to the scene. Snakes still kept pouring out, and the men kept on killing. At last they dug into the den five or six feet. There they found the remains of the snake piled up like a bundle of tangled rope, and in every stage of torpidity, from apparent death to stupid activity. The bank had



during affliction which is too sacred for my comment of ours. I had there by the faithful hand of Mr. John Alexander, who has tenderly rounded the earth on so many of the loved and lost.

Captain T. A. Howard was but 22 years old when he fell, Sept. 1, 1862, and had already served as an officer in three battles. His remains were buried on Friday, Sept. 5, 1862, at the family burial place near the residence. At that time Amos E. White, who was near him when he was shot, paid the following tribute:

"And I am well remember,  
In a cause that is just,  
The life of a hero  
And his mouldering dust.  
For none loaves in error,  
When death shots are showered  
None leaves, none tares  
Than thine, gallant Howard."

ROCKVILLE DEFENSES INCORPORATED.

Passing over the periods of Rockville development which have been given in other places, we come to the time when the town was thought to be big enough to have corporation government. This was in 1855, but the people were not all in favor of the movement, and it was not until 1851 that the town was incorporated. The census of 1850 gives Parke County a population of 11,968. Rockville at that time is given:

White Males	357
White Females	357
Free Colored	12

It will be observed that males and females were exactly equal in Rockville 68 years ago.

In December, 1855, the first tangible indication of bigger things for Rockville was the letting of contracts for constructing the grade of the Evansville & Crawfordsville railroad from the Vigo County line to Rockville. The letting took place here, James Strain, Martin Ryan and John Broderick were among the men who were awarded contracts. The winter passed in anxious expectancy, and much talk of what we would now call "the boom."

The Parke County Whip of February 19 reports 548 hands at work and says: "Our streets are enlivened daily by the sight of carts and drays, and hundreds of laborers are straggling about the southern outskirts of the town." While the railroad was in actual course of construction in 1854, it was not until December, 1859, that it was completed to Rockville; and the East and West railroad, of which Judge Inach, of Rockville, was an officer, was not until the following year. To certain of construction, never was built through Rockville.

Every issue of the Parke County Whip at this period contains items about the town's prospects. The issue of March 31, 1854, gives a number of real estate transactions for \$200,000 worth of land. A few weeks before that date David H. Smith and W. B. Hamilton purchased two acres of ground on College street, paying the fabulous sum of \$500 for the tract. Isaac J. Stillman at that time sold a farm of 229 acres and a half of Montezuma for \$200 per acre—the highest price up to that date of a body of land so large in acreage. The building of a large steam flouring mill is one of the proposed movements; rents have increased 100 per cent. The city are held to 50 dwelling houses could be immediately rented. Our town is rapidly filling with strangers. We see a great many faces that are new to us. Come on; there's plenty of room yet."

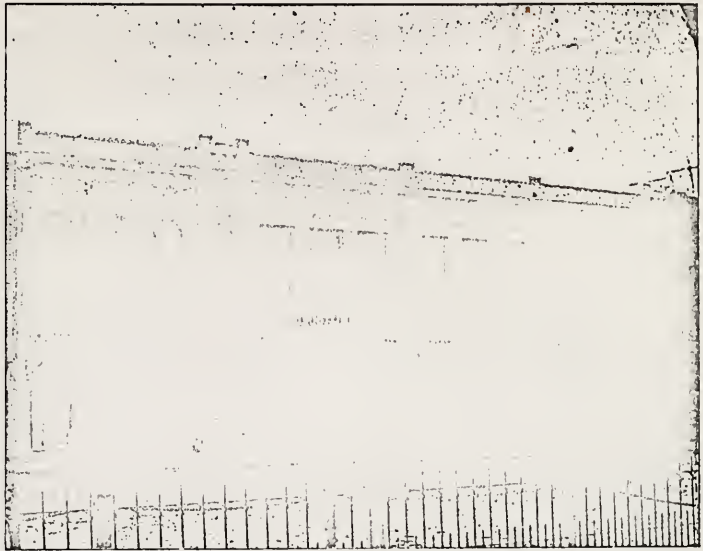
It was while the town was the

scene of such unmistakable evidences of future growth that the "No Nothings" began to raise objections to the progressive movement for incorporation. The factions "chewed the rag" over this question for six months, but finally at the June term of Commissioners' court an order was passed calling an election for town officials. The Whip fearing that the people would let the election go by default urged everybody to take an interest and see that good men were chosen for town officials. The elec-

tion was held on the 15th of June. The total taxables of the town amounted to \$50,000. The levy would produce \$2,500, not to mention the poll tax. When it was shown that such a large fund would be raised the board reconsidered and made the levy 15 cents.

Socially and religiously Rockville at this period was by no means a dull place. The Masonic lodge had been organized for more than ten years, and the Odd Fellows at this time were entering upon a very active career as a new lodge. The churches had "do-

prove. Daily mail, began in 1854, carried in packs from Indianapolis. Before that time the mail was tri-weekly. Two "Seminaries"—the County Seminary and the Female Seminary—were imparting education to the youth of the town. The former was conducted by Professor Kimball, a graduate of Wabash College, and the latter by the Misses Houghton. The town also had four free schools, and the movement towards establishing a graded school was under way. Perata E. Harris in 1855 erected about the cen-



PART OF WEST SIDE SQUARE IN 1856.

tion was preliminary, resulting as follows:  
Trustee, 1st District, Harvey H. Hines.  
Trustee, 2nd District, Persina H. Hirtle.  
Trustee, 3rd District, E. E. Terry.  
Trustee, 4th District, Isaac J. Stillman.  
Trustee, 5th District, James H. Sandison.  
Clerk and Treasurer, F. W. Dinwiddie.  
Marshal and Assessor, Charles R. Miner.

At the meeting to organize the board Persina E. Harris resigned, and David W. Stark was appointed to fill the vacancy. This board does not appear to have done anything at all towards taxing the people for improvements or anything else of importance. So at the next election the "No Nothings," as they were called, were all put out with the exception of F. W. Dinwiddie. Then a new board was elected—Austin M. Dutt, Dr. William Leeder, John Linkawler, John Sniderland and Dr. P. Q. Stricker were the trustees—Joseph Ralston, marshal and assessor. This board seems to have been willing to go its length on the policy of "do something." It made a levy of fifty cents on the \$100.00, and 25 cents on each poll for corporation purposes. Then what a

nation parties" or "pound parties" for the preachers; the "Hesperian Society," a social, literary and dramatic organization, gave at least one performance, and there were occasional "cotillion parties" at the hotel or tavern. Also social parties at the homes of the prominent people.

The town had five churches; two Presbyterian, Methodist, Christian and Baptist, though the latter was without a pastor. About all of the preachers, however, condemned the Cotillion parties; but one is assured by the Whip—speaking of one of them—that a "large number of young as well as old were present" and that "the supper was first rate."

I. G. Coffin, secretary of the Rockville brass band, publicly acknowledges the gift of a brass drum (dismantled with caps) from General Steele, Wm. M. Noel and O. J. Ingle. This band gave a concert at Montezuma and Annapolis, and on moonlight nights serenaded its friends among the populace. It turned out for a big County temperance meeting at the court house, addressed by H. C. Hobbs and Dr. Burt. At this meeting Levi Sidwell, Samuel N. Baker, Charles Rosebraun and Charles Miner were appointed as a "County Vigilance Committee."

Although the railroad was slow in coming, the town continued to im-

prove of the North Side a three-story brick building, the most pretentious edifice in the county at that time, not excepting the court house. The big mill was finished the next year; but the railroad was still no nearer than Terre Haute.

A glimpse of the town and a suggestion of its general atmosphere may be obtained from the following letter written by Samuel N. Baker to John G. Davis:

Rockville, March 4, 1854.

My respected friend after my best respects to you. I have taken my pen to address you a few lines. I have not received any communication in the way of a letter from you. I received several papers, and the returns for the Library, for all of which you have my thanks. I have still enjoyed after your health from your family and was glad to hear that you were well.

I find by the papers that Congress have a time of it on the Nebraska bill for a few days. There has been some excitement here on the subject, especially among the Whigs. I find they are all in a man opposed to the bill, but I have heard but few Democrats say much about it; indeed they, or some of them, do not understand it; at least they say but little about





It. The temperance question appears to be the order of the day; they are making a great effort on that subject. They here are quite flourishing. They are now in full operation on the North and South railroad; yesterday was the first estimate day. Some have done a good deal of work, considering the weather.

There has been a good deal of excitement about the smallpox. R. Simpson has it, but is getting well. There were several in when he broke out with it, but has not time to divulge himself as yet, but I think it has in a measure died away, at least for a time. Our old friend, John Lincoln, died last Sunday. I suppose you heard of Colonel Stevens death. I hear of no sickness of any consequence in our town. We are to have a bank located here by the first of April.

There are a good many strangers coming into our town to get location, but there being no houses to rent the people will have to go to building. Dock Frank, of White, notoriety, is coming here with a store from Waukegan, there are two or three others coming here. I hardly know what else to write about as I don't know but you are kept informed of matters and things in general.

My boys are anxious to make smoke pipes and the people are calling for them, and I was reading in the patent office reports and I find there has been a patent taken out for clay pipe molds, and I thought if there was any chance and they were a good article and not too high priced I would get them a machine. Will you, if you find it not too much trouble get me a model, or see if any machine could be got, and wherefore what price. I want them to make an ordinary stone pipe. Also see if the patents on stone pumias have been renewed or not.

Also if it would not be too much trouble send me some of your "Star" by bringing Tour to Cin. I see one week that you sent to J. H. Hinton. It is a good work (and, indeed, I am always anxious to read such works.) I should like to have it. Your family are all well. My family is well and John Hinton is still very feeble, but a family is well. Dock Nofflinger's are well. Receive our best respects. I should be glad to see you. It appears as if it was an age since we saw you. You must write in me as soon as you can to let me know all about the above. If there is any patents for grinding clay, I should like to know. I am yours with respect,

RAMEL N. BAKER.

Hon. John G. Davis.

#### THE RAILROAD COMES.

Finally, in November, 1849, the railroad was at last completed. A day was set apart for general rejoicing and for suitable observance of an event so important in the history of Parke County. It was on Thursday, December 1, 1849, that the special train bringing the railroad officials and prominent men from Vicks, Putnam and other Counties arrived in Rockville. The Parke County Republican, as usual, gave no report whatever of the events of the day. Rarely did a County paper at that time and before make more than brief mention of events that were obviously historical. The burial of General "Lighthorn" A. Howard, attended as it was by circumstances of the highest import, was passed by with the briefest notice. His day for "Vicks" was an occasion attended by a multitude of people from all parts of the County was not mentioned at all. What an opportunity to gratify the reader of that day and

to preserve for posterity a priceless record! It was lost—wasn't that lost?

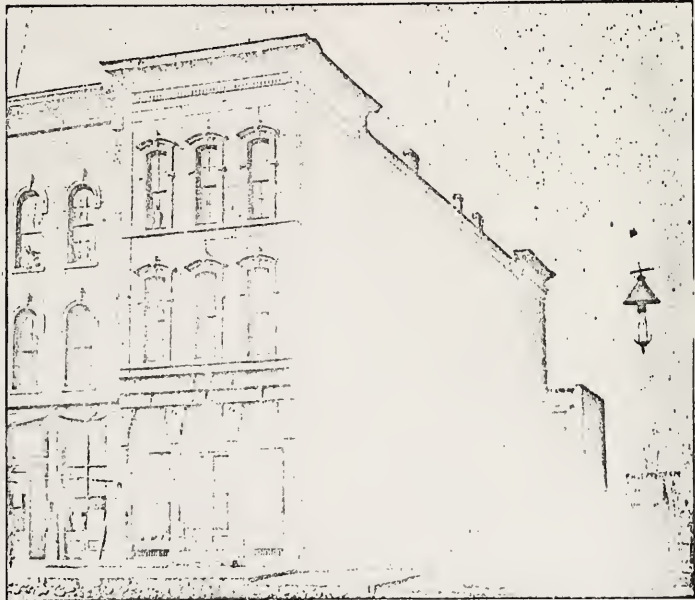
It was stupidly ignored! However, the Republican said in its issue of December 10, that "owing to the crowded state of our columns this week with the *President's Message* (who would read one now) we will not be able to copy the entire notice of it. It is the celebration from the *Wabash Express*, but we copy the material portions of it." The *Express* no doubt had a good account of the big dinner, served by the ladies of Rockville, in the then new hotel; perhaps some brilliant gems from such writers as Richard W. Thompson, Thomas

our citizens may all now take a ride. "Judge Maxwell then introduced Col. H. W. Thompson, who for an hour entertained the large audience with a speech highly suited to the occasion, and delivered with that ennobling eloquence so peculiarly his own.

"He said the day was passed when he was so exultantly excited on his young friend, Judge Maxwell. He came to congratulate the people of Parke County on this new era in their history. The development of the enterprise of the world was a most interesting study. The most rapid development had been made in the new world. Our country was adapted to the pro-

Colonel Thompson in a short and eloquent speech, declaring that Parke County should enshrine in the hearts of her people a monument to General Steele more durable than marble.

John Eagle, of Evansville, President of the railroad, followed Colonel Nelson. He said: "Last Thursday we had set apart to give thanks to Almighty God. This Thursday was set apart to give praise to man. He mentioned General Steele, 'Chummy' Howe and W. D. Griswold as men who should be honored. He closed by urging the people of Parke County to build good highways through their country in the railroad.



RIFE BUILDING, NORTHEAST CORNER OF SQUARE, IN 1830.

H. Nelson, John P. Fisher and Colonel Edwards, all of whom were guests, but this was "immaterial." The *Express* said:

"Upon leaving the train—the order of the day was read by our friend Magill of the *Rockville Republican*, and the people took their way—upon a well-constructed and convenient plank walk leading from the depot to the court house to hear the speaking. (The depot stood where the John D. Overman warehouse is now located, near the electric light plant.)

"Judge Maxwell was called to preside, and as he took the chair offered a few very felicitous and appropriate remarks. He said: 'The occasion that calls us together is an ordinary one. Other portions of our State have long been blessed with railroad facilities, while we of Parke County have been confined in the old-fashioned style of slow stage coaches, wagons, and horse power. A better day has dawned upon us. We no longer have to wait for the wagon.' The arrival of the locomotive he now heard in the very heart of our County—and

the people to the country. The age in which we live is a remarkable one. Instead of the slow methods of travel of years past we now travel over the country annihilating time and space. But a few days ago he had been traveling amid the rains and storms of Kansas, and now he was in Parke County, being scarcely able to realize the transition. The telegraph is the twin brother of railroads. By one the merchandise of the Atlantic seaboard is laid at our doors in the space of three days; by the other we are enabled to read yesterday's proceedings in Congress at our breakfast tables this morning."

"The report of Colonel Thompson's speech contains a well merited tribute to General George K. Steele "who has been the active superintendent and financier," and to Mr. John H. Eagle, President of the road.

Colonel Thompson said the names of Howe and Griswold were intimately connected with those of Steele and Eagle, and on these men passed a glowing eulogy.

Colonel Thos. H. Nelson followed

"General Steele was then called on and expressed his high appreciation of the honor this day paid him. As he had determined to live and die here, he desired to have speedy communication with the rest of the world. He spoke with much feeling of the enterprise and public spirit of Mr. 'Chummy' Howe. Indeed, each speaker was earnest in his acknowledgments that Mr. Howe alone pre-eminently at the head of railroad men in the Wabash Valley.

"Judge Hall of Princeton, Rev. Aaron Wood and Captain Thornburg of Greencastle made brief speeches. The latter congratulated the rest of mankind that they might now have an opportunity of visiting and admiring the fair daughters of Parke County."

"Mr. John P. Fisher, being called upon, said while he rejoiced in the completion of this road, he could not but recur to the years gone by, and imagine the intense pleasure it would have afforded him had this speedy and convenient method of reaching Rockville existed some fifteen years



and when he used to plod his way wearily through mud and rain, a task which neither could have inspired him, but that sentiment of the "stump" heart that put a man on his highest mettle—the love of early manhood." Mr. Fisher, soon to be a member of Lincoln's Cabinet, married a daughter of General Arthur Patterson of New York.

Colonel Edwards, who had been previously called upon next took the stand and closed this part of the program with one of the happiest efforts of his life. This speech was in fact the crown of his intellectual feat—light and luxuriant.

Pretty good reporting we should say an example of the way nowa days in the days of the old Terre Haute Express, Indianapolis Journal and Indianapolis Sentinel was later in its practice by good writers here in Rockville reporting in comparison with which the news of the average city daily now reads like the ledger of a hardware store.

GREAT UNION MEETING.

The railroad enabled Parke County to have present at a great Union rally held on the 2d of August, 1861, a party from Indianapolis, including Governor Morton, R. J. Ryan and the celebrated editor of the Indianapolis Journal, Henry L. Shreve. They left Indianapolis early in the morning and arrived in Rockville about eight hours later, coming via the Terre Haute & Richmond railroad to Terre Haute and from that town on the new railroad to Rockville. This meeting was one of the largest and most important ever held in Parke County. It was intended to encourage Democrats to support the Union and for that reason all the principal speakers advertised were Democrats. Colonel Ebenezer Dumont, being unknown to the 1st Indiana, the 1st Indiana was not present, but R. J. Ryan and Dolana E. Williamson came with Governor Morton and made speeches. Mr. Sulgrove in his report in the Indianapolis Journal said:

"For some time past an effort has been in progress in the Western part of the State to produce a feeling of dissatisfaction with the war, and to induce a surrender of the government to the rebels by discountenancing the action of the Administration in maintaining it by force. It has not extended far, or met with much success, but in the present evening it has been organized a nucleus of treason that gives uneasiness to the loyal men of the neighborhood, less through fear of its power than the apprehension that the means necessary to crush it might create unpleasant disturbances. In Parke County it was thought by loyal men, that it is by pretty much everybody there, that it would be well to hold a Union meeting, first to show the traitors or their dupes the strength of the loyal sentiment, and second to get out some wholesome truths for the enlightenment of such as were not willfully misled. A day was set, announcements made, speakers invited and a real Union, no party demonstration being desired. Last Saturday it came off, and it exceeded all expectation in numbers and spirit, as high as loyal men had rated their strength.

"A small party from this city, including Governor Morton and R. J. Ryan, arrived in the evening, and attended the meeting, but there was, of course, little manifestation of popular interest outside of Parke and the adjacent country. The excursion train from Terre Haute showed some signs of excitement, but it was not

until it had left that city and approached the place of the meeting that the observer could have told that anything unusual was going on. The crowds began to appear at all the little stations. The empty car seats filled up, and the cars ran over and filled the platforms. There was crowding and sweat enough to prove conclusively that there was something to be seen worth enduring torture to get at. As the cars entered Rockville a night was revealed worth such a journey to see. All along the road for hundreds of yards up through the streets, and back in the adjoining groves and meadows, the ground was

due to the meeting R. J. Ryan of this place who spoke about half an hour in eloquent denunciation of many of those Democrats who sympathize with the effort to destroy the government. He said he had always been a Democrat; and if there was peace in the land and a government securely established for any party to administer, he should be a Democrat always. But the question now is not what party shall administer the government, but shall we have a government to administer.

The next speaker was Dolana E. Williamson, a prominent and able Democrat of the 7th District. We re-

BEFORE THE WAR.

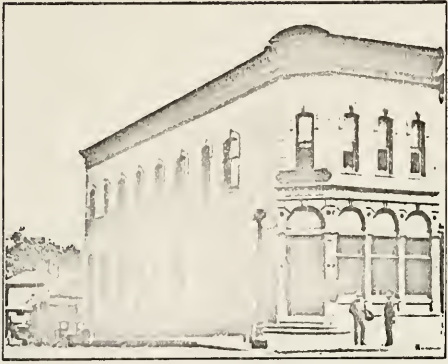
"The departure of the first company of Parke's Infantry volunteers for the war occurred on Wednesday morning, Aug. 8, 1861. This company began forming on the 23d of April at which time most of the men called. The nucleus of the company was the "Rockville Training Club," a handsomely uniformed organization, proficient in drill, which had been in existence for a few years prior to the beginning of the war. Most of its officers and non-commissioned officers had been members of it. One notable exception was that of Dr. Robert A. Catterton. This young man had come to Rockville barely a month before the fall of Fort Sumpter. He had made friends of some of the young men who enlisted, as he did at the first opportunity for forming a Rockville company. As the days passed pending the order to leave for regimental camp, the recruits noticed that young Catterton was always to be seen seated with his back against one of the locust trees then standing in the court house yard, pointing over Hardee's Tactics, the latest instruction book of the United States army. His soldierly bearing, his studious application, and above all his kindly disposition, marked him for the important office of First Sergeant to which he was elected. The fact that Robert Catterton became a brigadier general, and made a record as brilliant as any officer in the whole army, proved the wisdom of the unselfish action of those Rockville boys who did not hesitate to elevate a stranger above life-long associates when the good of their country's service demanded it.

As the company, which became "A" of the Fourteenth, was preparing to march from the city to the depot, the cannon being fired in their honor hour. A large crowd was present, besides the soldiers, and while fragments of the cannon struck the court house, breaking windows and crushing the walls in places, no injury was done.

Before the company left General Steele gave Captain Poots a check for \$200 to be used for the pleasure or comfort of the men; and while the company was still in camp at Terre Haute a train load of Rockville people, many of them ladies, attended the presentation of a sword to "Captain Poots, taking with them "well-filled baskets," to the great delight of the boys, especially those whose sweethearts were absent.

During the war Rockville's business, social and political life, like that of all places in the entire country, North and South, turned on the gigantic conflict between the sections. Bitter was the feeling between those people, who either sympathized with the South, or as partisans did not indorse every act of the Administration in power, and the great body of the people who adhered to the Union. I have heard from the lips of one of our former neighbors of that story—and there were two sides to it. No comment of mine is now in order; but in this connection I desire to advise those who want to know the subject from all points of view to read Harold Frederic's splendid novel, "The Copperhead."

Many entertainments were given during the war to raise funds for the relief of soldiers in the field. The Ladies' Aid Society of Rockville, however, were among the first to take active in promoting such functions, for this purpose. It was during the war that the church social, or "sociable," became a fixed form of entertainment. These events were held at the homes of members of the congregation on a



PARKE STATE BANK ERECTED 1872.

covered with people. Two or three military companies with the old flag flying in front of the train, and led the procession after the train had been equipped, but their flags and music and uniforms made but a spot in the vast concourse. It was evident then that the intense heat and intolerable dust of the day had not abated the zeal of the loyalists, or melted any of their patriotism out of them. It was a glorious demonstration in numbers as well as purpose, and it was made in a very large degree by the people of Parke alone, though a number came from Vigo and Vermillion. We should judge there were 5,000 people present.

"The speaking was done in a pleasant grove near the residence of General Steele, where a capoteau stand had been erected and carefully shaded with beech boughs. A little before two o'clock the meeting was called to order, and Judge Maxwell moved the appointment of Judge Donelson, a highly esteemed Democrat, as president with two or three Vice Presidents whose names we did not learn. In the stand were five or six old soldiers of the war of 1812, who made a conspicuous and interesting feature of the demonstration. Among them was the father of Senator Harlan, of Iowa, a tall, rather slender, venerable old man, but still hale and strong. On taking the chair Judge Donelson expressed briefly his devotion to the Union, and proceeded without any of the usual wearisome flourishes to intro-

duce that lack of space as well as memory prevented us giving a full abstract of his speech. It was clear, coherent and systematic, and it presented the main points discussed—the madness of holding party more sacred than country.

"Governor Morton spoke last. As we have a pretty full report of his speech we need not say any more now than that it was as all the governor's speeches are, strong, direct and convincing. As he concluded he warned gentlemen who sympathized with the rebels to be cautious. Violent men watched them, and the moment they put a foot one inch beyond the line of strict legal action, they should feel the consequences." The cheering at this magnificent declaration was something wonderful. It fairly shook the trees. There had been big cheering before, but it was but a whisper to this.

"Mr. Hollowell, one of the thirteen scouts of the Eleventh Regiment, who were in the desperate skirmish near Frankfort, Virginia, was called out at the conclusion of the meeting, to give the people a chance to see one of our Indiana heroes. He bore the exhibition modestly and well, said he couldn't make a speech, but he could say he was glad to see them all, and to be at home again. He has an intelligent, bright, boyish face, and looks more like

"A lad to run the country here Than to commit such slaughter."





## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PARKE COUNTY.

might set aside each week and duly announced from the pulpit. As social events they exerted a good influence on our people, serving to obliterate cliques and factions. Every respectable man or woman in the town attended these in the halls that I have seen open for all who cared to come.

In 1841 Hockville was still without public improvements. Not a street had been graveled, and sidewalks were by an means general. The North Side, however, (that is the West Side, since the movements of common brick laid in sand, though in places plank were used. In 1852 Dr. Anna B. Campbell, who was married to Captain John T. Campbell in 1851, prepared a paper on her first impression of Hockville when she came here a bride. This paper follows in full:

"When I arrived in Parke County in the winter of 1851 it presented a woful appearance. Indeed, it had been settled so long that the new or picturesque of the primitive log cabin had worn away. The buildings, which some thirty years before had presented a smart appearance had become old and were in a state of decay. The rush of travel westward had gone past, and town and County seemed relegated to the past. The roads, which in a natural state might have been good, were generally fenced, gullies of any stone or gravel, and were cut through with incessant travel. They never recovered during summer from the travel of winter and spring.

"The war spirit had completely taken possession of the people, the young men were away, and news from the seat of war was all the conversation. I do not know what the road law of the State could have been, or if there was one, but certainly it was very inefficient. After residing here several years I noticed the farmers 'worked out' their road tax by stirring the dirt, throwing it in a steep ridge in the middle, and leaving it to be washed by rains into deep ruts. We came from Ohio via Terre Haute on a slow train, which traveled laboriously along and consumed three and one-half hours from Terre Haute. I opened my eyes next morning and looked out of a window thick with fallow grass (for there had been an inundation a few nights previous, in consequence of some village's upon an old time worn, thus stained square brick building, called the Capt. House, which stood in the center of the village. The houses were old and weather-beaten, one and two stories high. The side walks were composed of earth laid down haphazardly and carried up at the ends. The streets were knee deep in mud. I looked in consternation, for that slow train seemed to mark the end of the world, and I had come to live here. My father had warned me that this was a wet, swampy country where his people who had moved here twenty or thirty years previous had all died. I had married, and thought of course the country was of small moment. I did not know how that could affect my happiness.

"That day I gazed with ever increasing wonder at the phenomenon I had never seen before. Farmers came in from the country and hitched their horses in a track which ran from the court house, and they stood there all day. They stood knee deep in mud and I was afraid of seeing them go completely under. I thought—poor drunken wretches, they must be in the antons, to so mistreat a horse. I was informed there were no saloons in Parke County, and the farmers hitched there from where, and it would not hurt Indiana horses,

There was not a wagon or other vehicle on the streets. Afterwards I saw wagons half filled with hay and cows walking up and eating. One cow climbed up into a wagon to the great delight of five small boys who fastened her in. The town looked dilapidated. Mr. Harris' house was the most imposing structure, but Washington Huxley had a good house, now occupied by Major Nichols, and T. N. Rice lived in the house occupied by H. C. McWilliams. These houses were built in the style of today. Where the Presbyterian church now stands there was a large, old two-story butcher shop, which was empty and ready to fall in pieces.

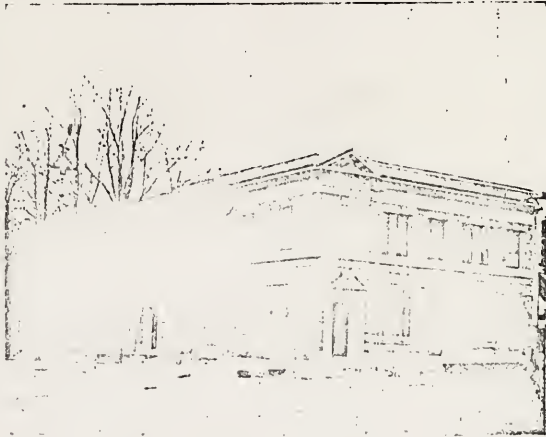
"The North side of the square was composed of mingled brick and wood-frame buildings, two stories high, all old

and new. There was only one old brick school house, of ungodly proportions, almost ready to fall to pieces on Ohio street. The National Bank was built four years later. Where the Parke Bank now stands was a low, one-story frame building, where A. C. Hates sold drugs and lamp canopies. Candles were going out of fashion.

"There was a fair heavy stable kept by Samuel Strone. We essayed one bright spring day to take a ride, I having expressed a wish to that effect and had always been accustomed in Ohio to ride whenever one pleased. We started out on what is known as the Sugar Creek road and mired in front of Baker's Toller Shop. Some one came out of a house and threw boards down for the horses to stand on while he pried out the hindwheels

still, and the driver, having climbed out took the horses by the heads, and after wickedly swearing at them awhile, we rose up, up, up until we reached the land. Wick apologized. After that we had several mishaps of like nature, but like the man who had his hydrogyn glands extracted, he could feel dry, but could shed no tears. Wick felt awar but did not bludge. Coughing I held the baby and Captain held me and Wick took down a fence and we rode part of the way in a field. This was in June or July of '57 or '58.

"A friend of mine wanted to go to Newport sometime during my first summer here. Hon. T. N. Rice was going as lawyer and associate judge and offered to accompany her. When they arrived home they came to our



ROCKVILLE NATIONAL BANK BUILT IN 1857.

but mostly unpainted, containing stores, groceries, hardware, etc., which on examination I found contained an excellent quality of goods with war prices marked on them. As we walked over the town we found many houses set up on stilts or blocks of wood, others sitting flat on the ground, and I was told it was because there was no stone in Parke County, and it was too expensive to ship it here. Now that we are shipping stone to Chicago this sounds absurd, going into one of the dilapidated structures I found Brussels carpets, damask window curtains and ladies' dresses in the dark wearing trailing dresses. Once the room was so dark I accidentally stumbled over a grand piano. The contrast was remarkable.

"There were two Presbyterian churches, both frame structures, which had been painted and were fairly respectable. At one the Rev. John Hawks officiated, and the choir sang from a gallery in the rear of the building. The other, situated where the Baptist church now stands, had a simply one a month from Terre Haute. The people in the church sat stern and uncommunicating within its walls and listened with grim pleasure to the torors of the law and the fate of evil doers. The Campbell church stood where it now stands. There has been little improvement. Of the Methodist church I do not remember, as the new church was built soon after I

with a fence rail. Where we went I do not know, but we mired again, several miles out and Captain got out and threw fence rails under the horse's feet while he pried out the hind wheels. We landed at Charles Overman's. Then for the first time I saw Dr. Rice, who reconquered us part way home over the mud roads. He had all the airs and graces of the typical Southern gentleman, wore top boots, kid gloves, rode a gallant horse and was splashed all over with mud.

"Right here I want to take a great amount of credit in myself for Parke County roads as we find them today. I fretted and scolded about them so much for ten years that Captain Campbell set about how to make better ones. To him and Wallace McInnis is due the starting of good roads in Parke County. There was a woman at the bottom of it! In that case.

"After living here about three years my husband suggested I should go to Montezuma to someone's funeral. We went in a public hack driven by Wick Vanlandingham. There were the remains of the old plank road, which had run through the County, and we floundered along, first on the earth, then on a sudden rise on the plank fifteen or twenty feet, when Great Caesar we went down, down, down. I had heard of the hot-southern pit, and I shut my eyes and held on to the vehicle. Captain was holding the baby. I held light and we came to a stand-

still, and the driver, having climbed out took the horses by the heads, and after wickedly swearing at them awhile, we rose up, up, up until we reached the land. Wick apologized. After that we had several mishaps of like nature, but like the man who had his hydrogyn glands extracted, he could feel dry, but could shed no tears. Wick felt awar but did not bludge. Coughing I held the baby and Captain held me and Wick took down a fence and we rode part of the way in a field. This was in June or July of '57 or '58.

"A friend of mine wanted to go to Newport sometime during my first summer here. Hon. T. N. Rice was going as lawyer and associate judge and offered to accompany her. When they arrived home they came to our

house both splashed with mud and their horses literally covered. That was the first time I saw T. N. Rice. It seemed he had a cavalier fashion, and I laughed at the contrast. I neither estimate nor set anything down in unkind. Montezuma as regards situation I thought beautiful and expressed my wonder that Hockville did not move there in a body, taking the old court house along. It was told it was nothing but a Democratic town and Hockville could not be persuaded, roused or driven to live there. Draper says when the Asiatic border occurred during one of their marches westward Egypt was old. So we found Montezuma. Like the fabled Sphinx narrow from the sands, calm, immutable and the stillness of death seemed to have settled on it. No sound of railroad or steam whistle, not even a first boat, nothing but the calm, silent flow of the Wabash on the banks of which sat a few men and boys fishing. Montezuma of today is a beautiful village, with the railroads in sight and the famous White Sulphur Springs, bath house and Haverhill hotel, for which it will yet be famous.

"Hockville contained almost no trees. Six maple trees graced the front of A. C. Hates' property, planted by T. N. Rice, and at his property the natural Sugar Creek were left standing. Today there is not a tree, scarcely a lot which has not its row of maple trees until it would be more



appropriately called Mapleville than Rockville, as there is but one rock and that is in the court house yard. There is a rock in the court house yard a well built structure with iron window shutters. I thought it was the jail, but it proved to be the treasury building. Looking from the windows of this old-fashioned building on the old butcher block market, a sentimentality. "This town is dead and ought to be buried," but Captain Campbell was so utterly disgusted with me, and had such a profound faith in Rockville's future, that I kept a discreet silence on the subject ever since. It was in the above-mentioned treasury building I first saw and heard John H. Beadle, one of the characters for which Parke County is noted. He sat on a chair tipped back against the wall, his pants thrust in his boots, and splattered with mud in summer time. He gave me a short, curt bow and went on with a recitation of six or seven chapters of Homer's Iliad. Then broke out afresh and gave us a synopsis of Roman history from the time of Aristotle. All the doings and fall of the Roman Empire. From that on to Grecian history from the time of Aristotle. All of this interspersed with the most exasperating, jolly, rollicking laugh, it came in the corridors of my memory yet. I looked on with open-mouthed amazement and like the young lady in the old McKinstry school books. I wondered that one brain could contain it all. John H. Tate and Samuel Magill at that time occupied the auditor and county clerk's offices. They came back fine scoundrels. Magill was of the courtly old school type and gave you the impression the world was large and big enough for all.

"Dear with me, friends, while I give you a description of two political meetings I attended the first and second of July. The first was that of the Fourth of July celebration in General Steele's grove south of town. It was a magnificent grove. Nature had done well enough by Indiana, and if she had only made some roads we could all the more enjoy her groves. There was where I first heard the old man eloquent—Hilobard W. Thompson. The people came in droves, in miles and in millions, the black buffaloes came," says Joseph Miller, describing a stampede of buffaloes. "They came in by tens, in loose back and foot lock. As I opened my door at seven in the morning, a young lady in a white dress accompanied by a young man in a red necktie came all full gallop into the town. 'Where's the grove?' she asked in home-own staccato. There was a band of music of course, and the town literally swarmed with people. I remember seeing one old lady putting on her shoes after she arrived and boys carrying theirs on their back. Ared White made a speech. He waved his hat and talked of the 'glory of old Parke.' I could not help feeling that his glory had long since departed. Two ladies from town rode out in bugles. They sat in their bugles and leaned back wide a speech. As white as a piece of snow, I am not of this world, I am only here as a spectator."

"The next memorable affair was a political meeting held in the court house yard addressed by Dan Voorhees, then Representative of Indiana. It was without doubt the bandstand man I have ever seen. It was presided over by Dr. Rice. The two bandstand men were in remarkable contrast to the crowd, and Voorhees performed in a manner that was one of his brilliant speeches, and at the same time say nothing. The crowd gathered early and I do not think exactly that

kind of a crowd could again be met with in five years travel. Some one writing to the New York World characterized it as the 'rag tag and bobtail' of creation." The Republicans stood afar off on the outskirts of the crowd, saying by their air, "don't count me in." At last Voorhees in sinner desperation left his subject and began flustering the crowd. He told them they were the best looking crowd he had ever seen and hoped to have all the votes of men, women and children. "That look like wild fire and the women all wild. Hurrah for Dan!"

"The third year I was here we went to Turkey Run. No one was there, and we spent a quiet day alone with Nature and Nature's God in one of the most lovely spots I have ever seen. To

live in the County. In the year 1840 the building was completed, and the dedication was attended with much ceremony. Col. Thomas H. Nelson, of happy memory, was the speaker of the occasion.

Many and dear are the memories of the old National Hall. In the old days the National Hall was far in advance of such halls in other towns the size of Rockville. It boasted a large stage with wings and dressing rooms and a drop curtain of unusual beauty. Any old timer can shut his eyes now and remember the castle, the lake and the snow capped mountain peaks that ornamented that drop curtain. What scenes of mirth and pleasure have the walls of that old hall witnessed! What important links in the chains of our



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

the people who gather there now it gives but little idea of Turkey Run of yore. Unmolested by the hand of the vandal, the ferns grew five and six feet tall; vines, weeds and flowers abounded in rich profusion. The whistle of the red bird and the song of the thrush sounded in our ears. The trees reached heavenward and the moss was thicker than any Willon or Xanthoxiler carpets woven in Oriental looms. Everything was in its pristine beauty. A romantic bridge spanned the grove fit only for lovers. We were alone with beauty. Grandly towered the rocks and one could almost hear the tread of the Indian as he lurked in the bushes. Strengthened and elevated we came home, forgot small trials and worries and have always looked back on that as one of the red letter days of our life."

BUILDING AND QUAINING.

The date of the erection of the old National Bank building—a beautiful edifice, a picture of the grandeur and splendor of the era in the history of Rockville, and the building long stood a monument to the memory of one of our most public spirited, unselfish citizens, Geo. G. K. Steele. It was against my little dis-encouragement and criticism that the general persevered in the scheme of fitting up the magnificent edifice. One man who thought he saw failure before anyone who would embark on such an enterprise in the little town of Rockville suggested that the words "Steele's folly" be graven on the front of the building. Nevertheless when it was completed it was the pride and glory of the town, and remained for many years the handsomest edi-

fices have been welded there! Scarcely a couple who were married from 25 to 40 years ago but can date some chapter in their love story to some dance or festival in that National Hall. How often did that stage present the talent of the own in concert, school exhibition or more ambitious drama! How many gay and pretty girls, now sober matrons, bound evergreen festoons to ornament walls and chandeliers, while their admirers assisted with a surprising alacrity!

The building was of the substantial sort calculated to preserve an imposing appearance, even after the town began to expand and other handsome buildings were put up.

The roof of the bank was in the earlier years of its completion a favorite resort for parties of young people and others who desired to catch a birdseye view of the town. At that time a substantial and ornamental railing surrounded the central portion of the roof. On the morning of the Fourth of July in the summer succeeding the completion of the bank, the old Rockville hand repaired to the roof, then the loftiest eminence in town, and gave an open air concert of National airs at daylight. The music from this unexpected source floating down from the skies, woke many a citizen who long remembered how sweetly the strains of our favorite songs sounded.

From the roof of the bank a select party of our old citizens assembled to witness the weird spectacle of the total eclipse of the sun in 1849, a sight that none of them will ever again behold unless numbered more widely by land and sea than is likely

for old friends to become. Many of the party have crossed the boundaries of this square earth, but during the same year from the town of their nativity, and others are still living in Rockville.

In 1870 when the fire which that raged in our midst with such disastrous frenzy seized the North Side of the square entered into the old National Bank building, then comparatively new, would be destroyed. The work that was done by citizens in their efforts to save the building was almost superhuman. It was a memorable night. The flames were arrested by a peculiar light that extended to the remotest horizon. Those who battled with the flames upon the roof of the National Bank noticed a huge black bird hanging aloft in the West-ern sky, and it seemed to presage destruction, but morning dawned upon the bewildered town with its pride and glory, the new bank building, standing unharmed towering above the wreckage of the "North Side."

"This great fire which inflicted a loss of \$350,000, occurred on Saturday night, Sept. 17, 1870. It started about 11 o'clock in the jewelry store of Col Thomas located in a frame building now the site of the Thomson grocery store. Every building was burned to the ground from that corner to the National bank, extending in every direction east to west were the following stores: Col Thomas, jewelry; H. W. Stackel-land, dry goods; Henry Hargrave, hardware and shoes; Ott & McMillan, hardware and groceries; Gabriel Houghman, daughters, millinery; E. J. Hughes, dry goods; Stark Brothers & Co., drugs; James Cox, stove and tinware; O. J. Innis, American express agent; George W. Hill, dry goods; Mrs. Cole, millinery. Besides the North Side H. C. Hanna's large livery stable, standing on the site of the door building, was destroyed. The Parke County News in an editorial written by Dr. Duro said:

"To describe the scene, as amid smoke and flame, our people strove with the conflagration; the many acts of genuine heroism displayed in the protection of adjacent and endangered property; in a task to which we are not equal. To our citizens who have seen it, and to those who have in two short hours laid the tollings of years, it was a spectacle which they are not anxious again to see in reality, or even as a scene in the imagery of words. It is preferable to occur this with the scene, shortly to occur of busy mechanics engaged in building an imperishable and more beautiful row on the North Side.

On the night of the Fourth of July, 1870, the entire South Side of the square was destroyed by fire. It was first observed in a stable belonging to John Richards on the back of his lot about where the Chinese laundry is now located. Mr. Richards lived there as a shoemaker. Adjacent adjoining it standing on the east corner of the South Side was the large frame structure known as the "Butternut Building," and occupied by the store of W. B. Overman and A. B. Murray. The upper floor was called "Washington hall." All the buildings on the entire South Side were frame, every one with the exception of the building just mentioned, old and dry as tinder. At first an effort was made to arrest the flames, but a sea-sonable quantity of water made this task impossible. Everybody then worked to save the contents of the buildings, and to prevent the spread of the fire to buildings adjacent to the South Side. While this dire did not occasion any-





## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PARKE COUNTY.

thing like the financial loss of that in the preceding September. It was regarded as a calamity at the time, counting as it did when only two of the North Side business houses had been rebuilt.

Within less than six months the East Side of the square went up in flames. It was about half past ten o'clock on Friday night, December 8, 1871, that the dry goods store of Wm. H. Harding (shown on page 27) was discovered in flames. It was in the center of the block from the alley, which then divided the East Side, to the corner now the Parke bank. An unprecedented drought had prevailed

F. H. Whipple, dry goods, \$750; insured \$500.

Vanstrickle & Shovels, feather renovator, \$200.

M. Cohen, clothing, \$1,500; insured \$2,000.

Wm. H. Harding, dry goods, \$20,000; insured \$15,000.

John L. Richards, shoemaker, \$370.

Dejeux ladies, building, \$1,000.

H. Kendall, furniture, \$2,500.

Dr. Hiram Alvord, building, \$1,000.

R. H. Johnson, drugs, \$2,500; insured \$1,500.

Mrs. Collins, millinery, \$200.

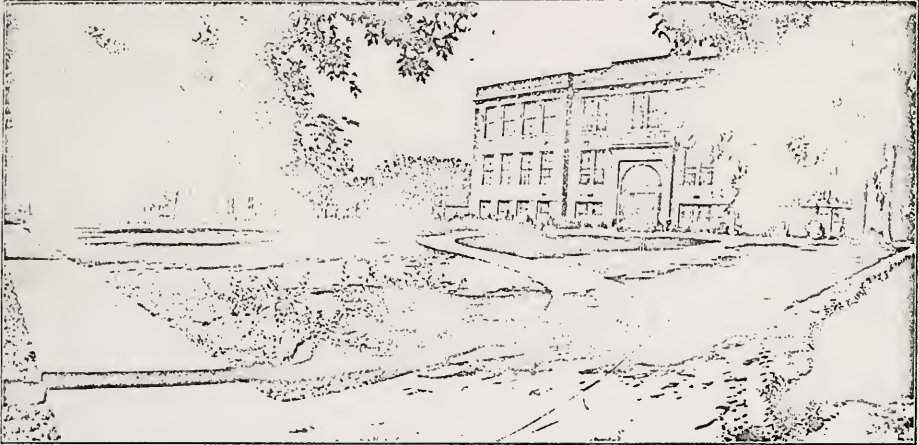
J. M. Nichols, building, \$700.

Patriot office, \$700. (Loss no

ing erected by Edward Lodge I. O. O. F. was completed. Then for nearly thirty years the entire block stood unimpaired, until in December, 1900, the beautiful National bank building burned. At that fire the chemical engine at Bloomington arrived in time to confine the conflagration to the bank building, and the fire department from Terre Haute sent an engine and crew by special train. However the Bloomington boys, with the Rockville bucket brigade had subdued the fire before the Terre Haute aid arrived. A short while after this catastrophe the town of Rockville bought an engine similar to that of

longer were destroyed; replaced by the Rockville opera house, 1883 and the Kelly block 1892. Twice since the rebuilding of the East Side have fires destroyed part of it. The Drzew block and the Kendall building, the latter three stories high, burned at different times. Then William Harrison erected a large brick building; it was partially destroyed and again rebuilt.

Since the organization of Rockville's fire department the alarm of fire does not occasion the fearful feeling that it once did. No volunteer organization in the country works to a better advantage than the young men who com-



ROCKVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

to some time and no water was available for the bucket brigade. The weather was intensely cold, and water hauled in barrels from the factory pond to the livery stable of Barroch & Strouse (that east of the county boiler house) froze as it was thrown on the roof. "It was evident," says the *Indiana Patriot*, "that unless this building was saved a large portion of the East part of town must go. The men and women, too, went to work with a will. At times there was a perfect storm of sparks, coals and burning material falling upon and around the building. Added to this was the fact that the upper part of the stable was filled with dry hay. The Kendall lumber yard was within twenty feet of the north end of the stable. The buildings on this square were about 24 or 25 feet from it. Beside all these discouraging circumstances the men worked with a determination which knew no such word as fail, and the building was saved." The ware house of Macgill and Doolley (later Hank Price's blacksmith shop) was also saved. It was about 2 o'clock in the morning before the conflagration was controlled.

"This happened just after the great Chicago fire, and the *Patriot*, which was perhaps the worst sufferer from the fire, said: "Considering everything we think we should be placed in the same list as Chicago."

The list of losses was thus given at the time:

Hinton & Browning, drugs, \$0,000; insured \$1,000.

doubt underestimated as a new power press was destroyed.)

Foley & Beard, groceries, \$300; insured \$1,000.



RESIDENCE OF F. E. STROUSE, ROCKVILLE.

Levi Sidwell, building, \$7,000; insured \$1,000.

Macgill & Doolley, hardware, \$2,600; insured \$1,000.

The North Side was not entirely rebuilt until 1877, when the lost build-

ing-union and organized an efficient volunteer fire department with L. W. Brown as chief. At different times since 1871 three destroyed prac-

tice this fire company. Time after time they have saved the property of their fellow citizens from destruction, and while the people as a whole appreciate their splendid services, I fear that on our two occasions the "town fathers" have not reflected the sentiment of the people towards the fire department.

The personnel of the department follows: L. W. Brown, director and chief. Leslie Harrison, Claude Whitesell, Roy Whitesell, Ed Minkao, Wallace Richards, W. Warren Harshbarger, Arnold Brubaker.

## SIMPLY BUT SURELY.

When I look back over the years, and remember how Rockville appeared in the sixties compared with today; and then when I recall how long a time that is, the conclusion that progress has been slow but sure—especially slow—is inevitable. Let nobody think for a minute that the public improvements we now possess and the conveniences we enjoy have come easily; on the contrary most of them have come in spite of opposition, that in many instances retarded them for years. From the very first our town has had enterprising and unselfish citizens who have always been ready to do all within their power to build up the place, ready to sacrifice time and money for the town, and always advocating whatever might be done for the public good. But on the other hand from the beginning to this day Rockville has had people of the other

Heally all the old buildings that stood on the public square at that time. The old Parke house was burned in 1875; to be replaced seven years later by the present majestic Parke hotel. In 1882 the Myers corner and old Rockville



kind. The reader knows the kind—let it be nameless here forevermore.

Men like Titchman A. Howard and Joseph ... Wright never ceased to talk and work for Rockville in the early days; for on men like General Street, Isaac J. Stillman and Persius E. Harris substantially added to the town's improvements, and still later such men as Henry Hargraves and O. J. Imis ceaselessly endeavored to improve the people of the town in general lawsuits, and did not hesitate to spend their own money in doing so. Our own time has its quota of such men as have been named; men who have put money into public buildings and other enterprises for the good of the community with full knowledge of the financial sacrifice they were making.

In 1871 a tannery was established in Rockville which should have been mentioned in the chapter devoted to industries. The Rockville Foundry and Machine shop was started by Isaac Bolton of Terre Haute, located near the Loconsport railroad in the north-eastern part of a section, afterwards called Mill's Station. It was equipped with a blast furnace for moulding, lathes and all appliances for machine work. After operating it about a year Mr. Bolton sold the foundry to Isaac McFaddin, who was conducting it when it was destroyed by fire in 1877. Mr. McFaddin then moved the machine shop to east Ohio street in a building erected where Daniel Shankwiler now resides. Later he moved the machinery to a building on Yankee street. Mr. McFaddin made a great financial sacrifice in this enterprise, which like many attempts in the town was not encouraged by our people as it deserved.

About the only thing the people of Rockville ever did with spontaneity and unanimity was to plant trees. How they came to do it, and how the trees languished to live through the ravages of town cows, horses, hogs and indiscriminate live stock that reigned the streets, is a mystery that would puzzle the seven wise men; but the trees lived. It never occurred to the people who planted these trees, and then for several years kept them boxed; who maintained pick-fence, bull-strong, and mulch-high fences, that a simpler and more efficacious thing would be to prohibit stock from roaming the streets. Not even the boldest man would have suggested such a thing then. Twenty-five years after the trees were planted it took a bitter fight and a town election to accomplish this reform. Who doesn't recall the "widow's cow" as indignantly set forth by the reactionaries who opposed the stock law? It required the summary action of a vigilance committee to do away with the last of the old shed swine that defiled the public square, not so many years ago, either.

The first notable improvement was grading and graveling the public square; but it was seven years before the four sides were gravelled. It was six years later that the principal streets were gravelled; but, in this case it should be remembered that the people of Rockville at that time were paying taxes on every gravel road that entered the town. The name of folly was perpetuated for a quarter of a century in the building of side-walks. A few people of their own accord put down brick, laying them in sand, near people made gravel side walks; but along in the seventies the town began to insist on sidewalks requiring all side walks to be built with oak plank eight inches wide, and of six planks in the built-up part of town.

The life of such a walk was short, and for nearly twenty years enough lumber was wasted on these walks to pay for the permanent system that was at last adopted. And even then the paving brick specified for side walks have been required in most parts of town with concrete.

Twenty-five years ago every house in town was surrounded by a fence. A

swinging it inward. The property owner arose next morning and proceeded to replace his gate, swinging it as before. And the man who had torn it loose went on home, opening his own gate, swinging it the self-same way, unless it happened to be open and across the side walk in the manner of the offending gate he had torn from its hinges.

ever came to the public square alone at night, and not even in day time. A story about the first street lights will be recalled by all old timers. One of the town drunkards, coming home from a spree in Terre Haute, staggering along the street from the old depot, came up to one of the new street lamps erected during his absence. Once it had happened that a crowd in a similar condition had boarded the train for Evansville instead of the one for Rockville, and was thus landed and stranded at the southern instead of the northern terminus of the railroad. When our inebriated fellow citizen saw the street lamp at the Stryker corner, he backed away, and gazed at it for some time. Then he remarked—"In Evansville, by H—d."

This plan of lighting the streets did not last long—perhaps two years. Then there was an interval of time when we had no street lights, at the end of which time a round lamp which burned kerosene was instituted; then gasolene was again used, running until 1891 when Sylvanus Moore put in a system of electric lights. Mr. Moore was succeeded by the Rockville Electric Light Co., a private corporation, which had its plant on ground now occupied by the Graham-Laney Lumber Co. A Rockville syndicate bought it, but did not operate it long. This company sold the plant to the town (the usual kick at the action of the town board follows) and for fifteen years it has been under municipal control.

About 1870 the town board decided to prohibit hogs from roaming the streets. This prohibition afterwards extended to cows, but neither hogs nor cows were prevented from running at large very long. After a few months the "stray pen" was abandoned, owing to abuses inseparable from the system. Every boy who brought a hog or a cow to the stray pen received ten cents. The temptation to open cow



HENRY HARGRAVES.

dor yard gate permitted ingress and egress, and every one of these gates swung outward! Not a man in town ever thought of the simple expedient of swinging his gate inward to prevent it from injuring belated pedes-

trians who on dark nights bumped into a gate or two swinging out over the sidewalk. Even when the politician in his rage would tear the gate from its hinges and throw it into the street, no hint was taken that the gate might be rendered harmless by



RESIDENCE OF J. B. HUTER, ROCKVILLE.

gasolene lamps on posts at each street corner were installed. These lamps resembled the gas lights of cities, and the light they gave was in great contrast to none at all. Before that time nearly every man who came up town at night carried a lantern. No woman

lots and pig pens was too great for the average Rockville boy of that period to resist. Instances occurred of boys turning their own hogs and cows loose for some other boy to take to the stray pen and then divide the money. He simply took chances on





the father also covering his part in the transaction.

In the winter every store in town was closed on Sundays. It would be difficult for one who never saw it to imagine the unusual appearance of the square at such a time. Every store had its wooden shutters which were rigidly fast in front of windows every night and laboriously taken down every morning. A store key was a big brass affair a foot long and of proportionate weight. The appearance of the store doors on Sundays was gloomy and peculiar. They looked like they had all been latched up and might never be opened again. The only times when the public square looked pretty would be on occasions when the sidewalks were illuminated. At such times the Indian area had been victorious, or at a big political demonstration the sight was inspiring. Rows of candles would be placed in the windows of the stores, and in every window of the old court houses, making the town look a yard and a stone as light as day, especially when the big bonfires of tar barrels and gould loaves were at their height. Balls of candlewick soaked in turpentine would be thrown in the air, causing a soft glow in their flight. Here and there, on the rare occasions torch light processions paraded the streets, hundreds of men on horseback each carrying a Chinese lantern. The effect of such a procession was beautiful indeed.

The dust in summer time, the flies in day time, and mosquitoes at night, were intolerable. Fly brushes of peacock feathers, or of paper on a stick and to be wielded by some member of the family at meal time usually the youngest boy who was detailed in that duty well relieved by mother, did all the tasks of these days were harder to a hungry boy than keeping away the flies while the rest of the family were eating. Years after mosquito netting was a common commodity nobody thought of the simple expedient of tacking it across doors and windows. Fly screens are a comparatively new thing in Rockville. Their use has not been universal for more than twenty years. The stores had to be dusted constantly. It was not until about 1874 that a steel sprinkler was used in Rockville and then only on the north side and a short space on the east. This sprinkler was a long box-looking affair drawn by a mule team driven by Samuel Kirkman, a well known colored man, who hauled water from the cemetery pond. Afterwards the Messersmith Brothers took the contract for sprinkling and greatly extended the area, providing themselves with an up-to-date outfit.

About 1881 the Vandalia railroad company bought the James Glass property (now owned by T. F. Gardner) and built at that place an up-to-date station, a part of which stood in Virginia street. As has been related elsewhere, the town board had withdrawn its consent consulting the property owners that street should be the I. C. & S. W. railroad a right-of-way. In 1881 the station was moved to its present site and the track removed. An incident, which should have been related in the chapter on politics will be mentioned in connection with the up-to-date railroad station. It was at that place in the campaign of 1881 that General B. F. Butler, then the National Greenback candidate for President, made a speech. A large crowd was present and as the train pulled in the old home band played "Electioneering" and "The Coming of Democracy." In the early nineties the movement

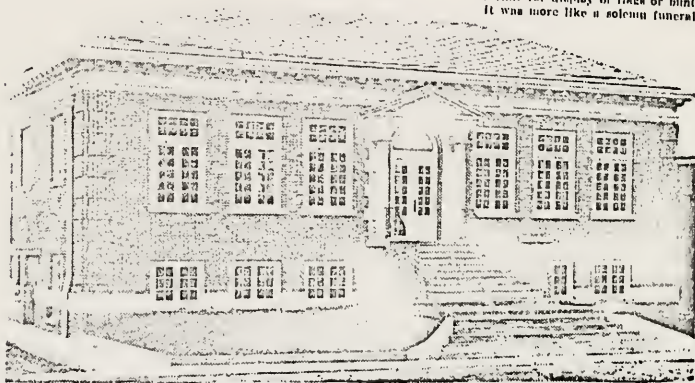
towards prohibiting live stock from running at large began to gather headway. Ten years before that time the Legislature passed its first stock law, but it had no effect in Rockville. While the discussion was at white heat, Captain John T. Campbell tore down his yard fence and announced that he would prosecute the owner of any animal that trespassed on his property. Rufus Hamby also removed his fence, but did not "go the whole hog" as the English idiom. Mr. Hamby erected a sort of fence about 18 inches high—acredly to mark the property line. He was not yet ready for a change so radical. While this was being done

in the first general order issued by the U. S. R. Committee were appointed, among them a committee on decoration, which met in the National Bank building where bonnets and wreaths were made. The committee followed: Capt. W. W. Sherman, Capt. C. E. Adanson, John Oliver, Wood Crowling, Mrs. Jose Hense, Mrs. Annie Durand, Misses Maria Steele, M. M. Sallis, Hattie N. Rogers, Felicia S. Hise, Lydia H. Durr, Mary McLaughlin, Nancy Post.

Nothing prevented the exercises from being held at the cemetery on Saturday as originally planned, but according to the report in the Rock-

ville Republican of June 2, "the attendance was large, and everything connected with the exercises passed off in a manner highly creditable to all present. Dr. J. S. Barr read on occasion than it came to be later. Captain George Harvey and Captain Frederick Arn commended the two companies of Parke County volunteers in the 31st Indiana. Arn was

Afterwards the present custom of holding the services at the grave of the last soldier buried was adopted. Until the removal of the body of Captain William A. Howard the procession of soldiers and followed the procession of the band (which always played a funeral dirge) marched from the cemetery to the grave of Captain Howard, at the old Howard home, where the audience was dismissed with benediction. It was many years after the war before I saw a flag displayed on a decoration day beyond the one tattered banner of the 63d Indiana, which, draped with crepe, was carried at the head of the procession. It was not considered a slur for display of flags or burning. It was more like a solemn funeral in-



ROCKVILLE AND ADAMS TOWNSHIP PUBLIC LIBRARY.

the town board put the question up at an election. The stock-law party won, and fences were gradually removed.

The water question became acute about this time. It was also decided at an election, but no general system of water supply was put in until 1899. A short while before that time mains were laid around the public square from the pumping station at a deep well on the town's property near the electric light plant. In attempting to find water the board put down a number of test wells in various places, but none developed an adequate supply. Finally a small piece of ground was bought in Little Raceoon valley, where the water supply was known to be adequate and mains laid from there to a portion of the town. Since that time additional mains have been laid, and now almost the entire town has an abundance of the best of water and adequate fire protection.

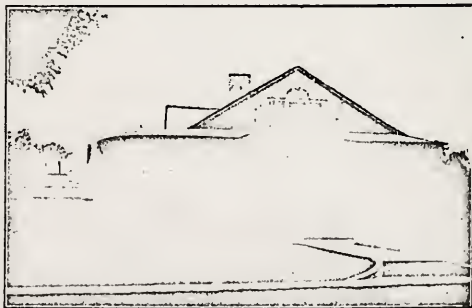
Four years ago some of the streets were paved during the summer on an experiment. It proved not only a good anti-dust measure, but it greatly improved the streets. Practically all the streets are now paved; a special assessment against the property benefited provides the revenue.

FIRST DEPARTMENT DAY.

At a meeting held in the court house May 21, 1892, "committees were appointed to make arrangements to decorate the graves of deceased soldiers, on Sunday, May 29, in accordance with the order of the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic."

It will be observed that the slave in pursuit to an "order of the commander of the Grand Army of the Republic," and as the day was set apart in 1863. It is probable that Rockville reparation

was conducted at the grave of



RESIDENCE OF E. H. C. ROHM, ROCKVILLE.

original poem, both appropriate and patriotic, in which he paid a beautiful tribute to the soldier—living and dead. Next followed music by the Rockville brass band, after which Arnd F. White addressed the audience in a speech of about forty minutes, abounding in beauty, elegance and pathos.

As I remember this occasion the exercises were held at the grave of Capt. George Harvey, who was the first soldier of the Civil war killed in battle and buried in the Rockville cemetery. Each year the exercises at the cemetery were conducted at the grave of

promoted Major at the organization of the regiment; both were killed at the same hour. Their bodies were brought home, and buried with military and civic honors, that of Major Arn at Monticuma. The death of these gallant officers caused universal sorrow. Major Arn had just graduated at the University of Michigan when he volunteered. Captain Harvey left a young wife and three children, the oldest four years, the youngest a baby, when he responded to the call of his country and died heroically on the "dark and dreadful field of Shiloh."



SOCIETY LIFE AND AMUSEMENTS.

Forty or fifty years ago Rockville was by no means a dull place socially. People were much more inclined towards indulging indelicately with each other than they are now. Social life was not divided into so many clubs and factions as it now is.

After the completion of Innis hall in 1871, the winter season was cultivated with many "val-de-hope," an allusion because it was expected that the ladies would wear only calico dresses in order to show that the dances were not exclusive affairs. A little later came the "Diamond Dancing Club" was organized to give lessons in the terminology of dancing. Many of our young people quickly became proficient in all the new dances of the day, as well as the older ones. At the conclusion of every series of lessons a grand ball would be given. National hall was the scene of the Diamond club's dances. When the first opera house was built the boys and girls, who were too young to go into the Diamond club, were organized into a class, which was also joined by members of other Diamond clubs. Many new balls were given in this opera house.

In the late sixties and early eighties the ladies kept "open house" on New Year's day. From afternoon until late at night receiving parties and card parties were given. The entertained gentlemen callers. The social papers would print the names of the ladies who would receive at the residence set apart. Each party strove to outdo the other in decorations and refreshments, and the customs of the ladies were the subject of description in the newspaper reports. The hardest job of reporting I have had in all my newspaper experience were in connection with those functions. Only one man in town had adjective enough at his command to get all around without too much repetition. That was John Healy, who, when he ran out of English superlatives could draw on his fund of Greek, Latin, or French. Of course due allowance must be made for the eyes and senses of youth, but I am sure that nowhere, before or since, could be seen so many beautiful ladies, so becomingly attired, as around these "open house" parties in the bygone days of Rockville.

In 1880 the gentlemen promised that at the next leap year they would keep open house for the ladies; but when 1881 rolled around only a small number of those who had promised to return the hospitality so often extended to them by the ladies, had gallantry sufficient to do so.

These young gentlemen were referred to by *The Tribune* as the "Persevering Eight." The account of the affair is here given:

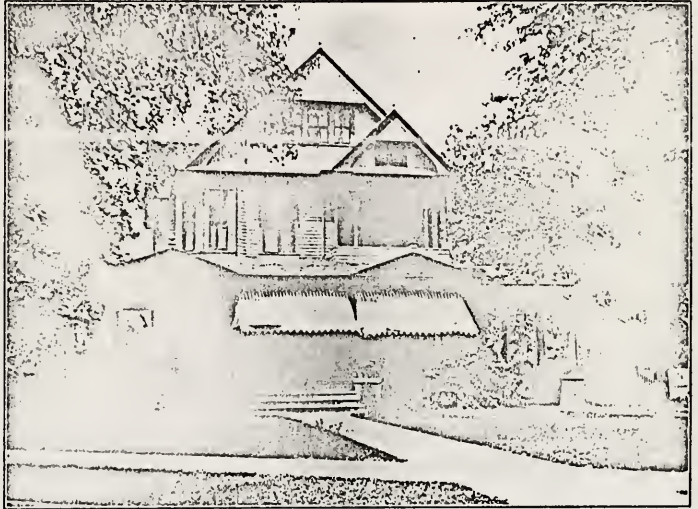
"Never, since we first saw a New Year's, did we see it more elegantly kept than at the opera house Tuesday. A large number of young gentlemen, acting in concert with the Diamond Club, determined to keep open house, and indulge in a dance afterwards; but the hearts of several fell them and the original plan was dropped. Eight of the number then went on and fairly outdid themselves in the beauty of the decorations and the elegant manner in which they entertained the ladies. We dropped in at 4 p. m., and this is what we saw:

"A central pyramid of immense plants and flowers, giving vernal hints to the parquets; around it in line were arranged little tables at which groups of ladies were sitting at rich collations, waited upon by the gentlemanly hosts; over all, the soft

light, just bright enough to give effect to the pretty dresses, and on the stage Tante's Orchestra, producing delightful strains of soft, low music. It was like a little section of fairy-land let down into the middle of a dull prosaic world. Besides the hosts, there was an array of professional

in their own selves away; but had to do so just as the room grew brilliant with the evening activities. We are told, however, that the enjoyment even exceeded the rich promise of the opening. The Persevering Eight are certainly to be congratulated. They are Frank White, Frank Nicols, Frank

all splendid comedians. The Wallace Sisters and the Davis family "made" Rockville. The latter had a large concert band, all the instruments being played by the daughters with the exception of tubs, for which, providentially, there was a son. We also had lectures in those days by such men as



RESIDENCE OF J. M. JOHNS, ROCKVILLE.

walters to make it pleasant, Mr. Theo. Cheek managing this part of the work. We shall not attempt to describe the exquisite elegance of the tables and their adornments, (we are not up to that sort of thing,) but the light cake, the amber-colored coffee, changed to a pale chocolate hue by pure cream, the rich loaves, the juicy meats and hams—

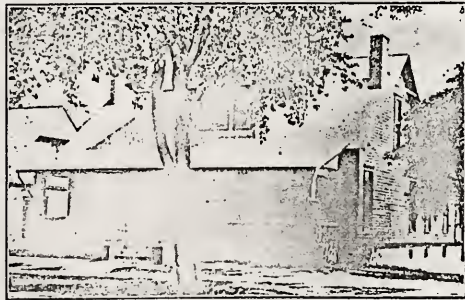
Stevenson, Will Nelson, Will Carlisle, Will Henkel, Charley Stevenson and George Boyd."

Professional theatrical performances were unknown in Rockville until the building of the National hall. Then some very good performances were given there. It was the custom in

Theodore Tilton, Josh Hillings and Bob Burdette.

Amateur dramatic companies from time to time assayed performances. The first in my recollection, and the first of which there is record, was organized to give entertainment for the purpose of raising funds for the land organized in 1826. This company put on the Revolutionary drama, "Hercules Robinson." It required a large cast with both American and British soldiers. There was no stage of any kind in the town, but lumber was plenty and cheap; so a temporary stage was built in the old court house where the performance was given and repeated to crowded houses.

After Washington hall and National hall were built, many dramatic entertainments and concerts were given. One company which played "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" had a remarkably strong cast—Captain John H. Boyd, Joseph Hunt, Frank Howard, Maurice Cochran, Robert Kilpatrick, David Strone, Miss Maggie Kirkpatrick, Miss Julia Hughes, Miss Lucy Allen, Miss Jessie Mullanien and Miss Effie Nool, the latter a little girl at the time. When the new opera house was built a play called "The Union Spy," put on under the direction and with the assistance of two professional actors, included about fifty of our amateurs, and ran for a week with big audiences every night. Theodore F. Gaudier organized a company soon after the opera house was built and put on "The Octoroon." It was followed by an extravaganza called "King Alfred," which Mr. Fischer and Frank C. White adapted from a burlesque print-



RESIDENCE OF H. H. HELLER, ROCKVILLE.

sh, we could appreciate them. The ladies present are certainly to be congratulated on the harmony between their costumes and the lighting of the room; for, though we could not tell what they had on, we know they looked lovely. Even before night the music was clanging to livelier strains and the impatient youths were engaging in a few extra waltzes. We hated

those days for such actors as F. G. White, Fred McAdo, Alf Burnett, and other men of talent who would not play in the larger companies because they could not have the latitude they demanded, to travel with their own companies. Each one of the above artists regularly came to Rockville, sometimes remaining a week and always leaving good houses. They wore







## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PARKE COUNTY.

ed in *Harper's Magazine*. This program was also given at Clinton.

One of the most notable entertainments was given at National hall at Thanksgiving time in 1875. It was put on to raise funds for the approaching Centennial. Naturally it depicted Revolutionary days. Famous historical characters were represented; battles were set apart for relief, Indians, fortunes telling, etc., and scenes from American history were depicted by tableaux. Following were the characters represented:

George Washington—Isaac G. Coffin.

Martha Washington—Mrs. F. R. Whipple.

Nelly Curtis—Mrs. H. C. Hanna.

Alexander Hamilton—Capt. John B. Dowd.

Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, Mrs. C. F. Hamilton.

Marquis De Lafayette—Iturra Dooley.

General Knox—John J. Walker.

Mrs. Knox—Mrs. W. H. Gillum.

John Jay—David Strouse.

Mrs. Jay—Mrs. W. B. McEwen.

John Adams—Jesse R. Connelly.

Mrs. Adams—Mrs. A. K. Stark.

Governor Livingston—Dr. W. H. Gillum.

Mrs. Livingston—Mrs. A. F. White.

Count Moultrie—B. W. Shackelford.

Countess Moultrie—Mrs. W. G. Vesells.

Pocahontas—Miss Ida Baker.

General Putnam—A. F. White.

English Lady—Mrs. W. R. Overman.

John Hancock—Joseph Hunt.

Thomas Lewis—M. J. Poshan.

Lady Stirling—Mrs. S. I. McNamee.

Robert Morris—L. McNamee.

Mrs. Robert Morris—Mrs. Weed.

Daniel Boone—Capt. J. T. Campbell.

Mrs. Sedgewick—Mrs. M. J. Cochran.

Shakespeare—Charley—Miss Mary Hurlston.

Washington, Mrs. W. S. Carlisle, Mrs. John Olaver.

Peanut Girl—Miss Nannie Sidwell.

Miss Clara Coffin, Miss Nannie Coffin.

Mrs. Anna B. Campbell led a centennial pageant. White's Cornet band was present, and the ball was packed for two nights. Proceeds \$218.10 over expenses.

Perhaps the most elaborate entertainment undertaken by Rockville people as well as the most successful was the "Millitary Carnival" given by the Rockville Light Artillery and the McNamee Cadets in 1887. Practically the whole town responded to the call. It was held in the opera house for three nights. Among the relics exhibited in the booth set apart for that purpose were all the Confederate flags captured by Indiana regiments during the war. They were loaned by the State Librarian. A competitive drill between soldiers from the Artillery and Cadets was a feature of the first evening; the second evening was devoted to grand choruses from *Ill Teutons*.

The *Chorus of Norway* and all other operas, and on the third evening about fifty ladies and gentlemen appeared in costume depicting styles of dress at various periods of the world's history. Each military company had \$250 after all expenses had been paid. The competition had been so popular that the committee had been supplied with the uniforms for the occasion—that of the artillery using the regulation blue of the U. S. Army at that time, while that of the Cadets was grey, cut according to West Point regulations.

The first scene was the distinctive amusement feature of Rockville in the old days. Just when the first show came to town is not of record, but that it was more than sixty-five years ago is certain. "Yankee" Robinson, who

became a millionaire was in Rockville in the late forties, and in his memoirs mentions the fact that he was stranded at Rockville, Indiana on account of rainy weather, not taking in enough money to defray expenses. He also mentioned the "kind-hearted young steerman" who kept the lively stable and treated him for the payment of the bill. A prominent feature



RESIDENCE OF ISAAC R. STROUSE, ROCKVILLE.

of circus day sixty years ago was the violent fight or fights that occurred when the question of who was the "best man" was settled. These shows came overland in wagons, and for several years before railroads were utilized were quite elaborate. P. T. Barnum was here with a big wagon show in 1849, exhibiting at that time Tom Tibbitt and wife the celebrated midgets. Van Amburgh's show in 1869 brought the famous elephant, Hannibal.

The circus clowns of those days always brought the popular songs of the

circus troupe with what the clowns would do if he could only have a personal encounter with "The Fellow That Looks Like Me."

"Oh, wouldn't I like to catch him. Whenever he may be. Oh, wouldn't I give him particular fits; 'The fellow that looks like me!'"

I am undecided about the introduction to "Pat Malloy," but believe it came in next, and at Yankee Robinson's show, in 1867. It always created a smile, when sung even poorly; but its first rendition in the circus was received with roar upon roar. He

also sang since the "old clown" gave it to Rockville. I can see him yet, as he stood at the edge of the ring, his robe of motley flowing about him, and his little peaked hat in his hand. I recollect how distinctly the word "Heaven" sounded in his line:

"So vintage look at him and should've Heaven!"

I did not know what *brum* meant, though I caught on to the connection and also caught the infection for the well-known chorus:

"He flew through the air with the greatest of ease. A daring young man on the flying trapeze;

His movements were graceful, all skills he could possess. And my love perished away."

Contemporary with the "Flying Trapeze" were "Shoo Fly" and "Captain Jenks," the latter of them was sung here in a circus. In fact, along in 1849, there seems to have been a surfeit of popular melodies, for in addition to the three just mentioned, the "Big Sunflower" came in for a share of public patronage. These songs swayed the public mind so that though they were not the productions of clowns, I give them a place with the others. I recall an instance which will show how highly they were appreciated: Fred McAvoy, an old negro who used to come to Rockville, was going to give a performance one night, and, in order to advertise it, he hired the band to go around town in the bus, playing. Part of the band being composed of school boys, a mischievous lad had prompted them to stop in front of the old brick chimney and play "Shoo Fly." The result can be imagined. At once there was a general stampede for the windows, the writer feeling head and shoulders above the rest because he had three brothers in the band. The leading strains of "Shoo Fly," in allegro movements and general martial sound, caused a great commotion, but when the boys drove off to the swinging 6-8 cadences of "Capt. Jenks," all studying for that day was done, and the teacher was compelled to dimiss the room.

George A. Huff's show came in the summer of 1870, and with it the "Little Brown Jug," a piece that was vigorously sung for a year or so and then forgotten and discarded for the next one. The chorus ran:

"Hut, hut, hut you and me, Little Brown Jug, don't I love thee!"

The band came in with three crashing notes on the beat, while the clown sang "ha, ha, ha," and then there was a "jip" interval until the next "ha, ha, ha." It sounded real well—in the circus.

A song that was really too good to become popular, followed the "Little Brown Jug." There was a great deal of the sentiment in it, and the music was of an equally high order. It introduced Washington, "Nature's Poet, Lobby Liras," and Shakespeare and showed they all built "castles in the Air." Its music was likely taken from some of the old Scotch songs; but what if it was—it was good.

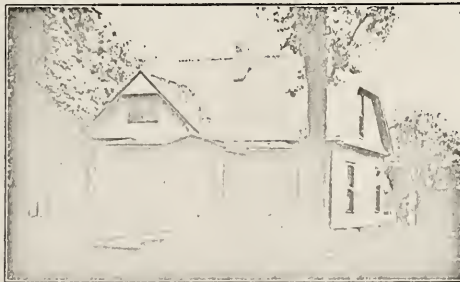
After the circus bringing "Castles in the Air," there was an interval of three or four years when there were no shows. This always appeared to me like a dreary Interregnum or a fit period of mourning for the sin over-bred shows which no more. For the next one came on the cars, and the country children and the boys in the suburbs were bereft of the supreme happiness of "watching the road." The first railroad show brought that curious song which was quite

abrupt ending, to a lively interlude by the orchestra, was favorable as a mirth-provoking lay:

"Oh, sixteen children, Pat, says she, Which heaven to me hath sent; that children nint like pies, you know; They cannot buy the real!"

The "Flying Trapeze" evidently came along the next summer, with Adam Foregum's show, or with Halley's in 1868. I know I was quite young, but, young as I was, that song made a lasting impression.

It is safe to say no circus song ever was as lasting. A close observer of mine cannot go many days, even at this late date, without hearing it in some manner. It was so universally sung and had such a long run that it seems scarcely to belong to the old



RESIDENCE OF F. B. CALVERT, ROCKVILLE.

period. These clowns were generally comedians of high order, such men as "Yankee" Robinson, Dan Rice and John Lowell, all of whom have been in Rockville with their own circuses.

The first clown song I distinctly remember was a rollicking ditty, depicting the exploits of a fresh German who wandered through a free-for-all fight to a bizarre accompaniment by the band. The song was an indifferent composition, but it created a great cheering, and must have been extremely ludicrous. The words ran:

"Patched one man with a great big stick, etc."

The next show brought a song which stayed a long time. It was of

circus troupe with what the clowns would do if he could only have a personal encounter with "The Fellow That Looks Like Me."

"Oh, wouldn't I like to catch him. Whenever he may be. Oh, wouldn't I give him particular fits; 'The fellow that looks like me!'"

I am undecided about the introduction to "Pat Malloy," but believe it came in next, and at Yankee Robinson's show, in 1867. It always created a smile, when sung even poorly; but its first rendition in the circus was received with roar upon roar. He

also sang since the "old clown" gave it to Rockville. I can see him yet, as he stood at the edge of the ring, his robe of motley flowing about him, and his little peaked hat in his hand. I recollect how distinctly the word "Heaven" sounded in his line:

"So vintage look at him and should've Heaven!"

I did not know what *brum* meant, though I caught on to the connection and also caught the infection for the well-known chorus:

"He flew through the air with the greatest of ease. A daring young man on the flying trapeze;

His movements were graceful, all skills he could possess. And my love perished away."

Contemporary with the "Flying Trapeze" were "Shoo Fly" and "Captain Jenks," the latter of them was sung here in a circus. In fact, along in 1849, there seems to have been a surfeit of popular melodies, for in addition to the three just mentioned, the "Big Sunflower" came in for a share of public patronage. These songs swayed the public mind so that though they were not the productions of clowns, I give them a place with the others. I recall an instance which will show how highly they were appreciated: Fred McAvoy, an old negro who used to come to Rockville, was going to give a performance one night, and, in order to advertise it, he hired the band to go around town in the bus, playing. Part of the band being composed of school boys, a mischievous lad had prompted them to stop in front of the old brick chimney and play "Shoo Fly." The result can be imagined. At once there was a general stampede for the windows, the writer feeling head and shoulders above the rest because he had three brothers in the band. The leading strains of "Shoo Fly," in allegro movements and general martial sound, caused a great commotion, but when the boys drove off to the swinging 6-8 cadences of "Capt. Jenks," all studying for that day was done, and the teacher was compelled to dimiss the room.

George A. Huff's show came in the summer of 1870, and with it the "Little Brown Jug," a piece that was vigorously sung for a year or so and then forgotten and discarded for the next one. The chorus ran:

"Hut, hut, hut you and me, Little Brown Jug, don't I love thee!"

The band came in with three crashing notes on the beat, while the clown sang "ha, ha, ha," and then there was a "jip" interval until the next "ha, ha, ha." It sounded real well—in the circus.

A song that was really too good to become popular, followed the "Little Brown Jug." There was a great deal of the sentiment in it, and the music was of an equally high order. It introduced Washington, "Nature's Poet, Lobby Liras," and Shakespeare and showed they all built "castles in the Air." Its music was likely taken from some of the old Scotch songs; but what if it was—it was good.

After the circus bringing "Castles in the Air," there was an interval of three or four years when there were no shows. This always appeared to me like a dreary Interregnum or a fit period of mourning for the sin over-bred shows which no more. For the next one came on the cars, and the country children and the boys in the suburbs were bereft of the supreme happiness of "watching the road." The first railroad show brought that curious song which was quite

abrupt ending, to a lively interlude by the orchestra, was favorable as a mirth-provoking lay:

"Oh, sixteen children, Pat, says she, Which heaven to me hath sent; that children nint like pies, you know; They cannot buy the real!"

The "Flying Trapeze" evidently came along the next summer, with Adam Foregum's show, or with Halley's in 1868. I know I was quite young, but, young as I was, that song made a lasting impression.

It is safe to say no circus song ever was as lasting. A close observer of mine cannot go many days, even at this late date, without hearing it in some manner. It was so universally sung and had such a long run that it seems scarcely to belong to the old

period. These clowns were generally comedians of high order, such men as "Yankee" Robinson, Dan Rice and John Lowell, all of whom have been in Rockville with their own circuses.

The first clown song I distinctly remember was a rollicking ditty, depicting the exploits of a fresh German who wandered through a free-for-all fight to a bizarre accompaniment by the band. The song was an indifferent composition, but it created a great cheering, and must have been extremely ludicrous. The words ran:

"Patched one man with a great big stick, etc."

The next show brought a song which stayed a long time. It was of

circus troupe with what the clowns would do if he could only have a personal encounter with "The Fellow That Looks Like Me."

"Oh, wouldn't I like to catch him. Whenever he may be. Oh, wouldn't I give him particular fits; 'The fellow that looks like me!'"

I am undecided about the introduction to "Pat Malloy," but believe it came in next, and at Yankee Robinson's show, in 1867. It always created a smile, when sung even poorly; but its first rendition in the circus was received with roar upon roar. He

also sang since the "old clown" gave it to Rockville. I can see him yet, as he stood at the edge of the ring, his robe of motley flowing about him, and his little peaked hat in his hand. I recollect how distinctly the word "Heaven" sounded in his line:

"So vintage look at him and should've Heaven!"

I did not know what *brum* meant, though I caught on to the connection and also caught the infection for the well-known chorus:

"He flew through the air with the greatest of ease. A daring young man on the flying trapeze;

His movements were graceful, all skills he could possess. And my love perished away."

Contemporary with the "Flying Trapeze" were "Shoo Fly" and "Captain Jenks," the latter of them was sung here in a circus. In fact, along in 1849, there seems to have been a surfeit of popular melodies, for in addition to the three just mentioned, the "Big Sunflower" came in for a share of public patronage. These songs swayed the public mind so that though they were not the productions of clowns, I give them a place with the others. I recall an instance which will show how highly they were appreciated: Fred McAvoy, an old negro who used to come to Rockville, was going to give a performance one night, and, in order to advertise it, he hired the band to go around town in the bus, playing. Part of the band being composed of school boys, a mischievous lad had prompted them to stop in front of the old brick chimney and play "Shoo Fly." The result can be imagined. At once there was a general stampede for the windows, the writer feeling head and shoulders above the rest because he had three brothers in the band. The leading strains of "Shoo Fly," in allegro movements and general martial sound, caused a great commotion, but when the boys drove off to the swinging 6-8 cadences of "Capt. Jenks," all studying for that day was done, and the teacher was compelled to dimiss the room.

George A. Huff's show came in the summer of 1870, and with it the "Little Brown Jug," a piece that was vigorously sung for a year or so and then forgotten and discarded for the next one. The chorus ran:

"Hut, hut, hut you and me, Little Brown Jug, don't I love thee!"

The band came in with three crashing notes on the beat, while the clown sang "ha, ha, ha," and then there was a "jip" interval until the next "ha, ha, ha." It sounded real well—in the circus.

A song that was really too good to become popular, followed the "Little Brown Jug." There was a great deal of the sentiment in it, and the music was of an equally high order. It introduced Washington, "Nature's Poet, Lobby Liras," and Shakespeare and showed they all built "castles in the Air." Its music was likely taken from some of the old Scotch songs; but what if it was—it was good.

After the circus bringing "Castles in the Air," there was an interval of three or four years when there were no shows. This always appeared to me like a dreary Interregnum or a fit period of mourning for the sin over-bred shows which no more. For the next one came on the cars, and the country children and the boys in the suburbs were bereft of the supreme happiness of "watching the road." The first railroad show brought that curious song which was quite

abrupt ending, to a lively interlude by the orchestra, was favorable as a mirth-provoking lay:

"Oh, sixteen children, Pat, says she, Which heaven to me hath sent; that children nint like pies, you know; They cannot buy the real!"

The "Flying Trapeze" evidently came along the next summer, with Adam Foregum's show, or with Halley's in 1868. I know I was quite young, but, young as I was, that song made a lasting impression.

It is safe to say no circus song ever was as lasting. A close observer of mine cannot go many days, even at this late date, without hearing it in some manner. It was so universally sung and had such a long run that it seems scarcely to belong to the old









to-day revival in the town. It was first instituted in the organization of the "Hoosier Club," 1887, and within three or four years three more clubs were organized: the "Woman's Club," 1892, the "Shakespeare Club," 1892, and the "Current Literature Club," 1892. All these organizations have been maintained for twenty-five years, and are now as strong and active as when instituted. The Woman's club

the fair, and one other date for two succeeding years. Others who played the house were Madame Thera, a celebrated actress with a charming personality. She held a reception in the afternoon at the Parke hotel, when many of our women met her and were splendidly entertained by her cordial manners. Also, Alexander Salvini in *Don Cesar De Bazan*, the greatest actor who appeared in the house,

*Hudson, Shore Acres, Under Southern Stars.* A few of Hoyt's original productions were given, a *Trip to Chattanooga* being the best.

The opera house was finally closed in 1907, and as has been stated, sold to Parke Lodge, F. and A. M.

#### THE NEW OPERA HOUSE.

For some years after the abandonment of the old opera house, Rockville was without an opera house. During the winter of 1911-12, various plans and methods were suggested and proposed for building one.

Early in the year 1912, a meeting was held at the office of Maxwell & McFadden, at which meeting were present eleven business men of the town, ten of whom afterwards organized and incorporated the Rockville Opera House Company.

Those present at the meeting were: Frank H. Nichols, Allen T. Brackway, Howard Maxwell, John S. McFadden, Joseph M. Johns, Sidney Alden, Frank M. Adams, S. F. Max Puett, Daniel M. Callish, and Gen. L. Loney, who compose the company, which erected our present magnificent building. The chief gentlemen present at the meeting was Dick H. Ott, who, aside from the gentlemen who actually put their money in the enterprise did more for the promotion of the scheme than any other citizen of our town.

The gentlemen who put their money in the new company realized in the outset that what they were proposing to do would mean a financial loss, but realizing the urgent necessity for an opera house cheerfully and ungrudgingly financed the venture, the result of which is an up-to-date playhouse, modern in every detail, in which some of the best attractions on the road have played; and all of which

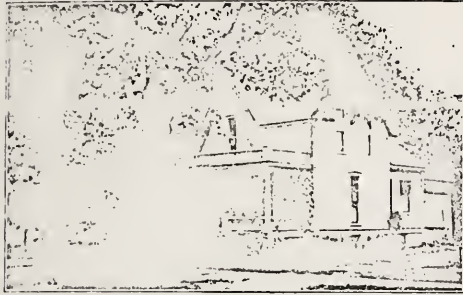
adopted. The new company, thus formed, in making their application to the Secretary of State for their charter named in their application, as directors for one year, the following gentlemen: Frank H. Nichols, John S. McFadden, Frank M. Adams, Sidney Alden and Gen. L. Loney. After receiving their charter from the State, the company organized by electing the following officers: Frank H. Nichols, president, Frank M. Adams, vice president, Allen T. Brackway, treasurer, Gen. L. Loney, secretary and S. F. Max Puett, manager. At each annual meeting of the stockholders of the company the above named officers have been re-elected to the respective positions.

The company advertised that on the 12th day of March, 1912, they would receive bids for the construction of a building. Eight bids were submitted, among them being one by our local contractor, Edgar Jerome, to whom the contract was awarded for the construction of the new edifice. The contract which was awarded to Mr. Jerome included the building and furnishing all the needed and necessary material for the proper construction of the building, the heating, wiring and plumbing, etc., being let in separate contracts. By the terms of the contract the contractor was to have the building completed and ready for occupancy by the first day of August, 1912; but owing to certain unavoidable delays the building was not completed until the first of October, the same year. The heating and plumbing contract was awarded to the Ott Hardware company, and the wiring to E. G. Lanning, while the A. H. Andrews company, of Chicago, were given the contract for the seating and furniture.

Work was begun on the first day of April, 1912, and completed as stated above on the 1st day of October, 1912, the total cost of the building being approximately \$250,000.00. The house has a seating capacity of 700, arranged in strict accordance with the Indiana law regulating the seating in theaters. The house has a thoroughly modern stage, which is one of the largest in the country, being larger than some of the stages in large cities. Its front is 32 feet wide and 10 feet to proscenium arch; and is fifty feet to the rigging loit.

The building was opened to the public on the evening of October 15th, 1912, when Thomas W. Hoss appeared in "The Only Son." This company was brought here on a guarantee of \$10,000. Seats were placed on sale at \$5.00 per seat, at which price 500 were sold.

The management has been able to obtain some of the greatest attractions known to the theater-going public, among them being "Madam X," Dec. 10th, 1912, in which Eugene Hilar was the leading lady. This was followed on Dec. 30th, by "Herry of Warwick." This was on Jan. 10th, 1913, by "Hills" Clifford in the "Girl, the Game and the Man," in the point of attendance this attraction succeeded in bringing out the largest number that had patronized the new house to the date of its opening. The next attraction, "Madame Xerxes," on Jan. 25th, proved to be a "record breaker" in the point of attendance. This was the first attraction brought to the new theater in which every seat was sold, every reserved seat in the house being sold in the advance sale of seats. This was the first attraction in which the management was forced to sell "standing room." In the minds of some of the patrons, the greatest at-



"ROCKVILLE" - RESIDENCE OF BUYS DOOLEY, ROCKVILLE.

and the Current Literature club belong to the State and District Federations. Parke County has the following federated clubs: Woman's Club, Bloom, Indian, 20 members; Woman's Club, Judson, 20 members; Shakespeare Club, Rockville, 15 members.

#### THE FIRST ROCKVILLE OPERA HOUSE.

In the early eighties the need of an opera house became apparent in the minds of our citizens, which bare fruit, and a beautiful one was built, and dedicated June 3, 1883, by the Establishment company with the celebration of John T. Owens, as well as Annie Russell, Louis Dillon and other high class artists in the east. The structure is now owned by the Masons, and was converted into their beautiful ball and social rooms. As an open house, it was among the handsomest in the State when completed. It had opera chairs and a balcony, both floors seating 800 people. The stage was 53 feet in depth, and 21 in width, with sixteen sets of beautiful scenery, a ready dress curtain, and 18 dressing rooms. Theatrical people who played the house claimed it one of the most beautiful and convenient in the State at the time.

During the time of its existence, very many of the best attractions on the road played in it. Among them were Hazel Kirke with C. W. Fouldeck the original Bunston Kirk, Annie Russell as "Hazel Kirke," DeWolf Hopper as "Hilena Greene."

During our county fair in August, 1883, Annie Mackera (now Mrs. Elske) an actress of international reputation, played three nights. The two first nights in a beautiful comedy drama, "Jasmin," the last night in the "Dorothy Maid." November 5, 1883, Miss Anna Dickinson played Hamlet, a great innovation for a woman. She did a remarkable piece of acting with a very good supporting company. The first year closed with the "Union Sp." under the auspices of Steele Post, A. S. Home latest look, all but the two leading parts, which were splendidly played by two professional actors who drilled the local talent. In 1884 the fair dates were by Della Moore and her company who played

Creston Clark in *David Garrick*, Walker Whitesides in *Hamlet*, E. H. Sothern, who has gained renown was here in *Three Wives to One Husband*, the Clara Morris Company with Frederick Hoxson in the leading role presented *Galley Slave*, E. H. Spencer and company in *Julius Caesar*, *Giulio*, *Mercant of Venice* was here two seasons. Clara Louisa Kellogg, who had



ROCKVILLE OPERA HOUSE.

been considered the greatest grand opera star, gave an operatic concert. There also appeared the largest minstrel companies, Haverly's Minstrel Minstrel, German Brothers Minstrel, Beach & Howers Minstrel, Hill Henry's Minstrel, and others.

The most gigantic musical organization was Gilmore's band, which gave a ballade to a packed house of enthusiastic admirers.

There were also a number of high class comic opera companies, staging such popular operas as *Mascot*, *Pirates of Penzance*, *Milinda*.

Many beautiful pastoral plays were also in the house, among which were

John in commemoration of the spirit which prompted the gentlemen in their effort to furnish and fill a long-time need for our town.

The company thus formed proceeded at once to incorporate under the laws of the State of Indiana, and engaged the services of an experienced architect to formulate plans and specifications for the proposed building. The architect thus employed was W. H. Floyd, of Terre Haute, who had had a vast amount of experience in the planning of public buildings. The architect submitted to the company within a few days certain plans and specifications which were approved and



raction ever brought to the house, or at least during the first year of its existence, was "Polly of the Circus." This proved to be a good drawing card, and the amusement was made early in the evening of the "Polly" show only once, as followed on March 13th, same year by "Seven Hours a Year York," which proved to be a good attraction and was well patronized. The next attraction which was well patronized and thoroughly appreciated by the audience was "The Circus" which 21st August 24th when "Six Perkins" was the attraction. "Bass Izzy" in which George Sidney played the leading part, appeared on Nov. 23th, 1911, and was well patronized. *Empire Minstrels* which appeared in April, 1912, led to another good drawing card. Manning room was again sold.

Other attractions of nationwide repute, which the management have endeavored in bringing to our people, being "Helen the Lion," in which Margaret Hillman "managed" "Hilly" Gillespie in a return engagement; "The Wizard of Woodland" was next; the cost of bringing this noted attraction to Rockville was so great that the management lost several dollars, but they sacrificed their loss without a murmur, believing that they had been justly made in bringing to the town and affording our people a chance to hear and see one of the greatest attractions of modern times. There have been several other noted attractions brought here for the benefit of our people, and as said in the outset, the management has found that the patriotic enterprise deserve great credit, and are entitled to, and should receive, the hearty assistance of all theater-going people of Parke County. The enterprise has not been one of financial gain for the promoters, but on the contrary has been a financial loss. They have not only been unselfish in their motives, but have shown and manifested a great interest in our town and County.

PUBLIC PARKS.

About the beginning of the new century Rockville was the recipient of a gift in the way of a public park. John L. Noel, presented the tract of six or six acres lying just west of afternoon street, which had been used as a base ball ground, which the town had its famous professional team in '95 and '96. The request was received with considerable enthusiasm by our people. Entertainments were given to provide a fund for restoring said park, as it was called, with suitable and otherwise improving it. It was apparent, however, that many years must elapse before this plan could be made into a suitable park. It was not until the year 1907, that after was made, John L. Noel generously offered to buy of the town the land he had given it; and the money paid by Mr. Noel was applied on the purchase of the McTune land. Much discussion they entered as to a proper name for the park. A number of names of prominent citizens living and dead were suggested, when Edward Hunt published a card citing the propriety of dropping all personal names and taking the name of the trees so numerous in the park—Redwood. This at once met with popular approval, and so our park has since been known by that name.

The town council appointed a park commission and assessed a slight tax levy for the maintenance of the park. Base ball games and various forms of entertainment have added to the fund; the Rockville Civic League, an organization of patriotic ladies, has also assisted in the park work, but the greatest of all factors in the improvement of the park is the Rockville Chamberlain.

The Rockville Civic League was organized a few years ago. Under the leadership of its capable President,

covering a period of fifty years. Horse racing before the war gave way to the more serious and elevating social custom of a following era; then came the amusement craze! It may be mentioned, then the club movement, and then the street fair! It was in 1904 that the town was first given over to a fad that was sweeping the country; but happily the reaction came here sooner than in most other communities, and it is not possible, at least not probable, that we shall ever again be discredited as a town by entertaining



REDWOOD PARK.

Miss Margaret Kirkpatrick, the League has been of great influence in directing certain civic improvements. The drinking fountain in the court house yard was placed there by the League, and it has been of valuable service in an advisory capacity on different occasions, though it is to be regretted that sometimes its advice has been more or less stupidly ignored by the town authorities. Every man in town with any sentiment towards the preservation of our natural elements of beauty and adding to them what is sensible in the way of artificial improvements will wish the Civic League long life and ever increasing strength and influence.

Rockville seems to have alternated between intellectual movements and amusement retrogressions at intervals

such notions of public amusement as characterized the street fairs of fifteen years ago.

A more enlightened public sentiment has prevailed since the street fair days. The saloons have gone, and in their place we have a new high school building (1908) and a new library, the latter opened at the beginning of this centennial year. Our splendid Chautauque provides a physical of mental improvement and physical recreation that is looked forward to with ever-increasing interest each year. County has joined hands with county-seat in a system of public improvements around the square and court house yard that is worthy of both. The county seat is proud of Parke county, and it is to be hoped that Parke county is proud of its county seat.

Military Organizations

The old militia law of Indiana enrolled all able-bodied men into companies, battalions, regiments and brigades. They met on stated occasions, which were called "muster days," and were required to drill in all the above formations. These organizations were not armed by the State, but the men who had guns, which at that included almost everybody, brought their own arms with them. Later when population increased beyond the point where every town had a gun, those who were not thus equipped carried shot or cartridges. Hence the name applied to this system of preparedness in detail—"coronatic militia."

The re-organization of Walter C. Donaldson, known by Governor Wallace in 1853, has on its back the following certifications, showing he belonged to the 20th regiment and the sixteenth brigade:

*Note of Indiana, Parke County, s. s.:* Personally appeared before me the subscriber, a Justice of the peace in and for the County aforesaid, the within named Walter C. Donaldson, and took an oath to support the

Constitution of the United States, of the State of Indiana, and that he would faithfully discharge his duty as a member of the 20th Regiment, Indiana Militia, according to law to the best of his judgment and understanding. Given under my hand and seal this 3rd day of September, 1850.

*WALTER C. DONALDSON, s. s.*  
On this day, the 31st day of December, 1841, personally appeared Col. Walter C. Donaldson, and tendered his resignation. After examining him, was satisfied that good cause was shown; accepted his being over 60, &c.

*JOHN J. MEEHAN, s. s.*  
Comd. 10th Brigade, Indiana Militia.

Even as early as the coronatic militia period regularly equipped military companies were maintained in some of the counties. The first military company armed and equipped by the State was in existence in 1812, and served as guards at the execution of Noah Beachamp. They were armed with a short flint-lock gun called

a yucker, which was insured to hit the side of a barn if fired within the structure with closed doors, provided there were no cracks big enough for a bullet to get through without hitting a board.

A company called the Parke County Volunteers was organized and held our muster in the United States army in 1846 when war with Mexico was declared. Jacob Oldham was Captain; Austin M. Hill, 1st Lieutenant; H. C. Hillman, Second Lieutenant. This company was enrolled among those on the waiting list by the Adjutant General of the State, but the war ended before they could be reached in the order of priority of organization.

The Rockville Guard, organized about 1855, was a famous military company. Its uniform was an elaborate affair, costing each man forty dollars. It was of fine blue cloth with a high top surmounted by a beautiful blue and the plume of each foot-cavalry. Lucien M. Foote was Captain; John Richards, First Lieutenant; Thelmon A. Howard, Second Lieutenant. This company was frequently drilled by General Lew Wallace, who was then Captain of the Montgomery Guards of Crawfordville, and present attorney of the Circuit of which Parke County was a unit.

A Parke County Regiment of the Indian Legion was organized in 1862 and in 1863 was composed of ten companies with the following field and staff officers:

- Casper Budd, Colonel,
  - Lucien A. Foote, 1st Colonel,
  - John H. Colleder, Major; later Captain Co. K, 43d Regt, Major 133d Regiment,
  - James K. Menchom, Adjutant,
  - David W. Stark, Quartermaster,
  - William Reeder, Surgeon, later Captain Co. I, 84th Regiment,
  - Thomas N. Hiler, Judge Advocate,
- The following respective companies were organized in 1862:

- CORNELIUS BORKVILLE, Co. H, 133d Regt.,
- W. M. Macell, 1st Lieut., later Capt. Co. K, 43d Regiment,
- Samuel N. Baker, 2nd Lieut.

*JOHN HARVEY, s. s.*  
George Harvey, Captain resigned; killed at Shiloh; Capt. Co. I, 31st Regt.

- John E. Woodard, Captain, later Captain Co. F, 11th Cavalry,
- John Donaldson, 1st Lieut.,
- Daniel F. Porter, 2nd Lieut., later Capt. Co. F, 11th Cavalry,
- PARKE BANNER—ADAM TOMNABIE, Thomas Cornwathie, Captain,
- Joseph C. Myera, 1st Lieut.,
- Joseph C. Myera, 2nd Lieut.,
- JOHN HARVEY, s. s.
- Dubin C. Allen, Captain, later Regt. Co. G, 124th Regt.,
- James M. Phelps, 1st Lieut., later Regt. Co. G, 124th Regt.,
- Henry Reynolds, 2nd Lieut.,
- William Hildebrand, 2nd Lieut.,
- Anderson M. Stokes, 2nd Lieut.,
- Robert J. Honan, 2nd Lieut.,
- JOSEPHAN MILLS (ALBION) DISMISSED IN 1861,
- William M. Beyerly, Captain,
- Norval Hamilton, 1st Lieut.,
- W. H. Hargrave, 2nd Lieut. in 72nd Regt.

- MELMOND STARK, s. s.
- Even as early as the coronatic militia period regularly equipped military companies were maintained in some of the counties. The first military company armed and equipped by the State was in existence in 1812, and served as guards at the execution of Noah Beachamp. They were armed with a short flint-lock gun called

- Edward C. Arker, 1st Lieut.,
- Leonard Crook, 2nd Lieut.,
- JOHN HARVEY, s. s.
- Casper Budd, Captain, promoted Colonel,
- Archibald Hilbo, Captain; later





HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PARKE COUNTY.

wounded Ft. Donaldson, Co. 1, 31st Regt.

James Hinford, 1st Lieut.

James Phillips, 2nd Lieut.

Thomas R. Evans, 2nd Lieut.

William C. Budd, 2nd Lieut., later in 9th Battery.

James P. Tolson, 2nd Lieut.

EMORY BRIGADE - FLORIDA TOWNSHIP.

Almer Floyd, Captain, later killed at Thompson Station, Capt. Co. A, 5th Regt.

George H. Russell, 2nd Captain.

William B. Lewis, 3rd Capt., later Sergeant Co. A, 85th Regt.

Salmon Lusk, Jr., 1st Lieut., later killed Thompson Station, Sergeant-Major 55th Regt.

George Bradford, 1st Lieut.

William T. King, 1st Lieut.

John W. Tarcus, 2nd Lieut., later Sergt. Co. A, 85th Regt.

David Floyd, 2nd Lieut.

Moses Gray, 2nd Lieut.

ENHANCED SERVICE COMPANY.

Isaac Hanna, Captain.

Justin Sutton, 1st Lieut.

David J. McLean, 2nd Lieut.

UNION GUARDS - FLORIDA TOWNSHIP.

Joseph H. Youmans, Captain.

George Hutchinson, 1st Lieut.

W. H. Jordan, 2nd Lieut.

WASHINGTON GUARDS, ORGANIZED 1862.

W. D. Mull, Captain.

Eljah N. Burford, Captain.

David H. Hill, 1st Lieut., later Sergt. Co. B, 15th Regt.

David W. Hull, 1st Lieut.

James H. Steele, 2nd Lieut.

ILLINOIS GUARDS, ORGANIZED MAY, 1862.

Jeremiah Bush, Captain.

William P. Whimser, 1st Lieut., later Capt. Co. H, 1st Heavy Artillery.

Hiram Matter, 1st Lieut.

Silas B. J. Bryson, 2nd Lieut., later 1st Lieut. Co. G, 33rd Regt.

Samuel Crooks, 2nd Lieut., later 2nd Lieut. Co. E, 74th Regt.

WARREN RANGERS, ORGANIZED 1862.

William O'Brien, Captain.

John C. Pincney, 1st Lieut.

Andrew J. Bryant, 2nd Lieut.

PORTLAND MILLS - HOVE GUARDS.

Alton H. Vance, Captain, later Capt. Co. H, 133d Regt.

Moses M. Smith, 1st Lieut., later Corporal Co. I, 31st Regt.

V. P. Bond, 2nd Lieut., later Sergt. Co. G, 133d Regt.

Alfred K. Stark, 2nd Lieut., later 1st Sergt. Co. G, 133d Regt.

PORTLAND MILLS - HOVE GUARDS.

James W. Crawford, Captain. Resigned August, '62.

Eljah Bradford, Captain.

William E. Scott, 1st Lieut.

John M. Byerly, 2nd Lieut. Resigned October, '62.

Joseph E. Ball, 2nd Lieut.

FLORIDA GUARDS ORGANIZED 1863.

John C. Youmans, Captain.

Joseph Abbott, 1st Lieut.

John A. Youmans, 2nd Lieut., promoted to 1st Lieut.

George W. Cox, 2nd Lieut.

MISSOURI GUARDS ORGANIZED 1863.

John C. Youmans, Captain.

A. M. Brady, 1st Lieut.

John W. Saxe, 2nd Lieut.

PARKE CAVALRY ORGANIZED 1863.

James P. Tucker, Captain.

Arrison F. Weaver, 1st Lieut.

Edward D. Lacey, 2nd Lieut. Sergeant Co. A, 31st Regt.

FLORIDA GUARDS, LANSDALE.

George Hanel, Captain, was in 10th and 13d Regts.

John H. Johnston, 1st Lieut., was in 78th and 133d Regts.

Edmond Pruett, 2nd Lieut.

A large majority of the members of the various companies comprising the Parke County Regiment went into

the volunteer army, many of whom were killed or wounded in battle, or died of disease contracted in the service of the country.

The Regiment was called out to aid in repressing the marauding rebel force under General John Morgan, who crossed the Ohio river from Kentucky and made a raid through the South on Indiana, capturing many horses, robbing farmers and people in the towns that he visited. The rebels went a short distance west to Terre Haute enroute, but on account of the militia near the raid being sufficient, the Parke County Regiment was ordered home.

Military ardor is never so dead as during the period following a great war, so when an attempt was made to maintain a company at Rockville in 1871 it soon proved a failure. The organization was only perfected with William S. Magill as Captain and the army issued—bright fluted Enfield rifles of the Civil War type—but before one or two attempts at drilling in the court house yard, nothing further was accomplished as the company ceased as an organization.

In 1873 a new generation with no memories of the Civil War, had arisen to the age of military service. To that generation only the glory and glamour appealed. These boys organized a company called the "Hoekville Cadets." At that time there was a great revival of military enthusiasm. Terre Haute had three companies, the Governor's Guard, the Terre Haute Rifles and the McKee Cadets, all finely uniformed and well drilled. The first company that the spirit which animated in the company above named. Clinton Murphy was elected Captain, Frank E. Stevenson, 1st Lieutenant; Edward Lambert, 2d Lieutenant. Captain W. W. McCune and Samuel L. McClure in recognition of the honor of the company, then contributed most of the money for the purchase of a uniform. The latest and most effective infantry arms then known—15 calibre breech-loading Springfield rifles—were issued to this organization by the State.

But Rockville was too small to furnish enough members of an infantry company capable of entering the prize drills that were held all over the country at that time, so when the infantry company began to disintegrate as it did after a year or two, a movement was started among the young men of the infantry company to organize a section of artillery, generally called a "battery," but in reality one-half of a full battery. It required only seven men to form a battery, and it was thought that such a number capable of mastering the artillery drill could be obtained. On Monday night, March 12, 1883, at the Recorder's office, Adjutant General Carnahan, assisted by David Struss, then entered in "Battery F" of the Indiana Legion, for a period of three years. Those who signed the muster roll that night and started the famous Rockville Light Artillery on its subsequent brilliant career were: Frank E. Stevenson, Lieutenant; Will A. Mason, sergeant; Isaac H. Strouse, (masson corporal); the privates were Thomas Lang, L. H. Ticknor, Frank Johnson, Harry Johnson, Oscar McCord, Harry Lee, Wallace Boyd, Horace Kendall, Will Kendall, Charles Giroux, Wallace Brown, Edward Lambert, Frank Bryant, Fred Stith and Edward Boyd.

The first public appearance of the battery was at Newport, where an exhibition drill was given on the Fourth of July, 1883. In September, 1883, the battery entered the contest at Indianapolis, and was the only company winning the inexperience of the boys. In

June, 1880, the three years having expired, a new organization was perfected called "The Hoekville Light Artillery." Lieutenant Stevenson at this time received the well merited commission of Captain; Will Mason, 1st Lieutenant; C. E. Lambert, 2d Lieutenant. From this date the record of the artillery is a succession of victories. Its gildon was adorned with the following pennants:

Indianapolis, 1883, black ribbon.

Lafayette, Indiana, 1883, black ribbon.

Jacksonville, Ill., 1883, red ribbon.

Evansville, Ind., 1887, blue ribbon.

Tuscola, Ill., 1887, blue ribbon.

Jacksonville, Ill., 1887, blue ribbon.

Evansville, Ind., 1888, blue ribbon.

Ladies of New Harmony, Indiana, 1883.

Nashville, Tenn., 1888, yellow ribbon.

Vincennes, Ind., 1890, blue ribbon.

Indianapolis, 1891, red ribbon.

St. Louis, Mo., 1895, red ribbon.

Pt. Wayne, Ind., 1895, blue ribbon.

Blue ribbons denote 1st prize, red second and yellow third. The prize at Evansville was \$750, and on that occasion Captain Laywood of the United States army wrote Captain Stevenson: "The drilling of your detachment was excellent, and I have never seen better." At Ft. Wayne the town made the remarkable score of 87.

When business no longer permitted Capt. Stevenson to devote the time required for drilling the team, he resigned and C. E. Lambert was elected Captain. At that time another section with another gun was added.

After the disbanding of the first battery in 1887, an infantry company was organized, composed principally of students of the Hoekville high school. The company adopted the name of the previous infantry company—"McCune Cadets." Its officers were: Isaac H. Strouse, Captain; Oscar McWhittier, 1st Lieutenant; Omer Fullivider, 2d Lieutenant; John Marshall, 1st Sergeant; Claude G. 2d Sergeant. John Marshall, the 1st Sergeant, was transferred to the artillery and Dick H. Ott was appointed 1st Sergeant. The

first uniform of the company was blue, but in 1887 it was haphazardly informed with West Point cadet regulation gray. Some of the boys became very proficient in drill, but the handicap of the larger number of men required for infantry prize drilling could not be overcome, and the Cadets never entered a prize contest.

In March, 1897, seven years after the old battery was mustered out of service, there was an opportunity given Hoekville to have an other battery; this was brought about by the State mustering out of service the Lafayette organization, which had been below standard for quite several years.

The offer to locate another artillery organization here came at a time when the local vanguard of Modern Woodmen of America was making a vigorous campaign for new members and in consequence thereof a movement was started at once to organize a battery from the members of the camp.

This movement was successful and an organization of fifty-seven members was formed and mustered in the War service April 11, 1897, by Major Wm. H. Kerchner. At an election held on the 11th of May, 1897, the following were elected: Captain, H. S. Hires; senior 1st Lieutenant, Dan D. Jones; junior 1st Lieutenant, Walter G. Allee; second Lieutenant, James F. Anderson.

The organization was known as "Battery C." First Artillery, Indiana National Guard. The battery was equipped with three Hotchkiss rifles and the regulation "oltz revolvers.

In the fall of 1900 the army burned and nearly everything belonging to the battery was destroyed, excepting the three Hotchkiss rifles, which were only slightly damaged. After the fire an effort was made to get enlistments sufficient to obtain a new three-inch field artillery equipment from the government, and after several weeks of hard work the roll showed but seven and four officers. The following August the new equipment arrived.

In the winter of 1911 H. S. Hires resigned as Captain of the organization and L. Dennis Williams was elected to that office.

## True Story of the Killing of "Johnny Green"

"Johnny Green" was the last Indian in this part of the country to live the wild life in the woods, all others having gone to the farm or city. He was a frequent unwelcome visitor at the homes of the settlers. He had a long, unpronounceable name, which the settlers got around by calling him "Johnny Green." His savage brutal stories and his ugly, ill-tempered disposition when drunk, always created a feeling of distrust and of fear on the part of many, especially so with the women and children. He was much given to relating his many deeds of barbarous cruelties committed on defenseless women and children while the men were away from home fighting in the war with the Indians. He never failed to relate the most horrible and cruel things that he had done, things many of them too horrible to relate in print.

On one occasion he visited the home of Oneban Pruett, who lived about three miles northwest of Hoekville on the farm now owned by Josiah Morris. He soon began telling one of his cruel stories about creeping up to the cabin of the settlers when the women and children were alone, slipping the muzzle of his gun through an open

crack, and shooting them standing before the fire as he said, "fleeing themselves," and then relate how they would fall. He lay for sometime through watching how they would kick and flounce around in their dying agonies. On this occasion he was promptly knocked down and out by Mr. Pruett, and was thrown out of the door. He lay for sometime before he got to himself, and when he did he was able to get up and walk he went down below the road near the Heethee pond and fixed up a temporary shelter by a large tree, where he spent the night. He was watched by members of the family till morning to see that he did not attempt revenge for the rough treatment he had received. The day following his knock out he started for Sugar Creek, and Glenn Pruett and his oldest son, Elmer, took their rifles and went for the same locality. The next day after this he was located on a rock fishing in Sugar Creek, and was then and there shot and killed by Coleman Pruett.

One Captain John C. Campbell, who was raised on Sugar Creek, and was familiar with the accounts of the killing, located the rock just below the



mouth of Turkey Run. There is no doubt that he was shot by Helen Puetz. His wife, Julia Puetz, and his son, Alexander Puetz, with the other members of the family were present and witnessed the trouble at the Puetz home, and were familiar with the whole affair from the start at the house to the killing of Johnny Green on Sugar Creek two days after.

The above account of the tragedy was written by Shelby C. Puetz, who recalls all the facts as related to him many times by his father and his grandmother and others of the old settlers.

In the History of Parke County, published in 1884, an account (not written by John H. Beadle, however) was given in the Sugar Creek township department. This story follows:

"One day Henry Litzey and some of the old settlers, were at Old John Heard's mill at the mouth of Sugar Creek after flour; the old Indian happened also to visit the mill at that time, and began boasting of the number of women and children he had killed. In place of going to the mill with the warriors he used to skulk around the settlements and slaughter the defenseless female and infants, and on this occasion was boasting of his exploits in that line, and telling with great glee how he used to invade the little innocents an sapplings, and laughed as he described how they would shriek and toss their little arms about. This aroused Mr. Litzey's unmanhood, and he at once proceeded to inflict corporal punishment on the old heathen. The other men, however, being angry and the matter was dropped. On his way home on horseback Mr. Litzey heard the report of a gun, and felt a bullet whistle past him; glancing behind he observed the Indian behind a tree. Heing unarmed he at once put spurs to his horse, and galloped as fast as he could for a mile or two, when thinking he had got out of reach of danger, he again dropped into a walk. Again he heard the report of a rifle and again felt the wind from the bullet pass close to his head; and not being willing to run the risk of a third shot, proceeded home as fast as possible. On reaching the house he took his gun and went off on a hunt, and Johnny Green was never seen again in that part of the country. It was never known for a certainty who had put him out of the way, but public opinion always gave Mr. Litzey credit of the act, though he would never acknowledge it, always stating that the last time he saw the Indian he observed him sitting on a dirt rock on Sugar Creek, just below the Narrows, talking; suddenly he jumped up as if crazy, and dived into the water, from which he never arose."

There are two palpable misstatements in the latter version of the killing of Johnny Green. First, Heard's mill was not at the mouth of Sugar Creek, but was near where the old Star Mills were afterwards located near the West Union bridge; second, no flour was ground there in the early days. The mill was a log structure and contained of a pair of millstones which were called a "flat rock." When the settlers wanted flour they had to go to Heeseville, the nearest mill, until Salmon Lusk erected his mill at the Narrows. Johnny Green was a very old man, harmless and inoffensive, except when drunk, and he was never disposed for such an Indian to pursue a man on foot, fire once, reload and overtake a man on horse-

back who had "put spurs to his horse and ridden at a lively gallop for a mile or two." I never heard the last story until it was printed in 1880, although the version as given by Mr. Puetz was a common story about Heeseville when I was a boy. It is probable that a number of pioneers, including Mr. Litzey, were induced to retaliate against stories of the killing, to prevent anybody from being prosecuted, since

Indian treaties then in force granted punishment for the killing of Indians by white men.

It has been generally supposed that Johnny Green was shot while fishing off of those back, between Turkey Run and the Narrows, but the preponderance of evidence is to the effect that he was being fished from a snail of rock about 150 yards below Turkey Run.

## Camp Meetings

"The Groves were God's first Temples."

In the early settlements of this middle West, there were very few church buildings. During the period succeeding the coming of settlers to Parke County, a minister, called "circuit rider," came to a settlement occasionally and preached in a settler's cabin or a school house until log structures could be erected and a church organization effected. A larger ratio of the people attended church services in those days than now. Feeling a need for enlarging the sphere for reaching more people, because of the limited number of preachers, and for bringing the worshippers from remote localities, camp meetings were organized. A suitable location was selected in a woods, and the smaller trees and underbrush cleared away and beneath massive trees, rude structures were erected for dwellings, of rough lumber, usually shewn from saw mills. They were built in a hollow square, and within was erected a platform for the preachers. Seats were made by cutting trees, placing them so that boards could be laid across. However, some were not an elaboration.

These meetings were fragrant with Nature's most exalted environments, and were a potent factor in moulding sentiment and religious thoughts in the minds of our pioneers. The one nearest to Heeseville was located about three miles southwest of town, east of White's school house, and under the auspices of the M. E. church. In 1855 it was discontinued, and many extensive one established in the woods on the west side of the Bridgeton road, south of Hall's Ford at Little Hucroon. Among those living in Heeseville and vicinity who were connected with it were: Samuel N. Baker, Sr., John H. Hallowell, S. H. Hallowell, Mark Menahan, John J. Menahan, Samuel Cook, Scott Lee, Johnson S. White, Gabriel Houghman, Joseph Lambert, and members of their families and others, and also Rev. Jacob Mayler and William Perry Cummins, who preached there. There were several able preachers of the Methodist church, who also preached, among them Eliehard Herzgraves.

The worshippers at these meetings were filled with the spirit of devotion, very earnest in their endeavors to enlarge the sphere of fellowship with the brethren. Services consisted of preaching, singing and prayer on week days, but Sundays began with a class meeting and love feast, preaching morning, afternoon and night. There were very few hymn books, and the minister would read two lines of a song and all would sing, and it would be repeated until the song would be finished. One of the faithful who attended was an old colored woman, called Aunt Amy, who was the church member under his care and protection. She very often unbottled her joy in loud "Amon" and shouts of praise. She was a true

disciple of John Wesley, frowning upon jewels and costly apparel. The first Sunday that Miss Rose Meacham began playing a melodeon in the church, Aunt Amy was almost heart-broken. She arose from her seat in the Amen corner and said, "They have brought the Devil in the church," and went home. However, after some argument and persuasion by other also skeptical members, she returned to church, but she was ever afterwards suspicious of the propriety of a musical instrument in church. There was another colored woman, known as Aunt Sukey, who was brought to Heeseville by Charlton Britton, and worked in a tavern here. She was a ward of the Presbyterian church. She died in 1847 at the age of 110 years. She had seen General George Washington and her great delight was to tell it to people. Being an ardent Calvinist, we can surmise that she felt like disowning Aunt Amy for sinning in meeting.

Notwithstanding the fact that these camp meetings were held in a pagan, heathen spirit and zeal manifested for the dissemination of gospel truths, the presumption is that they would be immune from the capers of "roughness" and distributors of the peace and goodwill of those gathered to worship. However, they were there, and took delight in distributing the warships. Their conduct caused adverse criticism of camp meetings from a few people who wanted something to criticize. The distributors of the peace were usually arrested and punished.

There was also camp meeting under the auspices of the United Brethren church from 1852 to 1857, about one mile northwardly from Annapolis, north of the cross roads "T". It, church, on the Hawkins farm located on a hill near a sulphur spring at the foot of the hill. There were twelve or fifteen buildings in which families lived during the meetings. Seats were made of pinechuck, and a stand for the preachers. The services were of a similar nature of the Methodist meetings before mentioned. These meetings were a factor in promulgating moral and religious sentiments in the north part of the County. Unable, earnest preachers disseminated the truth of the gospel truths to the people there assembled.

### DAIPIST ASSOCIATIONS.

A flourishing denomination, which possessed a considerable membership in Parke County fifty years ago, of faithless men and women who ardently believed in the doctrine that "God has from all eternity decreed that what-

ever comes to pass, especially, by an unchangeable purpose, the eternal life and death of man."

This denomination had a considerable following in this County. It had a substantial building where they worshipped about three miles northward from Heeseville, near the road to Marshall in the front of a grove of accumulated timber on the farm of John O'Connor, senior. Teaching services were held quite regularly in the church. For several years in the grove was held what was termed an association. Adherents of this sect would come from remote parts of this and adjoining Counties, where for several days at a time there would be services conducted. Such a large number would attend that it was necessary that the members being present should take care of those who lived too far away to go to their home. This custom was a pronounced feature of these associations. For a week or more preparations were made by the hosts, and it was quite common for each family to feed several hundred on the Sabbath day in the grove around. On such Sundays, thousands would assemble in the grove where a platform and seats were arranged. These meetings were attended by a large number of adherents of the faith and also those of other, or no special church affiliations. The membership was composed of men and women of sterling worth and high morals, whose daily lives were potent factors in disseminating honesty, morality and religious thought.

This organization disintegrated many years ago. The adherents began to wane, until what was once a flourishing church organization in Parke County, has practically disappeared, many of the members and their descendants having espoused other doctrines of religion.

The Danville, Illinois, Association of the Presbyterian Synods sometimes held their meetings in the northwest part of the County, east of Lodi, in the Shirk settlement. There was the home of David Shirk, the pioneer preacher. It was finally transferred to Vermillion County, Illinois. The meetings, entertainment, and all other matters pertaining thereto were along the same lines as at Pleasant Grove, north of Heeseville.

Since the early days of the County there has been a Presbyterian Baptist organization in the vicinity of its church at Mt. Moriah, about one and one-half miles north of Heeseville in Greene Township, in the organization of the Synods of Illinois, and is the only one remaining in Parke County of that faith. The membership of Mt. Moriah church has always been of high standing and integrity, and the seeds which were sown in the County of the past have been fruitful in disseminating, aside from the teachings of the faith, morally and civic righteousness. The associations which have been held were along the same lines as in entertaining and other things at those at Pleasant Grove, north of Heeseville.

There is a cemetery, one of the largest in the country districts of Parke County, which is called Mt. Moriah.

## Memorable Soldiers' Reminiscence

On the 6th and 7th of September, 1875, a two days' reunion of soldiers of Western Indiana and Eastern Illinois was held at Heeseville, an event which was historical, not only in the point of attendance, and the presence of notable men, but in all its details.

The assurance that General Sherman would come attracted wide attention to the affair. The War Department of the Federal government by its loan of arms, tents, etc., made possible the elaborate scheme of feeding, sheltering and supplying the soldiers who





camp. The response of the people of Parke County for donations in the way of beef, pork, mutton, and poultry was so general that hundreds of such provisions were left unclaimed and given away to prevent them from spoiling.

The rendition began with a burst of enthusiasm at the Fourth of July celebration in Parke's great west at Rock-ledge. It was followed by W. B. Branchamp had concluded his oration, Captain John F. Meacham invited all soldiers in the audience to come to the speaker's stand to talk over the question of building a reunion in the near future. So many responded to this request that the platform gave way. A new set of instruments, just purchased by White's band, were under the stand, and strange to say only one was injured; but it was mangled so that as a pianico, a mishap which somewhat eased the audience of the grand boys for so long water the year before at the rents a glass.

The rendition started off with a whoop and seemed to advertise itself, although hundreds of large posters were printed or filling the entire Walnut Valley. It was held in Oak's woods, northwest of town, where over 500 tents were pitched for the accommodation of the soldiers who came. These were filled with the "boys" of '61, who were yet young men, and here the grass looked like a war department for the occasion as lightly as they did seventy ten years before.

General Sherman arrived on a special train from Terre Haute about 5 p. m. A column of soldiers, 200 of whom were mounted on the magnificent rifles loaded the ammunition, but him and marched ahead of the carriage to the grounds. Four snow white horses, backed with ostrich plumes drew the open carriage in which General Sherman and Governor Morton sat. The general wore a blue uniform under a long blue duster, the "ric" surmounted by a battered straw hat. This was a great disappointment to the writer of these lines, who had pictured in his boyish mind a gorgeous uniform, escort and all the trophies that he thought ought to go with a soldier so famous. However, the next day General Sherman donned his full dress uniform in honor of the occasion.

Upon his arrival at the large stand from which the exercises took place, General Sherman, attended by General Charles Croft of Terre Haute, said:

"Fellow Soldiers, Ladies and Gentlemen: I report for duty, (referred) in obedience to your call, I am here. What do you want? You do not want a speech—you want

to have me come here to recognize each other in this grand reunion. I am here to do what you wish me to do. I am your guest, your servant."

(The General, resting his hand on the old, tattered battle flags, continued):

"It is good to see these old banners again, to remember when we had such things before us in dark days, when we had little to eat and little to drink. It is well to remember the lessons of the war, and to recount the history that is written in bloody characters, and marked by graves all over the land. But I am here to stay a day or two at most in camp again, and I hope to meet you and many more individually and collectively tomorrow. I thank you for this recognition."

That night a grand "camp fire" was held in the woods where the tents and the smoke of real camp fires made a setting never to be forgotten. It was then that Anna Lang Gould sang "Sherman's March to the Sea" and recited the "March of King General Sherman. As an encore she sang "John Brown's Body." General Sherman and the whole throng joining in the chorus. Miss Bertha Knopman of Terre Haute, sang the "Red, White and Blue," with Miss Octavia Burnett, organist.

The next day, when Hal J. Stewart, with Mrs. A. P. White at the organ, sang "Trump, Trump, Trump the Boys are Marching." General Sherman stepped to the front and joined in the chorus which was taken up by the thousands of the gathered men.

The reunion closed with a dress parade and review by General Sherman of all the soldiers in ranks. Just after the dress parade Jack Dunbar, who had charge of the artillery, reported that a part of the Battery of the "Commonwealth" field piece was injured. The commander in charge felt some uneasiness about the mishap and reported it to General Sherman, who quickly turned to his aid, an officer of the regular army, with this curt order: "Major go out and command your gun and see it returned." Commanded by order of W. V. Sherman, General P. S. A.

Six brass bands came with delegations from various towns. Ex-Governor Morton, ex-Governor Henry S. Lane, General Lewis Wallace, General Howard, all were present. The "craft and many other prominent soldiers and civilians were present. The crowd was variously estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000. It is not improbable that 20,000 were present on the ground day.

is undisturbed and unquestioned, but an examination of the court records proved the date to be the one above given.

James H. Youmans was the sheriff who officiated at this execution. His deputy was Levi H. Laney, father of George L. Laney of Rockville. Mr. Laney in commenting on the circumstances of Sheriff Youmans failing to cut the rope that held the drop at the first stroke of the hatchet, said he did not know whether it was due to accident or design, but believed that the sheriff had agreed to make a stroke before the fatal one to give the doomed man warning.

Branchamp heard his own funeral sermon delivered in the court house and rode on his coffin from the court house to the place of execution—the hillside just east of the cemetery. Such was the custom of the time. A large crowd of curious people from all over the county came to the execution in spite of the extremely cold weather.

—

The second execution was that of Abel Stout, Aug. 9, 1882. He had killed Taylor Dunbar near Burlington on the morning of November 21, 1882. It is not my purpose to give the record, much less the details of crime in this work, so the story of the killing will not be mentioned. Stout was brought on charge of venue to Parke County for trial. He was arraigned before Judge James E. Heller of the Marion County Criminal Court at the January term of the Parke Circuit court. The jury which passed sentence was composed of the following citizens of Parke County: Zachariah Myers, foreman, John W. Michaels, Lewis Boyd, Joseph W. Wilson, Samuel H. Beale, Wm. F. Higwood, Joseph Hines, Frank Brown, W. H. H. Seybold, John Pence, John T. Cox and Abel Hall. Stout was defended by John L. Courtney, of Crawfordville, and S. D. Pust, of the Rockville bar; he was prosecuted by Frank M. Howard, John H. Burford, John E. Humphreys and Michael D. White, all but Howard of the Montgomery County bar.

Prior to the day of the execution Rev. W. P. Cummings and Rev. S. K. Fuson visited Stout in jail. He requested the latter to attend and offer a prayer at the execution, a request that was carried out. John H. Musser, sheriff at that time had charge of the execution. It was not public, but the law permitted the sheriff to issue tickets to newspaper men and to a limited number of citizens. A gallows was erected inside of an enclosure on the east side of the boiler house. One hundred and fifteen persons were present including one woman—Mrs. Dunbar, widow of the murdered man. At 12:55 p. m. the procession filed in. Stout ascended the scaffold with a firm step. Rev. Fuson offered prayer;

Sheriff Musser read the death warrant and then the condemned man stepped forward and read the following:

"I have told my story. It was not believed. I suffer greater punishment than I deserve. I am sorry for what I have done. My few friends and my attorney have done all that could be done for me. The prosecution against me has been awful. I forgive everybody as I hope to be forgiven. I am ready to fulfill the demands of the law and my Lord have mercy on my soul."

Rev. Fuson whispered, "Mr. Stout, so you still feel prepared to die?" He answered, "I do."

His last words were spoken in reply to a question about the rope—"It fits like a charm."

My recollections of the execution of Abel Stout are all condensed and I work inside of *The Tribune* files. I went to work that morning unusually early and was so completely absorbed in getting out our "Special" that I forgot all about a ticket to the execution at home in my vest pocket which I have. I have done all that could be done for me. Nobility in *The Tribune* office went to dinner that day, at the crisis of our work was from noon until 2 p. m. During that time we put in type Mr. Hendle's full account of the hanging and printed it. The only development for an office equipped as ours was then. No newspaper man other than Mr. Hendle wrote his copy at the scaffold, and very few men could have done it. Some years before he had written the details of the execution of Leo Lee, who was hanged in 1874 for participation in the Mountain Meadow Massacre. Mr. Hendle prepared his copy at that time while seated on the coffin which was to receive the remains of Leo. At the Stout execution he passed his copy out to the printer. He sent messengers who hurried to the office with it, where four compositors set it up. Every comma was in its proper place; the manuscript was as perfect in every respect as if he had spent hours in its preparation.

The other papers needed extras, but gave no details whatever of the actual events of the execution. Their reports were all in type before the tragedy began, with the exception of a paragraph of about one inch in length telling when the drop fell. Hendle's copy to the people would want full details so he prepared a small extra of four pages, leaving the last page blank for the final scenes. This we could work on the job press at the rate of 25 per minute. We thought we might sell 1,000 copies at 5 cents each of which would be "profit," as the cost of paper in a sheet so small was insignificant. The 1,000 copies were soon exhausted, and we felt like kicking each other for not printing 2,000.

## Public Executions

Two executions have taken place in Parke County, both being those of men tried for murder in other counties on change of venue. The first was that of Noah Branchamp, who killed George Mickleberry in Vigo County on the 17th of July, 1811. As an illustration of how officers of the law did their duty in the early period, the pursuit of Branchamp in the Republic of Texas at that time a land so remote as China is today may be cited. He was arrested and brought back to Vigo county, when on the 11th of August he was tried and sentenced in the Parke Circuit court. Branchamp was defended by General Howard and prosecuted by Edward McQuahey in a trial that was long remembered by the large number of

citizens of Parke County who attended. The case was tried at the August term of court, 1812, and sentence of death imposed by the jury. General Howard did everything within his power, both at the trial and afterwards to save the life of Branchamp whose crime, although premeditated, was not altogether unexcusable. A personal appeal to the Governor was made by General Howard, but to no avail, and Branchamp was hanged on the 30th day of December, 1812.

When I came to writing of this execution 11 years later, not one old citizen of all interviewees gave the actual date of the hanging, most of them were positive that it was in February, 1813, and all were certain that it was on a very cold day, that the fact

## Base Ball

Base ball was first played in Parke County in 1847. Early that season John Thayer, who had played the game in the Army of the Potomac, and subsequently at Danville, organized a club. He had no difficulty in inducing the required number of young men to join the club, which was called the "Hickorys." The best players were chosen for the "first nine," which had a captain; the next group was called the "2nd nine" also with a captain. (Great rivalry prevailed between the two nines, and the

practice afforded soon developed the first nine into a good team. As I recall the first nine it was: William Maxwell, pitcher; John Harroch, catcher; John Thayer, first base; Martin Gregg, second base; Jon Hunt, third base; Henry Bump, short stop; David Merson, left field; Frank Howard, center field; Frank Whipple, right field.

The rudiments of the game were about the same as now. The most radical changes have been in the work of pitcher and catcher. In base ball











# Bands—Old and New

rich tunes on "John Brown's Body" and "Sweet Alice," don't you know?

And "The Campbells' Is a Cornet," and "John Anderson, My Love," and "Gozo's Adieu to my 'Number Name' and 'Number Love'— Who favors it, that fairly made me teller draw an album."

And when the boy had said, "I've had no skill in bed," I had seen the "Blue Blossoms" blossom on the sheet.

When "Mary Jane" or "Hazel Dell" had sat and died away— I want to hear the old band play.

A brass band had long been one of the institutions of Rockville and Parke County. More than sixty-five years ago our fathers and grandfathers heard the "old band play" when the town was a little inland village and almost inaccessible by reason of the mud roads found in numbers who traversed the hills. The members of the first band organized in Rockville seemed to take themselves seriously, and formed an organization with a regular and formal charter from the Legislature. In February, 1840, the Legislature of the State passed a special act in which it authorized H. Bogatz, J. P., Noel, J. White, H. Dargow, J. Brown, O. Patterson, W. H. McMurtry, J. B. Freeman, D. F. Marshall, J. R. Carnellina, S. Noel, J. C. Allen, H. M. McNutt, B. Ashurst, E. Duggell, the members named, to form a corporation, and do and suffer the acts of the "Clinton Band," which they did, and the corporation did not go out of existence for a long time, if it ever did in a legal and formal manner. It numbered some excellent musicians and gave many fine concerts in all the different parts of the County. The "old band" did not possess any professional "musicians," as Hilley would say, but like the one made famous by his lines, they played the old-time airs and melodies to perfection, and doubtless there are those yet living who were delighted listeners and even now would "like to hear the old band play." While the old "Clinton" may not yet be locally dissolved, all its members have long since joined the "choir invisible." But it gave the town a musical send off which may remain in the hearts of those yet living, who were the delighted listeners and even now would "like to hear the old band play." While the old "Clinton" may not yet be locally dissolved, all its members have long since joined the "choir invisible." But it gave the town a musical send off which may remain in the hearts of those yet living, who were the delighted listeners and even now would "like to hear the old band play."

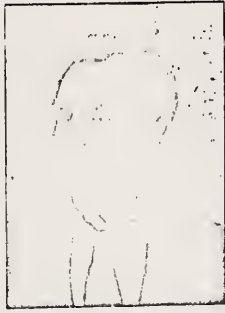
In 1823, as has been recorded elsewhere, Rockville had a band, but this organization did not last long. About the time of its dissolution a very good band was organized at Montezuma. Its leader, James Davis, became one of the best cornet players in the State, and John Naylor, another member was competent to teach bands, and did teach the band at Rockville for awhile. Some of the members of the old Montezuma band were James Davis, Henry James, R. W. Hill, Arthur Henderson, Wm. Arn, Harvey Nichols, John Naylor, Alex Naylor, Zach George, Jaa Stevenson, Wm. Watkins, James Shupe, Alex Wade, Marion Fladley, Wm. H. Cain.

- In 1841 the following young men organized a band in Rockville:
- David Strouse.....1st Eb Cornet
  - Sam. M'Letend.....2nd Eb Cornet
  - Jacob Strouse.....1st Bb Cornet
  - Will Hurks.....2nd Bb Cornet
  - William J. Stillman.....1st Alto
  - John Darrow.....2nd Alto
  - Tucon Egbort.....1st Tenor
  - James K. Mescham.....2nd Tenor
  - D. M. Carlisle.....B Bass

S. D. Pickett.....Tuba  
 Tula Houston Logan, Isaac Drum, Cynthia John D. Strain.....Snare Drum

No one in the band knew how to play an instrument with the exception of Joseph Hunt, who came in later, who played a baritone in the army.

They employed W. J. McNaunra, of Bowling Green, Ind., who came and stayed about a week, and then employed as a teacher Mr. Cox, who was a member of the celebrated Warren band, of Evansville, Ind. A set of in-



ERNEST CHAYER, Leader of the Parke Band.

struments which had been imported from Germany, and cost over \$500 were purchased. The money was raised by giving entertainments and by private subscriptions, the citizens donating liberally towards securing the instruments and paying the teacher.

About a year after the organization Professor E. H. Hill one of the finest teachers in America, was employed to instruct the band. Some of the original boys dropped out and new ones took their places, among them W. J. White, Henry Strouse, Thomas Hague and John Chayer. Mr. Hague was both a violator and cornet player. In the most notable achievement of this band was at the Bridgton fair, in 1849, when it entered a contest for \$100 against the Brazil band. Although the latter had employed Professor F. Goetz to lead and direct during the contest, Rockville won by the vote of the judges. Jacob Strouse was leader of the Rockville band, and W. J. White 1st B flat cornet. The prize selection on the program was a different arrangement of *Lucia de Lammermoor*, containing a B flat cornet solo, the first one Mr. White ever took in public. According to his own story he was scared half to death, but he played the solo beautifully.

The "old band," which had held together during the campaign of 1872, when it did considerable playing mercantile at the close of the campaign. During the winter of 1872-3 a club of young men and boys known as the "M. D. C." was organized. It met in a upstairs room in the new brick Hivery stable once a week, when a debate, a hook (trial) or some other form of amusement occupied the time. It was one part of the rules of the club that every member had to attend Sunday school and contribute five cents. The class was known at the Methodist Sunday school as the M. D. C. class. A. F. White was its teacher, and every Sunday afternoon, when the amount

contributed by each class was read by the secretary, the sum of "55 cents" was the inevitable response of the M. D. C. It occurred to W. J. White that there was no material for a brass band in this class, so one night he went to their lodge room and broached the subject. The boys fell in to the idea with enthusiasm, but it turned out that a few of them had but little ear for music and so W. J. White what were the band music. The old instruments bought in 1849 were secured, that 'a all that was left of them, and placed in the hands of the boys as follows:

- W. J. White, E. flat.....1st Leader and teacher
- H. flat Cornet.....Frank White
- 1st Alto.....Samuel Davis
- 2nd Alto.....John Blizwood
- 1st Tenor.....Gideon Baker
- 2nd Tenor.....William Higdon
- Tuba.....Ed Good
- Snare Drum.....SI Good
- Baso Drum.....Isaac Strouse

The latter, being a "kid" was not eligible to membership in the M. D. C. club, but was taken in the band, much to his pride and happiness.

A few changes were made soon after the organization. Sam Davis dropped out and SI Good was put on first alto. Dave Webb taking baso drum. Dave Strouse was then taken in to play baritone and Henry Strouse, who had been away from Rockville, returned. He was given first cornet, and Frank White took an E flat. The old instruments had by this time completely worn out. The band was asked to play for the celebration of the Fourth of July, 1874, and offered exclusive right to all refreshments. The celebration was held in the fair grove, but day and the two "stands" were surrounded by customers during the time the crowd staid on the plain ground. The supply of ice cream was exhausted long before the reading of the Declaration of Independence in the morning, and the boys were kept busy making lemonade. Soon after noon the supply of ice water in the barrels, for some unaccountable (?) reason gave out. There was no well on the ground; the nearest water to be had was at the house of Alexander Baker near by on the occasion. Grabbing an empty lemonade tin he asked one of the boys to go with him after water, and told Ed Good and Henry Blizwood to bring the other tub. "We'll sell for water for a nickel a glass," said Wallace, as the boys started back; and sure enough they did. The thirsty crowd wouldn't wait for lemonade to be out and squeezed into the water, but bought it as fast as it could be dipped. When we counted out our money, on the baso drum, at alone shelled out \$120 from his various pockets! All the boys had from five to \$50 to hand in. As we remember it, the band cleared over \$200 after all expenses were paid. The new instruments were then in sight.

From the year until six years later the band kept up its organization. It was known as "White's Cornet Band." In 1878 a handsome uniform of Confederate gray cloth, costing \$10 for each suit, was purchased. Frank White had the baso drum, Isaac Strouse was given B flat cornet and Wallace Baker, baso drum.

At this time the band was known all over Indiana and eastern Illinois as having in its solo cornet player, an artist who played with Walter Emerson at Ft. Hill, Tenn. Upon the best known cornetists in the country.

After eight years of continuous existence, White's Cornet band ceased its organization. The last time it appeared was on a Decoration day, 1881, when it closed its career, playing the beautiful funeral dirge "Place as a Bird to Your Mountain."

A year or two after the organization of White's Cornet Band, three new bands were organized in the County, the first one at Judson in 1874. This organization employed W. J. McNaunra of Bowling Green as teacher. Its members were:

- W. T. Kettler, Leader.....1st Eb Cornet
- W. J. Burrows.....2nd Eb Cornet
- W. A. Lane.....1st Bb Cornet
- S. R. Mclion.....2nd Bb Cornet
- W. V. Buchanan.....1st Alto
- J. S. Strong.....2nd Alto
- W. H. Martin.....Tenor
- R. Smith.....Baritone
- J. W. Connerley.....Tuba
- H. C. Lane.....Snare Drum
- Tom Hurk.....Baso Drum

Annapolis in the winter of 1871 and '72, organized a band, taught by Prof. Hill, which with subsequent re-organizations held together for about ten years. Its original members were:

- N. J. Evans.....1st Eb Cornet
- Horace Wheeler.....2nd Eb Cornet
- W. H. Evans.....1st Bb Cornet
- Homer Carry.....2nd Bb Cornet
- Ed. Connelly.....Solo Alto
- Jas. Lea.....1st Alto
- Allen McClure.....2nd Alto
- Leonard Wheeler.....1st Tenor
- Geo. Hunt.....2nd Tenor
- Chas. McClure.....Baritone
- George Cole.....Bb Bass
- Ed. Southerland.....Tuba
- Lon Lea.....Baso Drum
- Ralph Hunt.....Snare Drum

The Annapolis band developed some unusually fine musicians. The three Evans boys, Ned, Wallace, and Herbert, were excellent cornetists, and the latter also played the baritone overture *Quar and Warren Goldsherry*, who became very proficient on various instruments, were members of the Annapolis band, which before its final abandonment could play the most difficult arrangements from grand opera, such as *overture Peri and Peasant*. It is probable that no town so small as Annapolis ever had a better band.

The members of the second hand were:

- William J. Evans.....Eb Cornet
- N. J. Evans.....Solo Bb Cornet
- Quar Goldsherry.....Bb Bass
- Ed. Southerland.....Solo Alto
- Ed. E. Ryers.....1st Tenor
- Robt. Evans.....Baritone
- John Woody.....Tuba
- John Coffin.....Baso Drum
- Warren Goldsherry.....Snare Drum

The Grange band composed of young men of the village, was organized about this time. It consisted of 12 members. It was taught by James Davis of Montezuma and Harvey Hovey of Tonto's Torro Haute band. The boys of this band were:

- William Cornthalwaite, Edward Cornthalwaite, Edmund Fisher, John Fisher, Lincoln Fisher, Council Cornshell, Arthur Marshall, Levi Marshall, William Gray, George Gray, William Cole, James Orison.

'Till the building of the opera house in 1883, Rockville had no band. Then Will and Frank White organized the Opera House band. Its membership was:

- Frank White.....Solo Cornet
- Orion H. Farar.....First Cornet
- P. Overman.....B Clarinet
- D. M. Carlisle.....First Alto
- George Baker.....First Tenor

- 1st Eb Cornet.....Frank White
- 2nd Eb Cornet.....Samuel Davis
- 1st Bb Cornet.....John Blizwood
- 2nd Bb Cornet.....Gideon Baker
- 1st Alto.....William Higdon
- 2nd Alto.....Ed Good
- 1st Tenor.....SI Good
- 2nd Tenor.....Isaac Strouse

The latter, being a "kid" was not eligible to membership in the M. D. C. club, but was taken in the band, much to his pride and happiness.

A few changes were made soon after the organization. Sam Davis dropped out and SI Good was put on first alto. Dave Webb taking baso drum. Dave Strouse was then taken in to play baritone and Henry Strouse, who had been away from Rockville, returned. He was given first cornet, and Frank White took an E flat. The old instruments had by this time completely worn out. The band was asked to play for the celebration of the Fourth of July, 1874, and offered exclusive right to all refreshments. The celebration was held in the fair grove, but day and the two "stands" were surrounded by customers during the time the crowd staid on the plain ground. The supply of ice cream was exhausted long before the reading of the Declaration of Independence in the morning, and the boys were kept busy making lemonade. Soon after noon the supply of ice water in the barrels, for some unaccountable (?) reason gave out. There was no well on the ground; the nearest water to be had was at the house of Alexander Baker near by on the occasion. Grabbing an empty lemonade tin he asked one of the boys to go with him after water, and told Ed Good and Henry Blizwood to bring the other tub. "We'll sell for water for a nickel a glass," said Wallace, as the boys started back; and sure enough they did. The thirsty crowd wouldn't wait for lemonade to be out and squeezed into the water, but bought it as fast as it could be dipped. When we counted out our money, on the baso drum, at alone shelled out \$120 from his various pockets! All the boys had from five to \$50 to hand in. As we remember it, the band cleared over \$200 after all expenses were paid. The new instruments were then in sight.

From the year until six years later the band kept up its organization. It was known as "White's Cornet Band." In 1878 a handsome uniform of Confederate gray cloth, costing \$10 for each suit, was purchased. Frank White had the baso drum, Isaac Strouse was given B flat cornet and Wallace Baker, baso drum.

At this time the band was known all over Indiana and eastern Illinois as having in its solo cornet player, an artist who played with Walter Emerson at Ft. Hill, Tenn. Upon the best known cornetists in the country.

After eight years of continuous existence, White's Cornet band ceased its organization. The last time it appeared was on a Decoration day, 1881, when it closed its career, playing the beautiful funeral dirge "Place as a Bird to Your Mountain."

A year or two after the organization of White's Cornet Band, three new bands were organized in the County, the first one at Judson in 1874. This organization employed W. J. McNaunra of Bowling Green as teacher. Its members were:

- W. T. Kettler, Leader.....1st Eb Cornet
- W. J. Burrows.....2nd Eb Cornet
- W. A. Lane.....1st Bb Cornet
- S. R. Mclion.....2nd Bb Cornet
- W. V. Buchanan.....1st Alto
- J. S. Strong.....2nd Alto
- W. H. Martin.....Tenor
- R. Smith.....Baritone
- J. W. Connerley.....Tuba
- H. C. Lane.....Snare Drum
- Tom Hurk.....Baso Drum

Annapolis in the winter of 1871 and '72, organized a band, taught by Prof. Hill, which with subsequent re-organizations held together for about ten years. Its original members were:

- N. J. Evans.....1st Eb Cornet
- Horace Wheeler.....2nd Eb Cornet
- W. H. Evans.....1st Bb Cornet
- Homer Carry.....2nd Bb Cornet
- Ed. Connelly.....Solo Alto
- Jas. Lea.....1st Alto
- Allen McClure.....2nd Alto
- Leonard Wheeler.....1st Tenor
- Geo. Hunt.....2nd Tenor
- Chas. McClure.....Baritone
- George Cole.....Bb Bass
- Ed. Southerland.....Tuba
- Lon Lea.....Baso Drum
- Ralph Hunt.....Snare Drum

The Annapolis band developed some unusually fine musicians. The three Evans boys, Ned, Wallace, and Herbert, were excellent cornetists, and the latter also played the baritone overture *Quar and Warren Goldsherry*, who became very proficient on various instruments, were members of the Annapolis band, which before its final abandonment could play the most difficult arrangements from grand opera, such as *overture Peri and Peasant*. It is probable that no town so small as Annapolis ever had a better band.

The members of the second hand were:

- William J. Evans.....Eb Cornet
- N. J. Evans.....Solo Bb Cornet
- Quar Goldsherry.....Bb Bass
- Ed. Southerland.....Solo Alto
- Ed. E. Ryers.....1st Tenor
- Robt. Evans.....Baritone
- John Woody.....Tuba
- John Coffin.....Baso Drum
- Warren Goldsherry.....Snare Drum

The Grange band composed of young men of the village, was organized about this time. It consisted of 12 members. It was taught by James Davis of Montezuma and Harvey Hovey of Tonto's Torro Haute band. The boys of this band were:

- William Cornthalwaite, Edward Cornthalwaite, Edmund Fisher, John Fisher, Lincoln Fisher, Council Cornshell, Arthur Marshall, Levi Marshall, William Gray, George Gray, William Cole, James Orison.

'Till the building of the opera house in 1883, Rockville had no band. Then Will and Frank White organized the Opera House band. Its membership was:

- Frank White.....Solo Cornet
- Orion H. Farar.....First Cornet
- P. Overman.....B Clarinet
- D. M. Carlisle.....First Alto
- George Baker.....First Tenor



W. A. Mason ..... Baritone  
 W. J. White ..... Bass  
 Charles Tate ..... Bass Drum  
 I. R. Strouse ..... Snare Drum

The next year a band was organized by John D. Strain and J. W. Byrom, known as the "Parke Band." It had a large number of instruments, but was handicapped for funds. However the boys managed to buy a new uniform of brown cloth and to purchase the set of instruments. After about one year's existence it disbanded, leaving a lot of instruments in the hands of boys, who subsequently organized a "kid band." Theron McCampbell, Bert Vignoney and "Ira" McFadden were the most celebrated artists of this organization.

Along about 1881, C. M. Hengen came to Rockville, playing baritone, with the Agnes Wallace Villa troupe. He met Frank White and Orin Farrar, who they came to each other" at once later on Mr. Hengen came here and took charge of the Opera House band. Orin Farrar went to the Dana Musical Institute, returning in 1886, for the summer. For three summers he came back to Rockville, each time showing the wonderful advancement he was making as a concert player and musician. When he and Prof. Hengen left town for other fields; when Frank White went to Indianapolis, and Harry Hill went to Virginia—the latter had by this time become a good pianist—the town was left with nobody to take their places and so we had no band for several years, except some sporadic efforts that failed to produce any organization.

The Citizens' Band was organized in 1902, after a thorough canvass of the situation. More than twenty members were connected with the band during its existence. Its first membership follows:

Baritone—Hubert S. White, Louis Grindley, Clarence Hargrave, Andy Hixard, Charles Hazlett.  
 Cornets—E. C. Conover, Palmer Hargrave, H. M. Hlee, Percy Tenbrook, W. J. White, I. R. Strouse.

Alto—D. M. Carlisle, Ern Oberver, Tom Brown.  
 Trombones—C. C. Connelly, Paul Strouse.  
 Baritone—C. M. Hengen.  
 Bass—F. M. Bryant.  
 Snare Drum—Warren Giddabery.  
 Bass Drum—J. V. D. Robinson.

The "Hengen" band was directed by Prof. C. M. Hengen, who returned to Rockville after an absence of about ten years, and has since been a resident of our town. To his presence is due the fact that operatic companies are enabled to have orchestral accompaniment and dramatic performances are provided with as good music as in the large cities; for Prof. Hengen has no superior as what might be termed an "all around" musician. It was due to his encouragement that his pupil, Orin H. Farrar, who subsequently became famous as a writer of military marches, entered the Warren, Ohio, Conservatory of Music from which he graduated.

Hubert Snow White, whose name is known far and wide as a musician, is now director of a band of twenty-four pieces and an orchestra of nine pieces at Coffeyville, Kansas. His younger brother, Robert White, is also a professional musician.

Bands have from time to time been maintained at Bloomington, Sylvania, Marshall, Bellrose, Mansfield, Bridgeton, Itasca and Alton. Besides the above musicians already mentioned, One Harrison, who for a time directed the Marshall band; Prof. Alex. Thomas, who belonged to the first Bellrose band, and Clarence Lewis, of Roseville, were high class performers and thorough musicians.

I. M. Carlisle ranks as the veteran band man in Parke County, with a record of fifty years of continuous service. He was a member of the Old Rockville band, organized in 1868, and has played in every one of the bands organized in the town since. He plays one of the horns in the Methodist Sunday school orchestra, and is ready for service if the proposed band is organized for the Parke County Centennial celebration.

recollect when the pavement in front of the store was filled with chairs and pine leaves whittled full of holes. Here the merchant met his customers and spent many pleasant hours in mutual greetings.

In a two story brick building on the east side of the square, Jake Windel had a harness shop, where I spent many holiday days. Here, in January, 1881, I saw built an alligator, some 15 or 20 feet long, which, to my boyish eyes, was a monster never to be forgotten. For days all business was given up to the modeling and building of that reptile with its great yawning mouth and vicious rows of wooden teeth. The snow had been falling for weeks, and the sleighing parties had been for some days coming and going between Rockville and Montezuma, each town trying to out do the other, and the country between the surrounding country began making preparations for a great display. So on a January morning in 1881, there assembled on the north side of the public square, a string of sleighs of every kind and description, from the large sleigh with its gorgeous and grotesque fittings, to the little hand sled, all fastened together, one behind the other, by a large rope. To this string of sleighs (as my boyish memory records it) extending from the center of the north side to just the old Houshner hotel (where the Parke hotel now stands) there was hitched some 50 or 100 horses with a rider to every horse and a mule, ridden by a negro, in the lead.

Many of the sleighs were floats representing different trades. The griffe and alligator were there, and in the mouth of the alligator a small boy, struggling to keep from being swallowed or frozen. I have since seen the alligator in its native haire, a large, loathsome, creeping thing, but never one that looked so formidable as this one, and I am sure that no alligator ever look an cold a trip and lived, or no boy half swallowed by an alligator ever felt so chilled, for when we had done Montezuma to our satisfaction, I was nearly frozen.

With the ringing of the bells, the tooting of horns and the shouting of men, we were off for Montezuma, where we were royally received and entertained. On our return trip the snow began to melt and the sleighs to drag heavily, causing the ropes to break, but our Montezuma friends furnished us a long canal boat cable, strong enough to hold, and after many delays and trials we again pulled into Rockville, glad of our triumph.

Whether Montezuma could or would have tried to out-do us I do not know, but the melting snow put an end to the fun. "Time has nearly effaced from my memory the many details connected with this episode, but the alligator ride was frozen into my memory never to be thawed out.

Twenty-five years ago Judge White gave his impressions of the winter program as it moved along the old plank road and on to the hills and miles west of Rockville. We quote from his article:

"The Baptist church bell—solemnized as it was—was heard down,

mounted, and made to ring, as happy bells do, 'across the snow.' "Nothing connected with those fun laden days so impressed my boyish mind as did the flag and the touch of that solemn church bell. The one, standing out broad and straight in the wintry wind, illuminated by the rays of a sun then far down the south, heightening its already vivid stripes and bronzed stars and dark field of blue, made it to me a thing of wondrous life and glory as it moved along the sombre mid-winter landscape of white fields and bare, gray woods. The tones of the other, as the train crossed for a moment the crest of a distant hill, came across the slopes and sweeps of whitened countryside, singularly clear, resonant, thrilling and yet sweet and solemn, as if instead of gracing the side of these merry revellers it was tolling in the service of the Burial of the Year.

"But who cares for those vagaries of a boy? A mile out a cavalcade of ladies and gentlemen met and escorted the Rockvillians into the village. The bells of the town rang out a welcome. Hospitality was ample unbounded. The streets were thronged by an eager and excited multitude from town and the surrounding country, while upon every hand, mingled with words of good cheer, was the assurance of the undoubted Montezumians that preparations were already on foot for still another return visit at which time they proposed to 'snow under' the county seat once for all. But alas! Already the days were creeping slowly towards the very equinox. Already that very afternoon there were hints of the old fashioned 'January thaw.'

"Rockville started home early on account of its premonitions. The snow was fast softening. The trip back was also a trial. The equinox was running with water. The air was soft with south winds. Nightfall found the Rockvillians only half way home. The horses tired and jaded, tugged hard at the now sluggish load. The occupants of sleds and sleighs were silent and anxious lest the stately caravan of the morning should be stranded along a road of slush and its belated travelers begging a night's lodging at the farm houses along the road. But at last, far into the night, they saw the welcoming lights shining in the windows of home. Tired and belated and somehow very thankful for that 'January thaw' Rockville went to bed. It was too late for Montezuma now. It was as if Aquarius had intercepted the statistics of limitations. Rockville's favor, and Montezuma could prosecute the case no further. Gladly was the statute of 'repres' invoked. Had the snow lasted ten days longer, it was stated and believed at the time, that a fine new canal boat, lying at winter quays, in the 'spring' season of the canal at Montezuma would have been taken out of the ice by a thousand enthusiastic men and put on monster sleds and Rockville given such an exhibition of slip raftering as had never been dreamed of in her history. In the 'spring' season of the winter sport, that January thaw was to Rockville what night and blucher were to Wellington on the field of Waterloo."

## The Great Sleigh Caravan

It has been sixty-five years since the great sleigh caravan contests between Rockville and Montezuma. To most of those now living the scenes of that winter sport are unknown. Only those who were boys and girls at that time are now living, and one of them, Mr. A. K. Stark, has kindly consented to give his recollections of the final event in a series of rival demonstrations by the two towns. It happened that a party from Rockville went to Montezuma, one night, in a very fancy four-horse sleigh. They were entertained by some of the friends, and in a bantering way dared Montezuma to show up as fine a turn out. Montezuma said nothing, but one fine night a long team of horses dashed into Rockville, pulling a large sleigh filled with merry makers. Also tied to the large sleigh were seven smaller ones in tow. The party was hospitably entertained, and left for Montezuma feeling that Rockville had been beat-

ed at her own game.

Mr. Stark's recollections of the culminating event in the good natured contest follow:

Sixty-five years ago we did not live the strenuous lives now demanded of us. Then no railroad trains thundered through our town, no automobiles to awe our horses; no motorcycles or bicycles to get us there quick. No telephones, no electric lights, no gravel roads, no sidewalks. But the crack of the long ox whip was heard as the slow, patient ox teams were urged to pull their heavy loads through the mud. Then Montezuma, with the canal and river boats was the port of entry for all this part of the country, and Arlesburg was the great packing center, from whence large fleets of heavy loads were packed down to the Mississippi and on to New Orleans.

In those days there was plenty of time for fun and pleasure. Well I





# Turkey Run

Any description of Turkey Run would be unnecessary for Parke County people, even if it were possible for me to describe this far-famed place. Just when Turkey Run was first visited by our people on pleasure trips is not known, but it was more than fifty years ago is proved by an event which has become one of the many incidents and traditions connected with Turkey Run. It was in the summer of 1823 that a party of young people from Bloomington came to Turkey Run had a narrow escape from drowning when the team and wagon broke through the old open bridge over Hoarling Creek gorge and precipitated the whole outfit into the creek. At that time a mill dam held the water of the creek at the bridge to the depth of six or seven feet. The horses were drowned, but all of the young people escaped. However, it is probable, according to the story told at the time, that the young ladies were saved, or at least their rescue by the young men was made easier, owing to their hoop skirts which kept them afloat.

Turkey Run is said to have received its name from an early settler, who followed a drove of wild turkeys into the gorge while hunting. It was ever after known by the name given it by reason of this circumstance. I remember attending an old settler's meeting when a boy and hearing Josiah Campbell tell a story about the prevalence of wolves when he first came to Parke County. He said that he was once in camp with a party of settlers on the present Turkey Run grounds. The party had built a big fire and gone to sleep, or were trying to sleep around the fire, but were greatly disturbed by the wolves. The children were around the camp and got so close that some of the party became alarmed. Mr. Campbell said, "They made me so mad, that I grabbed a burning limb from the fire and jumped into the park trying to hit them with the fiery club, but they only ran a short distance. The campers didn't want to waste ammunition on the wolves, as it was before the County offered a bounty on their scalps. Josiah Campbell was no uncle of Capt. John T. Campbell, and at the old settler's meetings was always called on to give the Indian War Whoop as he had heard it when it "meant business."

The first bridge across Turkey Run was a rude open structure based on heavy timbers long enough to reach across the narrow part of the gorge, where the present bridge now stands. A rickety railing of 4 x 4 scantling on posts of the same size was all the protection against skittish horses and only the most daring of a wagon or buggy load of pleasure seekers would remain in the vehicle as it was being driven over the dangerous place.

Turkey Run remained as it was before white men came to Parke County, with the exception of the bridge above mentioned, until 1881 or '82, when the Indiana, Des Moines and Springfield railroad company erected a catling house and furnished the place with a large number of tents. In advertising the pleasure resort the railroad company called it "Bloomington Glen," a name by which it became known outside of Parke County, but here it has never been called by any other than its original and historical name.

When the railroad company ceased to operate the place its owner, John Lusk, leased it to William Hoogh-

kir, one of the few men in whom Mr. Lusk had confidence, owing to Lusk's peculiar eccentricities, one of which was a great distrust of Free Masons. John Lusk was a son of Salmon Lusk, who in 1821 entered all the land up and down Sugar Creek for two or three miles from the Narrows. At the death of Salmon Lusk Turkey Run and all of the land of the original tract, came into the possession of John Lusk. He lived the life of a hermit in the old home after the death of

fought by the old soldiers and McCune Cadets at night.

After the death of John Lusk, when Turkey Run was to be sold, a movement was started for its preservation. Governor Hulston appointed a Turkey Run commission—William Watson Woolce, Miss Ida Newsome and Mrs. Juliet V. Straus last winter, and subsequently added to the commission two members—Albert Cannon, of Marshall, and Richard Letter, of Indianapolis. The latter at once began an enthu-

siasmic movement towards the purchase of three State parks as a Centennial Memorial. The first of these parks was to be Turkey Run. Mr. Letter himself contributed \$1,000 to the fund, and devoted three months of incessant labor to the work of purchasing Turkey Run.

He was authorized to bid \$20,000 by the commission. The tract was appraised at \$18,000. Mr. Letter offered \$20,100; the Hoarder Veneer Co. of Indianapolis bid \$20,200, when Mr. Letter, realizing that it would be useless to offer more, ceased bidding.

Parke County people contributed nearly \$2,000 for the purchase of Turkey Run. To say that they are disappointed only suggests their feeling at the outcome of the sale. But we have not abandoned hope that our beautiful Turkey Run will yet be saved for the people of Indiana and Parke County.



A SCENE IN ROCKY HOLLOW.

his father and mother, and died last year.

Mr. Hoogbaker conducted Turkey Run from 1884 or '85 until 1910, when it was leased by its present proprietor R. P. Lusk, whose lease holds until April, 1917. Many large assemblies have gathered at Turkey Run, particularly on the Fourth of July. One of the most memorable celebra-

tionic movement towards the purchase of three State parks as a Centennial Memorial. The first of these parks was to be Turkey Run. Mr. Letter himself contributed \$1,000 to the fund, and devoted three months of incessant labor to the work of purchasing Turkey Run.

Howard Maxwell, administrator of the estate had caused the Turkey Run

## Naming of Turkey Run

A STORY FOR THE CHILDREN.

Winter set in early along the Wash in 1823. Before the 15th of December the river was frozen over as far south as Vincennes. For six weeks all but the swift-running riffles of Sugar Creek had been "stuck as glass," according to the settlers' description of "the creek," when they talked over the strategy of the wolves which, had for the time cleared all that part of the country of every species of four-footed game that could not climb a tree.

Every night the howling yelps could be heard on either side of the stream, chasing the deer toward the ice by a wedge-shaped "drive," the fatal point of which converged where the deer would be compelled to cross the creek. The stoutest buck could not stand on the smooth ice against the assaults of his claw-footed enemies. With fleecy cunning, they would time the arrival of the howling, yelping wedge so that when the deer leaped upon the ice the wolves were upon their helpless prey.

It was almost Christmas and no snow had fallen to muffle the hunter's footsteps or to roughen the fatal smoothness of the ice. The deer were gone. The sportsman's intuition had prompted Captain Garland to locate his land claim far from the County seat and almost among the "brooks" of the creek. He had come to the Wash country on a prospecting tour in the summer of 1811, and was at Vincennes when the expedition against the Prophet was planned. He promptly offered the services of himself and horse and was assigned as Major Davison's Mounted Rangers. While on a scout up Rock River, so called by



PRESENT BRIDGE SPANNING TURKEY RUN.

tions of Independence day held in Parke County was that of 1881, when Judge White acted as toast master, and responses were made by Thomas N. Rice, James T. Johnston, John H. Beadle, Elwood Hunt, and Howard Maxwell. The Declaration of Independence was read by Henry Daniels, a convert was given by White's band and military drill by the Rockville Light Artillery and McCune Cadets. A two-days' soldier's ramble was held there in 1880, when a sham battle was

tract to be set apart so as to preserve its scenic beauty. The tract began at the Narrows and took in the creek from that point to the ledge of rock below Turkey Run, including Hickey Hollow. The sale was set for the 18th of May, 1910. At that time about 1,000 people, many of them from Indianapolis and other cities of the State, assembled at the Lusk homestead, where Col. J. R. Burke cried the sale. Mr. Letter, through his attorney, Leo Rappaport, bid for the State



the French voyagers, he was impressed with the wild grandeur of its rocky bluffs and one gorge in particular, reminded him of his home in the mountains of Virginia. The latter situation he named the stream *Pungascococ*—the water-of-mountain-trees—and so the settlers, accepting the Indian name, called it Sugar Creek.

Captain Harland on his own west farm in the Pine Ridge had waited anxiously for the settlement to be opened for settlement beyond the "ten o'clock line" which had left all north of it to the Indians. He was the first settler to build a cabin in the part of Indiana, after the Indians surrendered their claim and moved west of the Wabash. He entered a fertile body of land, and had worked hard to clear a few fields of the magnificent forest trees which covered most of the country from Ft. Harrison to the Tippecanoe.

It was coming Christmas eve when Captain Harland and his son Ned, gave up their quest for a turkey dinner next day. They had tramped far to the west of their cabin home, had crossed the creek on the ice and hunted faithfully in the "breaks" of Mill Creek, at least three miles from home, but given up all hope of getting a turkey, and were returning. When they reached the creek snow had begun to fall. Ned, who was a good shot at a mark with a "rest" but prone to get "muck again" when shooting at game, had not been permitted to carry the long flint-lock rifle on this particular hunt, on other occasions when his father would allow him to shoot at squirrels, he would miss them, whereupon he was seriously admonished by his father: "Right the gun, boy! Get down in the rear sight. You shoot too quick. You know how to shoot at a mark and you must quit getting excited at live game."

When they reached the creek, the obscured sun was nearly down, so Captain Harland decided to retreat in order to take the evening "chore" before dark. Ned begged to be permitted to take the gun and walk up the creek a mile and then go southward to his home. Directing the boy to go no farther than the Narrows and not to tetter on the way, the Captain handed him the gun and proceeded on his way home.

Before Ned had gone a quarter of a mile up the creek the snow had fallen to a depth of two inches on the ice. His footsteps were silent, and the walking was much easier. It was nearly twilight when he heard the noise of a flock of turkeys taking wing in the woods north of the creek. He stopped and stood like a statue watching for them. A hundred yards ahead he saw a turkey fly over the creek; then two, four, a dozen or more flying low and sailing as it appeared against the high rocky cliff on the south bank. When Ned was sure that all the turkeys had crossed the creek he began silently and stealthily to approach the place where the turkeys had disappeared. Somewhat to his surprise he found it to be a narrow gorge.

High cliffs of solid sand stone were on each side of him as Ned entered the gully. The green of the hemlock trees and the long ferns in sheltered places where the frost had not penetrated, were in strange contrast to the long and over-lengthening icicles hanging from projecting cliffs in single stalactites or in jagged sheets of solid ice. The hemlocks grew in fantastic shapes, some of them leaning far out from the rock, in the crevices of which they had taken root. Ned had seen nothing like it since leaving his

native mountains, and for a moment a wave of homesickness swept over him.

It was easy to follow the tracks in the snow. Crouching low and advancing

to attempt to clamber over it lest the wild turkeys should see or hear him. He knew they were near. He hoped that at least one turkey might fly in to a hemlock tree not forty yards from

the log a big turkey took wing and flew to the very limb he had noticed. Its dark body against the green of the tree and the white snow on its foliage offered a splendid mark.

Ned's heart was thumping like a tender drum. Notably he reated the iron on the log and quickly cast his eye along the long barrel. He was about to touch the trigger when his father's admonition—"get down in the rear sight"—flashed through his brain. Carefully he tried to draw the head. It seemed an age before the front sight could be adjusted through the rear and on the turkey. Would it fly away before he could do so? Had the snow dampened the powder in the pan? Would the gun fall to fire? All these things with lightning rapidity entered his head.

At last—it was only a few seconds, but it seemed an age to Ned—the front sight came squarely against the turkey. He touched the hair trigger. The report of the gun in the gully and the rear of the big flock of frightened turkeys as they took wing, scared the boy; the powder smoke hung over his head, and he did not see the result of his shot. He thought he had missed, but when he went to the hemlock, there on the snow its beautiful plumage showing brilliant, lay the turkey—the biggest golden Nid had ever seen.

Ned re-loaded his gun since the wolves might begin their nightly foray before he reached home. It was getting dark in the gully. Noticing a small stream running through it he surmised that by following this "run" he would reach the upland country and the head of the ravine. He picked up the turkey; it was so large and heavy that he could only carry it over his back. As he started up the little stream he noticed two prongs of the gully ahead of him. Intuitively he took the prong to the left. As the gorge narrowed the place became strangely warm in comparison with the outer world. No snow was on the ground here, for it melted as it fell.

It seemed a long time to the boy down in the dark ravine where twilight was decaying before the abrupt and rocky cliffs began to assume the appearance of hill sides. It was dark when at last he came out, his clothing wet with sweat. The heavy turkey and the gun made a difficult load to carry. But worst of all when Ned leaped his rifle against a tree and laid the turkey on the ground to rest himself, he realized that he was lost. Around him was the trackless snow; the cloudy sky gave no indication of direction. Just as he was becoming alarmed at his situation he heard the tinkle of a cow-bell not two hundred yards ahead. He knew the tone. The bell was on "old fields," who sometimes wandered a mile or so from home, and Ned knew his father would be hunting for her. It was as gentle as a dog, and was soon overtaken on her leisurely way home. Ned spoke to her in a milk-anding tone and she stopped, evidently glad for his company. It was a timely meeting in more ways than one. The cow would take him home, and she would also carry the turkey home on her back.

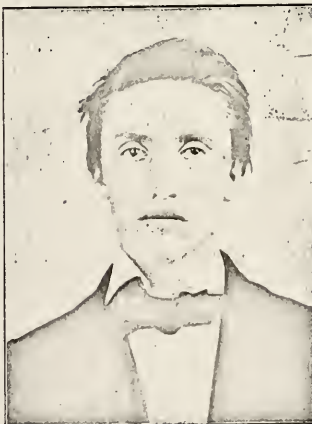
A quarter of an hour after meeting old Ilean, Ned as the gleam of fire light from the blazing logs at the hearth where his mother was cooking supper. As he approached the cabin he met his father who had heard the cow bell and was coming from the opposite direction. He had supposed that Ned had become some silly he was hunting the cow, and had therefore

## Two Soldiers

The portraits of Captain George Harvey and Captain Tilghman A. Howard were not found in time to appear in the chapter on the Civil War. They are, therefore, printed on this



CAPTAIN GEORGE HARVEY.



CAPTAIN TILGHMAN A. HOWARD.

page. That of Captain Harvey is from a photograph taken in 1861; that of Captain Howard from a tin-type taken before the War.

with cautious steps, peering ahead of him and watching intently for the turkeys. Ned came to a large log. It reached from one side of the narrow canyon to the other. He was afraid

him, as it was nearing their roosting time. He was watching the tree and had picked out a certain limb which would offer a good shot, when, O, joy! Not 50 feet from his position behind





fell no manliness as to the absence of his son.

"Father, I've got one Christmas dinner," said Ned, as he proudly detached the turkey from the back of old Boss. "I'm glad for you, Ned. What have you got?"

"Oh, nothing much," said Ned, "but you might be interested. I've a whopper," said Mr. Gorfand, and he took the turkey from Ned. "Where'd you get him?"

"In a rocky gulch up the creek about a half mile from where I left you."

"I know that place," said Ned's father. "I rode out to it when I was a hunting for general Harison. While we were in camp an Big Harison he ordered me and another fellow to go to the Narrows where some Indians were thought to be, and we had to skirt around it to get to the Narrows. They were full of turkeys."

"Let's walk in Turkey Hill, father." "That's a good name for it, Ned." And so it has always since been known as Turkey Hill.

### Paradise Lost

We doubt if any County in the State was so luxuriantly supplied with fish and game as Parke. It is wonderful forests, providing all kinds of food for game, and its numerous streams, exceptionally adapted for the natural production of fish. Literally swarmed with game and fish, Deer, Deer, wild turkeys, and squirrels abounded and the hunter had his choice of whatever game he desired. That game so small as squirrels should be killed when the same ammunition is aimed for one of these smaller animals would kill a deer or turkey in a moment. For the squirrel had to be killed to prevent them from eating up the growing corn.

Fish stories that seem fabulous are not only true, but are not exaggerated. Andrew Teabrook, one of the first settlers of the County, often in later life related a number of interesting stories of catching fish in the smaller streams like Lutherwood. The fishing party would obstruct the stream at a shallow riffle by building a dam of brush. Then they would all get in the creek wading down stream, pushing under logs, boating the water, and in every way possible driving the fish ahead of them towards the shallow riffle and the brush. So many fish would be in the shallow water and hiding in the brush that they could be scooped up with the hands or pitch forks, and thrown out on the bank.

"Fish berries" were used to a large extent for many years, but this method of poisoning fish was nothing in comparison with the wholesale "destruction" wrought by the process of "back-swing" that was practiced along Big Harison. Dr. James Crook in his Autobiography relates that the fish along two or three miles of creek would become affected and fall an easy prey to men with gigs. Dr. Crook took on an expedition to get the fish, consisting of twelve men with four two-horse teams, which in the late fall killed and salted down the fish that the four wagons could haul back! The one barrel of salt taken along was exhausted and more salt was brought to preserve the fish. One catch killed by the party was estimated at 1500 pounds.

Of course no such wanton destruction of fish could go on as the country became settled without completely depleting the streams of the State, so laws were passed prohibiting the use of poison and also prohibiting poisoning. Over fifty years ago the Legis-

lature enacted an anti-poisoning law, but at first no attention whatever was paid to it. Seining parties would be organized with skiff and sash in plain sight on the streets of Rockville. They would go to Big Harison, Sugar Creek and to the "mouth" of the Canal, always coming back with at least a couple hundred fish. One party from Rockville went to the former town on Sugar Creek when the red-horse was running, and at one haul filled their wagon bed, and had to throw many of the smaller fish back because they had no room for them in the wagon.

I turn to the early fishing days with hook and line. A half century ago there were a few fishermen in Parke County who were thoroughbred sportsmen, such men as William Stanley, of Annapolis, whose favorite spot was Rockport, James Allen, who lived two miles northwest of Rockville, James Hoyle, James Carlisle, Thomas N. Rice, Joseph J. Daniels, James H. Baker and many others who were devotees of the angler's art as practiced by Frank Walton. In the early spring the annual "mud" begins to be driven to ground at the mill. He clambered down to the creek, pulled a short line from his pocket, picked up one of the numerous poles left by other fishermen, put on a dead minnow, which was lying on the bank in the creek, and after about a minute had hooked a bass that weighed over five pounds on the mill scale! I shall never forget the fight put up by that bass, which I watched with more excitement than I feel in any game that was trying to land him. It seemed to me that it needed a minute to get it out. It is indeed a shame that it was the same year I believe that James K. Meacham and David Strouse caught 26 bass, fishing in their overnate, at Amesbury. It showed some while they were at the creek. So many large fish had been put on the one string they were using that it took and all got away. As the fish had ceased to bite, they drove homeward in the afternoon by Mecca, where they stopped and fished until dark, coming home with exactly as many bass as they had lost at Amesbury!

When we realize that such hook and line fishing is the possible now if everybody would respect the law, it is with sadness that one contemplates the short-sighted folly that permits our beautiful streams from again becoming a fisherman's paradise.

In the realm of hunting birds sportsmanship prevailed, because of natural causes. There was no way of destroying game by slaughter-house methods. Game remained for many years. The last panther in Parke County was heard screaming as it passed through the woods below the Rockport graveyard on the night of 1857. The last deer seen was running across a field in Washington township in 1875. The writer of this sketch killed the last wild turkey known to have been killed in Parke County in the fall of 1861, at a point two miles northwest of Rockville, on the night of 1857. That it extended along the "breaks" from near Gallin to the Sand Creek mine.

Prior to the opening of the mines at Mecca a drove of wild turkeys "used" in the hills on the edge of the creek. The first was killed by the writer, and the next, he believes that (find

the best shot and the best woodman in the County.

Few specimens of Parke County: You have descended from a race of hunters and fishermen. The love of gun and rod is born in you, and you look back with regret on the old days when Parke County was a hunter's woman's paradise. I believe that they are gone forever. But they are not. By cooperation with the State Commission it is possible to re-stock with such game as is adapted to existing conditions, and with all the species of fish that were native to our

## Indiana Tuberculosis Hospital

By an act of the Sixty-fifth General Assembly, approved March 8, 1907, \$20,000 was appropriated to purchase 750 acres of land as a site for a hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis. Early in May 1907 the appointment of Dr. Henry Moore, Dr. F. Bennett, W. S. Holman, J. N. Babcock, and Isaac H. Strouse to compose the Commission to select the site. On May 25, 1907, the members met at the Governor's office and organized, electing Dr. Henry Moore, President, Isaac H. Strouse, Secretary, and J. N. Babcock, Treasurer. After consulting the Governor and Dr. Theodore Putter, Secretary of the 1905 Tuberculosis Legislative Commission, a resolution was passed dividing the State into five districts, one member being assigned to each district in make preliminary examination of sites offered, and to inspect their respective districts, seeking the best possible site that could be secured at a price within the appropriation.

The Commission inspected forty-three sites, and traveled many miles in search of better one, consulting the people on the many questions involved. In the inspection the Commission was to take into consideration the following points: Healthfulness of locality as shown by statistics of seven years' record of the State Board of Health; altitude above tide water and surrounding country; salubrity of air, with freedom from smoke, dust and fog; size of building site, with slope and protection from raw and gusty winds; purity and sufficiency of water supply; drainage, scenery, landscape and water; natural advantages for the enjoyment of convalescing patients; nearest licensed saloon, nearest barrel house, nearest place where gambling and other immoral practices are tolerated; distance from center of population, convenience of reaching site by steam and interurban railroad from different parts of the State, nearest steam road switch to building site, nearest steam and electric depots to building site, condition of road between depot and site; acres of agricultural land, with nature and fertility of soil; acres of horticultural land, with fruit trees in bearing; nature of greenwaste, with special reference to blue grass; nature of soil with reference to clayey; acres of timber land, value of surplus timber, value of buildings that can be utilized, amount and condition of fencing; presence of stone, gravel, sand, clay and china for use in building or road-making.

On the advice of many persons of national reputation in this line, the full Commission visited the States of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland and North Carolina, and made careful examination of eleven sanitariums and their environments. Dr. Moore, President of the Commission, spent the winter of 1907 and

stream. Under the necessary restrictions, fish and game—the common property of the people—could be taken and the supply kept up by restocking and natural increase. Let the attributes of the true sportsman, which are or ought to be present in every hunter or fisherman prevail over the selfishness of the pot hunter or the spoilsman who would make air streams a desolator of fish as if they had been polluted by pestiferous law. Three years of obedience to law would transform our County from a Paradise Lost to a Paradise Regained.

1908 in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California. The Commission requested and authorized him while there to get acquainted with the tuberculosis situation in the Southwest and to thoroughly examine all sections of Henry Moore, Dr. F. Bennett, W. S. Holman, J. N. Babcock, and Isaac H. Strouse to compose the Commission to select the site. Of the forty or more sites submitted and examined by the Commission, those at Laurel, Greencastle, Rockville and Spencer scored highest in re- spective districts. The Commission, Governor, Henry Moore, Secretary Butler of the State Board of Charities accompanied the Commission and aided it in the final examination of these four sites.

The site three miles east of Rockville, known as the Rockville site, was selected. The site is known as the Rockville site on the Central Indiana Railroad and Sand Creek on the Vandall Railroad, are each about one mile from the site of the buildings. The proposed line of extension of the interurban railroad from Danville, Indiana, to Rockville points to this site.

The site consists of 641 acres and cost the State \$214,000. The citizens of Rockville and vicinity paid \$790 cash and the owners threw off \$12,000 from their option price, John Adams put 80 acres of bottom land into the tract at \$20 per acre less than he could get for it in the open market. James Myers and Gray Connolly also encouraged the movement by making a low price on their land.

L. E. Adams and Willard Harrison donated a free right of way to the value of \$50 for a railroad switch, and the Vandall Railroad agreed in writing to enter into a contract to construct 2,600 feet of switch at a cost to them of \$5,750. This made a cash donation of \$4,000. The general feeling of philanthropy and friendship prevailing in Parke County for this special purpose was considered worth more than the cash donation.

A test well was put down and an abundant supply of water was found, which, upon examination by the State Board of Health, proved to be of excellent quality. The lands were surveyed and abstracts of title were which met the approval of the Attorney-General.

All of these facts were reported to the Governor, who had already made a careful examination of the site, whereupon he ordered the money paid over and title taken according to law. The Legislature of 1909 appropriated \$200,000 with which to erect buildings and equip the hospital. The buildings were completed and furnished at the close of 1910, when the Commission placed them in charge of A. T. Post, stationer, pending the opening of the hospital. The Legislature of 1910 appropriated \$200,000 with which to erect buildings and equip the hospital. The buildings were completed and furnished at the close of 1910, when the Commission placed them in charge of A. T. Post, stationer, pending the opening of the hospital. The Legislature of 1910 appropriated \$200,000 with which to erect buildings and equip the hospital. The buildings were completed and furnished at the close of 1910, when the Commission placed them in charge of A. T. Post, stationer, pending the opening of the hospital.



Schuman, and Isaac R. Strouse, as trustees, who before the opening of the hospital appointed Dr. Harry R. Leavitt superintendent and Dr. W. C. Gieckler assistant superintendent.

The hospital was opened on the 1st of April, 1911. It was soon filled to its estimated capacity, and has since that time had many more patients than its estimated capacity, but these have been cared for despite the refusal of the Legislature to enlarge the hospital.

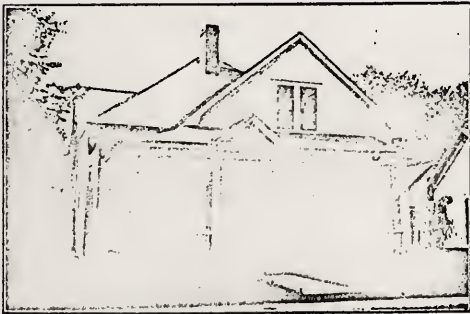
In November, 1912, after faithful and efficient service, Dr. Leavitt died. He was succeeded by Dr. Gieckler, who had charge of the institution with the exception of three months in the summer of 1913, when Dr. H. C. Pearce of Bellmore served during the superintendent's absence in Germany. In December of 1912 Dr. Henry Moore,

president of the Board of Trustees, died. H. B. Baker was appointed to fill out the unexpired term. In November, 1913, Isaac R. Strouse resigned from the board and Governor Hulston appointed John S. McCallin; at the same time the Governor appointed Dr. Demetrius Tillotson in place of Dr. Baker. At the expiration of Dr. Schuman's term, Clay W. Metzger was appointed trustee.

In 1915 Dr. Gieckler resigned the office of superintendent, and the board appointed Dr. J. C. Stevens in the vacancy. Dr. Stevens is maintaining the high reputation established by his predecessors, Dr. Leavitt and Dr. Gieckler, and in spite of legislative handicap the Indiana Tuberculosis hospital is doing as good work as any institution of its kind in the United States.



RESIDENCE OF DR. H. C. PEARCE, BELLMORE.  
Destroyed by Fire 1915.

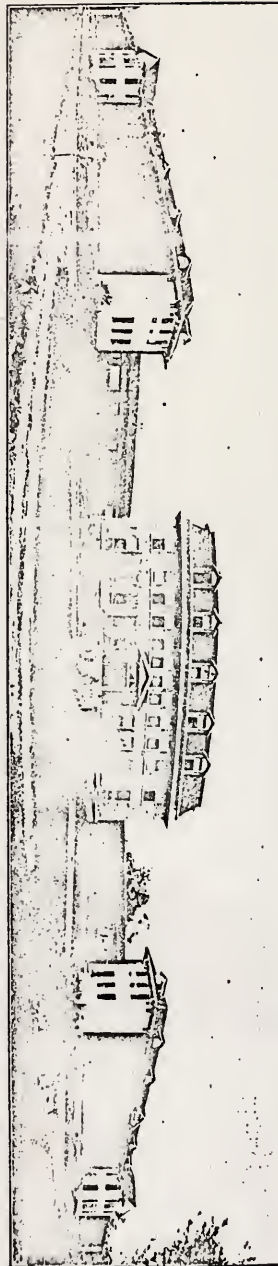


RESIDENCE OF JAMES C. BUCHANAN, ROCKVILLE.

FEMALE WARD.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

MALE WARD.



INDIANA TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL





# Portraits and Sketches

## JAMES KERR.

James Kerr entered land in Parke County 100 years ago.

Thomas Kerr, with his three brothers, William, David and Hugh, emigrated from Ireland to the United



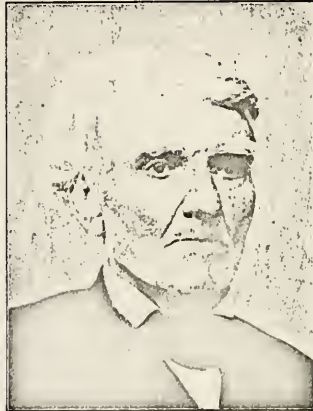
JAMES KERR.

generous, and never refused a call for charity. In the early days of our country, people traveling through it often had hard time to find places to be entertained, but no person ever called on him to be entertained. It made no difference how well they were

## ALEXANDER KIRKPATRICK.

Alexander Kirkpatrick was born at Lexington, Ky., in 1791. His father, George Kirkpatrick, came from Scotland just after the close of the Revolutionary war, and settled in Kentucky. Alexander was the first white child born in Lexington. When the

after spending several weeks exploring the Wabash Valley, finally located on Big Harwood, Alexander buying the land now owned by Nathan Chapman and Elmer Mair, which he owned until within a short time of his death. He brought his family to the new home in 1810. He was a man of



ALEXANDER KIRKPATRICK.

States and settled in West Moreland County, Pennsylvania, about the year 1770. He and Mary Young were married March 12, 1778. James Kerr, their son, was born November 23, 1781. They resided in Pennsylvania until James Kerr was eight years of age, and then moved to Fleming County, Kentucky. James grew to manhood in Kentucky, and continued to live there until 1816, when being opposed to slavery, he came to Indiana. He journeyed by the way of New Albany, Vincennes and Terre Haute, and landed on Harwood creek, where he entered a tract of land. At that time there was not a house in Parke County. A man by the name of Richardson was here cutting logs to build the first cabin in the County, just east of where James Kerr settled. After looking around a while, he returned to Kentucky and in the year 1817, he came back to Indiana and remained a while, but again returned to Kentucky. On September 10, 1818, he was married to Sarah Merrill, and in 1822 they moved to Indiana to make their home. As he settled in the timbered country, where there was not a stick unless he had plenty of hard work before him.

On August 6, 1821, his wife died and left him with two little girls and one son, but he succeeded in getting a relative to come and keep house for him and take care of his children until January 20, 1826, he was married to Mary Hartman. He continued the improvement of his farm and braved all hardships, of which he had plenty. At one time he had three horses stolen which left him without any, but he went ahead improving his farm.

He was a man of strong will and when once his mind was made up on any question it took strong evidence to change him. He was exceedingly

dressed, and never refused a call for charity. In the early days of our country, people traveling through it often had hard time to find places to be entertained, but no person ever called on him to be entertained. It made no difference how well they were dressed, whether they had money or whether they did not, no man ever was turned away. While he was not a member of any church, in belief he was a Universalist and no one was more conscientious in observance of the Sabbath or more generous in friendship and sympathy for those of other religious denominations. While his education was limited he was a great reader of the Bible. He always tried to keep himself well posted on the affairs of County, State and Nation. In politics he was a Whig until the Republican party was formed, then he joined that and remained on as long as he lived.

He was elected five different terms to the Legislature as a Representative from Parke County. The years 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844 and 1848. He then refused to allow his name to be used any more for that position, as his hearing had become somewhat defective. He felt that he had had all the honors that he desired in that direction, and being a good home man, he preferred to stay with his family. He continued to take great interest in the affairs of his country as long as he lived. At the time of his death he owned a fine farm of 205 acres.

He was the father of twelve children—three by his first marriage and nine by his second marriage. All lived to be men and women, except one son. Names of children: Mary, Susan M., Samuel P., Elizabeth Virginia, Araminta, Zerelda, John P., Sarah, James H., Thomas J. and George W. He lived to a ripe old age of 84 years, 8 months and 17 days, leaving a widow and eight children, and at this date there are two alive, James H., 70 years old, and Araminta Dalley, 80 years old.

J. H. K.

Territorial government sent out a request for Kentucky volunteers to aid in the Indian warfare, he came with the militia and fought under General Hopkins. He afterwards went to Ohio, where he was married to Elizabeth Salmon, of Virginia, but returned to attend the land sales at Vincennes. He and his brother, George,

## CYRUS GOSS.

An early school teacher of Parke County.

fine physique and strong personality, with the courtly manner of the old school. He adhered closely to the strict religious convictions of the old Scotch Covenanters and was an Elder in the Presbyterian church at Portland Mills. He died at the age of 80 years, having outlived all of his family except his grand-children.

Cyrus Goss was born in Portage County, Ohio, in 1818. At the age of 21 years he started to Parke County,



CYRUS GOSS.



arriving here in 1833, where he resided until his death in September, 1888, in his 71st year. Immediately after his arrival here he began teaching subscription or pay schools, as there were no free schools here at that time. In 1841 he was married to Elizabeth Bullin. They went to housekeeping in a part of the old Strayker house in Rockville and he taught school in the old brick seminar; in one of his home-made record books we find that Pat Noel was charged with 20 cents for breaking a window glass. He afterwards moved near Hellmore, where he continued teaching. After locating on his farm he was annually elected trustee for several years, building some of the old frame school houses

and was instrumental in establishing the "graded school" just east of Hellmore. He was elected the first captain of the Hellmore Guard, who were armed with muzzle-loading muskets. He was one of the elders of the church of Christ at Rockville, and afterwards assisted in establishing the church of Christ at Hellmore, of which he was an elder until his death. During his entire life he was ever interested in everything that tended toward progression, both in agriculture and education. He took no active part in the first teachers' institute held in the county, when Dr. Cutler, the author of "Cutler's Physiology," was present. He purchased the first Concord grape vine in this section and paid three dollars for it. J. G.

**JAMES MCCORD.**

James McCord was born April 5, 1785, in Macklesburg County, North Carolina, and died in Parke County, Indiana, Dec. 28, 1873. His father, David McCord, was a native of Scotland, and came to North Carolina. He died in Madison County, Kentucky, in 1810, at the age of 72 years. David McCord married Ann Shipley in North Carolina, and they had nine children: William, Sarah, who married James

after they passed the Cumberland Gap, they were attacked by six Indians, who put the company in flight and captured a little girl, Naomi Mitchell, who was 12 years old, and a cousin of James McCord. One of the Indians was shot through the leg. Naomi's father shot the Indian as he was busking her mother. The Indians made Naomi take care of the hurt Indian, and told her if he died, they would kill her. He was so mean to



JAMES MCCORD.

Campbell, Robert, John, David, Ann, who was the second wife of Alexander Elder, James, Rosa, who was the first wife of Alexander Elder, and Mary, who never married.

David McCord was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and on the morning his son David was born he was in a skunkish, within hearing distance of his home. The British were crossing the Catawba River at the time of the fight. David sold produce and stock from his farm to the militia. He sowed 4 acres, and in the Spring of 1790, when his son James was five years old, he sold his farm and moved to Madison County, Kentucky.

His son William was married May 20, 1790, and the trip to Kentucky was his honeymoon moon. They all rode horseback, carried their goods on pack horses, and drove the stock. David's wife, Ann Shipley McCord, rode a horse and carried her little daughter Rosa in her lap, and James, who was five years old, rode behind her. Just

her she almost wished he would die. The Indians' sold her to the French, and at the battle of Fort Wayne, two years later, her brother found her and brought her home. She said that after the Indians captured the plunder at the fight, they had a fine time playing with the feathers out of the birds, they only wanting the ticking. The wind was blowing enough to drive feathers every where. All the company after being scattered by the Indians, made their way to Madison County, where David had bought 1,000 acres of land, near Boone's fort. He settled there with his children around him and did much toward the development of that country. His son, William, was shot through the right arm, causing him to lose his arm, during the fight with the Indians. Heater had for a young man on his honeymoon trip. The land bought at that time is largely in the hands of his descendants at the present time.

In 1825 some of David McCord's

children came to Indiana, at that time a new country. The McCord family were truly a pioneer family. John and David McCord stopped in Vincennes, and have left numerous descendants in Knox County. Robert, James and Ann McCord Elder came to Parke County. James McCord, the Parke County planter, was married to Margaret Summers, May 10, 1803. She was born

they loaded their goods on a six-horse covered wagon, with a cart for the women and children to ride in. They crossed the Ohio on a ferry and followed the trail to Vincennes and from there to Parke County. On the land they had bought they built a large log-cabin, of round logs, covered with clap boards, weighted down with weight poles. These poles were used to hold the boards in place, as nails



MARGARET SUMMERS MCCORD.

Nov. 22, 1790, and died Oct. 20, 1873. They had 10 children, seven born in Kentucky and three in Parke County. The children were Robert Summers, David, John Newton, Andrew, Ellen, who married William Allen, Lucinda, who married James W. Russell, William, Martha, who never married, Nancy Jane, who married Jackson Mann and Amanda, who married twice, first to William Norris, second to William Woody. James McCord came to Indiana with his brother-in-law, Alexander Elder, and they bought land from the government. On account of his mother, who lived with him, being old and not able to make the trip, James did not come to Indiana to live till after her death in 1828, when William, the father of the writer, was two years old. When the family made the trip to Parke County,

were very scarce, and had to be made by hand. They later built a double log house, made of hewed logs, a story and a half high and covered with shingles, split and shaved by hand, they were of uniform width of five or six inches and 18 inches long. The building is still standing and is used as a shop and store room. The farm that James McCord bought is still in the McCord family, and the only changes in title have been from father to son.

James McCord has two daughters living, Mrs. Nancy J. Mann, born Oct. 23, 1831, and Mrs. Amanda Woody, born Aug. 11, 1835. They are the only grandchildren living of the old Revolutionary soldier, David McCord, that we have been able to find. James and Margaret Summers McCord have 164 living descendants out of 230 that were born. O. McC.

**DAVID AND SARAH JOHNSON.**

David Johnson was born Oct. 27, 1796, and died Feb. 3, 1878, aged 81 years. He was married to Sarah Collins in 1819. She was born Sept. 12, 1804. Died July 10, 1870, age 72 years. There were 10 children and 62 grandchildren; 18 of these died in childhood, two just as they were budding into womanhood, being 42 who lived to maturity. One son, George, died in the army. Later his remains were removed to the National cemetery on the site of Custer's last stand against the Sioux. David Johnson was a farmer. He did some carpenter work, made baskets, botomed chairs and made the shoes for the family. His wife spun and wore the cloth from which she made all their clothing. She made the soap, the candles, the quilts, the coverlets, the carpets and many things of this generation know nothing of.

They had been married sixteen

years and had six children when they came from Kentucky in the fall of 1835. This was not a hasty decision. More than two years had passed since Mr. Johnson had made a trip to Indiana and purchased of Mr. Troutman the farm that John H. Johnson of Green township now owns. He paid \$1,000 for the 320 acres, or \$525 per acre. At the same time came Zebulon Collins and family. Already three branches of this family were living in this community when these two came to join them. Ten days were spent on the journey, counting eight by the way. Each family had a four-horse wagon loaded with bedding and the actual necessities of life. They also brought some sheep, some cows and three extra horses. Mr. Collins walked all the long journey, driving the stock. His wife and sister rode the two horses belonging to him. Each carried a child in her lap and one behind. There were three boys old





HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PARKE COUNTY.

enough to take them riding the fully. Three or four times were made back to Kentucky to visit the relatives, always going in the wagon. We also go so used to the steam cars, automobiles and good roads can hardly imagine what a trip of this kind would mean.

Four more children were born in

she was raised and their influence left an indelible stamp upon her life and the lives of her family.

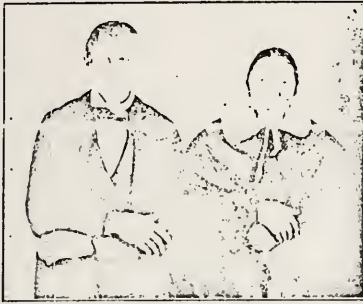
In 1823 Mr. and Mrs. Carver with four small children emigrated to Indiana, settling in the green pineval forest of Montgomery County, where there was no timber felled, except the few trees to build their little cabin.

she spent the evening spinning, weaving and looking after the children. When her heart would go out with homesick longing to see the loved ones of her father's family back in Kentucky, she would mount her horse, take the lady in her arms, another child behind, and ride day after day over the rocks and over the hills, through the brush and fallen trees all the long, weary way for the joyful visit at home in old Kentucky. One of her brothers was Judge Milton Durham, first Comptroller of the Treas-

ury during Cleveland's administration.

There were 11 children born in this family, six of them lived to maturity and were men and women of great influence in their day. They had the best education to be obtained in the country at that time; several of them were teachers. All were strong Methodists and were active in church work. The influence was always for good wherever they were located. Their names were Wesley, John, William, Benjamin, Mrs. Mary Fordice and Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson.

R. C. F.



DAVID AND SARAH JOHNSON.

Indiana, and here they all grew up. They had their happy times, their joys and their love affairs, and their sorrows. The parents grew old and feeble as the sons and daughters became the sturdy, reliable citizens of eastern Parke County. The oldest son, Phileas D. Johnson, was a man of superior judgment; perhaps a few men in the County were called on more frequently to assess damages on proposed highways and railroads through farms and to arbitrate questions of dispute among citizens of the county. James M. Johnson, another son was honored and esteemed by all. He served as township trustee for a number of years. William spent the most of his life in Missouri. The daughters were Mrs. Mary Jane McVain, Mrs. Elizabeth Connelly, Mrs. Frances Carver, Mrs. Martha Anderson, all excellent women, quiet and unassuming, whose children pay tribute to mother's training. All these have passed to their reward, leaving a record of a life well spent. One son, John H., still lives at the old home. All of these children and almost all of the grandchildren have been successful farmers. They have added much to the development and history of Eastern Parke County.

R. C. F.

MR. AND MRS. STARLING CARVER.

Among the early settlers of Parke County, who came from Kentucky, were Starling Carver and family. He was a man of noble character and sterling worth, a true Christian gentleman, whose example and precepts were far reaching and lasting in his community. Starling Carver was born Jan. 8, 1802; died Nov. 22, 1870, aged 68 years. He was married to Jane Durham in 1822, she being born Oct. 22, 1801; died May 2, 1880, in her 83rd year.

She was a native of Boyle County, Kentucky. Her father, Benjamin Durham, was one of the best known Methodist pioneers of Kentucky, his home being a rendezvous for such men as Bishop Simpson, Henry Hoscom, Peter Cartwright, and others. On Mr. Durham's farm were held the summer camp meetings, which were so popular among the Methodists of that early day. Amid such surroundings

Here they toiled early and late, clearing the ground and burning the brush to make their new home in the wilderness. It was only a few years till the



STARLING CARVER.

family came to Parke County and settled near Portland Mills, and the Putnam County line. They lived there until the death of the father in 1854, then Mrs. Carver moved to Green-



MRS. STARLING CARVER.

castle, where she spent the remainder of her life. She was a woman of strong constitution and personality. When her hard days work was done

she spent the evening spinning, weaving and looking after the children. When her heart would go out with homesick longing to see the loved ones of her father's family back in Kentucky, she would mount her horse, take the lady in her arms, another child behind, and ride day after day over the rocks and over the hills, through the brush and fallen trees all the long, weary way for the joyful visit at home in old Kentucky. One of her brothers was Judge Milton Durham, first Comptroller of the Treas-

ury during Cleveland's administration.

There were 11 children born in this family, six of them lived to maturity and were men and women of great influence in their day. They had the best education to be obtained in the country at that time; several of them were teachers. All were strong Methodists and were active in church work. The influence was always for good wherever they were located. Their names were Wesley, John, William, Benjamin, Mrs. Mary Fordice and Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson.

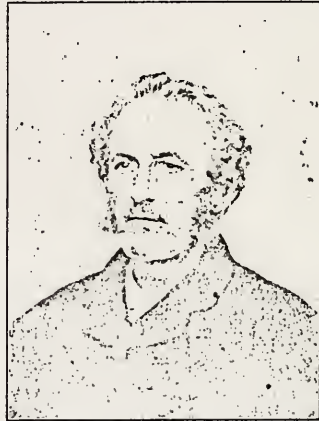
R. C. F.

He had purchased and upon which he lived continuously until his death, Feb. 8, 1873.

SARAH A. LONDON, of English descent,

was born in New York City, June 7, 1804. Her father, Zebulon Landon, moved to the then West in 1810, com-

ing down the Alleghany River on a flat boat to Pittsburg, thence by same boat on the Ohio to Cincinnati. Just above Cincinnati the boat struck a



WILLIAM A. DOHLEY.

was born in New York City, June 7, 1804. Her father, Zebulon Landon, moved to the then West in 1810, com-



SARAH A. DOHLEY.

He was a soldier of the War of 1812. The subject of this sketch moved with his young wife to Washington township, Parke County, to a farm which

ing down the Alleghany River on a flat boat to Pittsburg, thence by same boat on the Ohio to Cincinnati. Just above Cincinnati the boat struck a



song, was overturned and all their earthly possessions lost. The family were all rescued except the little Sarah, who floated down stream and was supposed to be lost, but was picked up by a boat's crew near the water

**GREENBERRY AND LOUVISA WARD.**

Among the old settlers of Parke county, who lived to a ripe old age, none were more universally honored and respected than Greenberry and Louvise Ward. They were married in Fayette County, Indiana, on the 5th of September, 1821, and two years later came to Parke County.

for her involuntary voyage. She was married to Silas S. Danley Oct. 19, 1847. One of the noble band of heroic women-pioneer mothers who helped to make Parke County. Died April 4, 1891.

It was made into one of the finest farms of Parke County, and the Ward home a two and one-half miles northwest of Rockville forty years ago was an ideal country residence.

No man in the County had a better reputation for integrity and honor than Greenberry Ward. Mr. and Mrs. Ward became members of the first Methodist church organized in Rock-



GREENBERRY AND LOUVISA WARD.

At that time Indians were still to be seen here. The young husband and wife built their cabin in the unbroken forest, two miles southwest of Rockville. To the west and south of them not another habitation was within nine miles, six years later by incredible energy and hard work Mr. Ward had cleared and had in cultivation seventy acres. At that time (1822) he bought the place where he and his wife lived until their death.

**SAMUEL NIXON AND CATHERINE BAKER.**

Elsewhere in these pages occur references to Samuel N. Baker, who emigrated from Shelby County, Kentucky, to Parke County in 1839. He was born December 10, 1769, and died July

1780, and ever remained active and consistent communicants of that church. They were benevolent in their relations to the community, warm-hearted and hospitable in their home. They were the parents of three children, only one of whom lived to comfort them in their old age—Mrs. Addino standing, who is now living in Rockville.

Greenberry Ward died Sept. 21, 1891; Mrs. Ward died Feb. 10, 1890.

enlisted in Captain William Washington's company of Minute Men at Shepherdstown, Va., April 29, 1775—just ten days after the battle of Lexington, and as soon as the news could reach Virginia. He re-enlisted in Col. Smallwood's regiment in January,



SAMUEL N. AND CATHERINE BAKER.



17, 1809. He was married to Catherine Moore in 1827. She was born at Shelbyville, June 11, 1801, and was the daughter of Abram Moore.

Catherine Baker was a real "daughter of the Revolution" and at least a "sister" of the War of 1812. Her father, who was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, Sept. 4, 1766,

1770, while serving with the army then besieging Boston. He was in the battle of Long Island and crossed the Delaware with Washington, Dec. 23, 1776; re-enlisted July 1, 1777, in Capt. David Hooper's company at Fredericksburg, Md., for six weeks. Applied for pension, 1841; pension granted, June 10, 1854, Shelby County, Kentucky.

Such is the military record of Catherine Baker's father in the U. S. War Department; but her brother, John Moore, who left home with his Kentucky comrades when Catherine was eleven years of age has no record beyond the word "missing." He was last seen by his comrades at the battle on the River Housa, January, 1812, among the prisoners, and that night many of these were massacred by the Indians.

The children of Samuel N. and Catherine Baker were Mary Frances, (Strouse,) Janera Henry, John William, Samuel Nixon, Elizabeth (Cat-

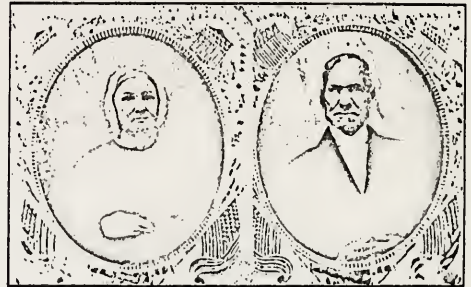
herine) Clark. Their second son was Lieutenant John W. Baker of the Fourteenth Indiana Regiment, Janes 11, and Charles H. are living in Rockville.

Samuel and Catherine Baker were zealous members of the Methodist church in Rockville. Catherine died Feb. 21, 1883, and at her funeral the Rev. William V. Allen—who was born one year before Catherine Moore's birth in the same town, and had known her for almost 80 years—paid a beautiful tribute to the playmate of his childhood and the exemplary Christian woman whom everybody held in veneration.

**JOHN AND NANCY SPENCER.**

John Spencer was born in Maryland in 1791. When about five years of age his parents moved to Fleming County, Kentucky, where until the holidays, summer to the boys of that day he spent his childhood and youth.

1831. He found a tract of land of 200 acres in Greene Township, Parke County, which he thought would make an ideal home, and returned to Kentucky with the idea of bringing his family here, but found on his return that cholera had broken out and his



JOHN AND NANCY SPENCER.

It was here on March 9, 1817, he was married to Nancy Alexander, who was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, November 28, 1801. They lived in Kentucky for fifteen years, when he

family quarantined. He did not, however, give up the idea of obtaining this tract of land, and came with his family early in the spring of 1832, but upon his arrival he found that the



MARY CATHERINE SPENCER.

Having greater opportunities might be obtained in the far West, and having several slaves to whom he desired to extend freedom, Mr. Spencer came to Indiana to find a home in the year

tract had been entered from the Government by Hinkley Davis, (father of John G.) who had cleared some two or three acres of ground and built a small log house.





Mr. Spencer bought this farm from Mr. Avera, paying him the sum of \$125 per acre, and took possession at once. He continued the work of clearing the land, on which grew some of Indiana's finest trees, it being covered with forests of walnut, maple and oak. Upon their arrival in Indiana the slaves were told that they were free, but they refused to leave their former master, remaining loyal to him and his family until their death. John Spencer died in 1847, his wife surviving him 41 years, her death occurring at the age of 63 years, 3 months and 12 days, in the year 1848. Washington Spencer, the present

#### JOHN C. HIRSBRUNNER.

John Caspar Hirsbrunner was born in Aarauwald, Canton Bern, Switzerland, September 10, 1825. He spent his boyhood here in the little mountain village, getting what education the town afforded. From his uncle, Caspar Hirsbrunner, he learned the



JOHN C. HIRSBRUNNER.

tanner's trade, afterward becoming a journeyman tanner, traveling through parts of Switzerland, Italy and France. Working at one time in the city of Zurich, Switzerland, he became acquainted with Elizabeth Weidmann, who later became his wife. He, like so many other foreigners, decided to leave his fatherland and seek a home in America.

So in 1851 he boarded a sail vessel at Havre, France, and after a voyage of fifty-three days landed at New York. For two years he worked in the East. Elizabeth Weidmann, who also came to America on a long voyage of three months in a sail vessel, joined Mr. Hirsbrunner at Grosvech, New Jersey, where they were married February 20, 1853.

They then came to Indianapolis, and later to Terre Haute. In 1859 they moved to Parke County, and located about one mile north of Marshall, where he created a tannery. In 1861 he purchased a tract of land near the Narrows of Sugar Creek of Salmon Lusk. He bought this land for the purpose of building a tannery, which he did. The advantage he saw were the number of oak trees, which would furnish bark for tanning, and also the excellent water supply, from some

owner of the tract of land above mentioned, was lost here on the 12th day of February, 1849, and it is here that he has lived throughout his entire life, except for a period of two years. It was here that he was married to Mary Katherine Clark on August 21, 1862. Here they reared their family of seven sons and 2 daughters, and it was from this home that his wife was buried on October 12, 1912.

Washington Spencer during his life has seen this farm change from the wilderness given state with awampa to its present high state of cultivation, and it is expected that the farm will remain in the hands of his family for many generations.

good springs, sufficient to run a mill for grinding the bark.

For several years he had a very successful business, not as the chancera came in tanning, that of using chemicals instead of bark, thus cheapening the price of leather, and the scarcity of bark, he was compelled to give up

the work. For some years this was the only tannery, and also the last one in the County. While running the tannery a postoffice was established, and called Lusk's Springs, in honor of the original owner of the springs. Mr. Hirsbrunner was postmaster for a number of years.

In 1860 he moved with his children to Rockville, his wife having died in 1862. The remainder of his days were spent in Rockville, where he died February 4, 1916, having reached the age of 90 years, 4 months and 24 days.

In the affairs of the State and Nation he was always interested. For a number of years he was a Republican, but early in the organization of the Prohibition party he allied himself with that party and earnestly backed its national prohibition. Of his children two died in infancy. Those remaining are, Mrs. J. A. Woods, of Mylvania, J. G. Hirsbrunner, of Montezuma, J. A. Hirsbrunner, of Olivet, Illinois, and Mrs. J. A. Bellin, Malinda Hirsbrunner, Mary Hirsbrunner, of Rockville.

#### JAMES H. MOORE.

James H. Moore, long a prominent citizen of Sugar Creek township, was born in Virginia in 1823, and when a young man settled in Sugar Creek

township, Parke County, where he was afterward married to Hannah Hunt in 1848.

They lived for many years where her father, Zimri Hunt, formerly resided on Mill Creek, and until she died in 1875. He remained a citizen of such township until his death in 1881. He created the two-story dwelling house were John Cox now resides, and their home was one of hospitality and good cheer.

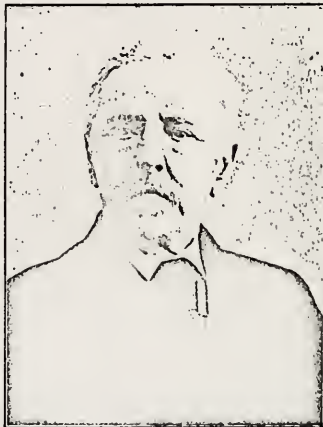
#### JOHN BAKER.

Whose ancestors were Revolutionary patriots from Virginia and Maryland, was born in Hardsdown, Ky., July 10, 1885. A short while after his

They were the parents of several children who still survive, but only two of them, Nelson and Sam, are now residents of Parke County, residing at or near Annapolis. He was afterward married to Emma Ingram, sister of Wm. Hawlings, and lived on the farm adjacent to the Rock River high house, where many of the Hunt and Moore family reunions were held prior in his death.

F. H.

citizens. He died on the 10th of November, 1891, age 70, James S. and Frank N. Baker, of Evansville, and Mrs. Ida Engler of Terre Haute, are his surviving children.



JOHN BAKER.

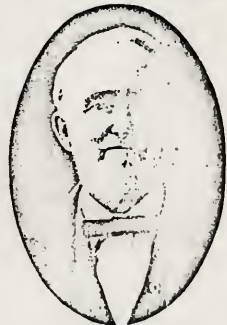
oldest brother, Samuel N. Baker, came to Parke County, John Baker, then a boy, came here and became a member of the family until his marriage with Miss Eliza Peters, March 2, 1844. He learned the chairmaker's trade and worked at it in Rockville. For many years he was a justice of the peace for Adams township, and he held the office of Tyler in the Masonic lodge for forty years. Until the outbreak of the Civil war he was a Democrat, and during the war and afterwards until the organization of the Prohibition party he was a Republican; he then became a Prohibitionist.

John Baker was one of the young men of Parke County who had a profound respect and great admiration for Fitchman A. Howard. It was one of the keenest disappointments of his life when General Howard was defeated for Governor in 1860. In a campaign long afterwards the Republicans were making a feature of 1860 voters who supported General Howard in the "log cabin and hard cider campaign." This political error caused the defeat of General Howard and "Squire" Baker, although a Republican at the time, still held it in resentment. So he remarked in the quaintly humorous way that characterized him, "When they get to looking for 1860 voters who didn't vote for General Howard, send them to me."

"Uncle John," as three generations of Rockville children affectionately called him, while modest and to a degree diffident, had a great fund of humor, and was always a welcome addition to any company of his fellow

#### PERLEY PEARSON.

Perley Pearson was the son of William and Mary (Anderson) Pearson, who in 1828, came to Parke County from Miami County, Ohio, and settled in Penn township, on the banks of Leatherwood, west of Bloomington.



PERLEY PEARSON.

where Perley was born March 2, 1839. During his minority he worked on his father's farm, attended school in log school houses at different points in the township and for two terms was a student at Bloomington Academy. He later took up school teaching for a short period. In 1857 he was joined in marriage to Eliza Elizabeth

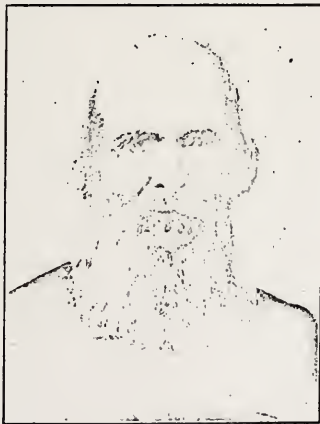


Duck, daughter of James and Susannah Duck, of Elbert County, Ill., in whom he found an industrious, upright and self-denying wife, always ready to lend a helping hand.

Mr. Pearson was a resident of the township all his life with the exception of 3-12 years, which time he spent in Fountain County, Ind., restoring an account of milk sickness and the general unhealthy conditions resulting from the wet and then undrained land, but which today is probably as valuable farm land as can be found in this part of the State. Mr. Pearson was many years a Free Mason and was known for his temperance and morality, his industry and activity, for his honesty and integrity.

**JOSEPH C. SMITH.**

Joseph Coleman Smith was born July 13, 1848, near Carlisle, Indiana. He was the youngest of a large family of children. He moved with his parents to poor Rockville when he was



JOSEPH C. SMITH.

seven years of age. He was a carpenter and contractor by trade, and remembered when the first house was built in Rockville. He did much of

**WILLIAM HUNT.**

William Hunt, who for half a century was a citizen, influential, and progressive citizen of Sugar Creek township, was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, in 1811, and died in Penn township, Parke County, in 1880.

He was one of the ten children of Zimri and Mary Dix Hunt who emigrated from North Carolina to Indiana when William was a youngster, and about the year 1830 settled on Mill Creek, one-half mile north of its entrance into Sugar Creek, where they erected the large two-story log dwelling house and other log buildings which still stand on the hill overlooking the William's Mill site.

Such was the home of the Hunt family in the primitive days when the country was being settled by emigrants from other States, and many were the social, religious and industrial meetings had at such home, until the ten children were married and all lived to have homes and rear families of their own in the northern part of Parke County.

In these early years the settlers of

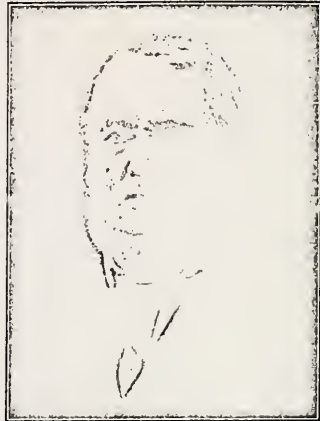
based upon this foundation he faithfully cared for a large family, and became the owner of near 200 acres of land, which was the fruit of many years of hard work, and the result of the help of a good wife, whose death occurred Jan. 2, 1913.

In early life Mr. and Mrs. Pearson became members of the Methodist Episcopal church, performing an active service, both religiously and materially during the remainder of their lives. Mr. Pearson succumbed to pneumonia April 29, 1914.

The father of Perley Pearson established one of the early mills on Leatherwood and the facts given on page 99 were written by Mr. Pearson in 1880,

the carpenter work on both the old and new court house. He made several trips on flat-boats to New Orleans in the flat-boat days. He died November 11, 1904, at the age of 88 years. He was the first man to re-

but one lived to maturity, and five of whom still survive, but only two, Emily, wife of J. N. McLaughlin, and Elwood Hunt are now residents of the State of Indiana. Emily was the old-



WALTER C. DONALDSON.

ceive the Master Mason's Degree in Parke County, and at his death he no. 8 for 102 years.

They, William and Nancy Hunt, were active and earnest Christian people of the old and substantial type, and their home in Sugar Creek township was for many years, an open house for religious and social gatherings, for old and young alike, and their patriotism and devotion to their country was not only openly and earnestly expressed, but evidenced by the services of their sons, Cyrus and Elwood, in the war for the Union.

They were also active workers and advocates of the common schools, and one of the proud accomplishments of

William Hunt and some of his neighbors, was the erection of a log school house near his home, where his children could have the advantages of schools before such places were pro-

vided for by law, and their hospitable home was the usual boarding place of Hoosier schoolmasters. In the days when the teachers boarded around with the patrons.

**WALTER C. DONALDSON.**

Judge Walter C. Donaldson was born in Clark County, Ky., Aug. 22, 1822. In addition to the facts printed elsewhere it should be stated that he was married July 21, 1827, in Miss Harriet Thomas, of Shelbyville, Ky., who died in 1839. He then married Ellen M. Cook, by whom he had nine children. She died April 15, 1873. Judge Donaldson served for three terms as a member of the State Board of Agriculture.

**MRS. MARY HARRIS.**

Mary Wilson, daughter of Hugh and Sarah Wilson, was born Feb. 11, 1808, April 9, 1823, she was married to Rev. John S. Thomson, who afterwards became a professor in Wahash college

In 1847 she was married to Persina E. Harris, and resided in Rockville until her death Nov. 21, 1897. William J. Thomson, of Rockville, her son. In her address at the 80th anniversary of the Presbyterian church, Mrs. Juliet V. Strauss, sister of Mrs. Harris:

"I will speak first of Mrs. Mary Harris, because of her never failing persistently—the sterling quality of her religion. She was one of the few church members who always extended her hand to our family and claimed her Christian citizenship with us through the dark days of the Civil war and was one of the very few church members who attended the funeral of my grandfather at a time when our family was in disgrace with the church. This was genuine religion."

**LEVI D. LANEY.**

Levi Laney was born in Lincoln County, Kentucky, Feb. 11, 1811; died Jan. 12, 1901, in Florida township. He was the son of James W. Delaney and Elizabeth Davis Delaney, who were born in Old Virginia, the former in the year 1792, and the latter in 1764. Joseph Delaney, father of James W. Delaney, and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was one of the party which accompanied Daniel



MRS. MARY HARRIS.

and author of "The Land and The Hook." Rev. Thomson died in 1833.

the new country, located on water courses, where mills and small factories could be, and were run by water power, and for that reason William Hunt's father settled on Mill Creek, where he and his brother-in-law, Solomon Jessup, erected a saw, grist and sarding mill, near the site where the William's mill was afterwards located, and where they also had a boat yard for building flat boats, and William was an active worker in all of such places, as well as on the farm, before he was married to Nancy McManera in 1830.

She was the daughter of William McManera, who was a captain of a North Carolina military company in Randolph County, before he and his wife, Elizabeth Edwards, moved from that State to Parke County, and settled on Sugar Creek, near Rockport Mills, in 1823.

After the death of her husband, Nancy Hunt resided with her son, Elwood and wife, in Rockville until 1888, when she died at the ripe old age of 80.

William and Nancy Hunt were the parents of ten children, all of whom





## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PARKE COUNTY.

lions to the Territory of Kentucky, and was one of the first settlers of the new Territory. The parents of Levi Laney were married in Kentucky in the year 1811, and came to Indiana during the winter of 1825, settling in Florida township, where Levi remained until 1852, when he with his

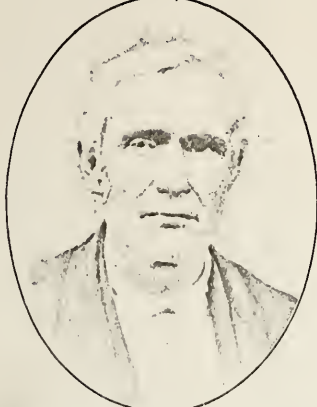
ly all his life by the name of Level H. Laney, his real name was Level Delaney. The omission of "De" being due to the fact that his father, James W. Delaney, could neither read nor write, not having had the advantage of any schooling during his early life. When the family arrived in Florida

with the family of his step-father who located near Clinton Falls in Putnam County. On the 15th of April, 1811, he was married to Miss Rebecca Maddox, and together they happily journeyed through a long and useful life. Rebecca Maddox was also born in Shelby County, Kentucky, just three days before her husband with whom she lived for 67 years. They were the parents of seven sons, and had been married 43 years before a death occurred in their family. This son was Dr. G. P. Collins, who died in Mexico, Feb. 19, 1864. The six sons living are Archibald, Dr. S. P., Dr. Howard P., A. J., Nori, and William B.

Spotsard Collins was greatly beloved by his fellow citizens. He was a man of kindly temperament, and was always ready to endorse or to help along that which would be to the wel-

fare of the community in which he lived. He was a member of Mount Moriah Baptist church for 47 years, and a life-long Democrat whose counsel was often sought in the days when he took an active part in politics. He was a counsellor in a community that stood high in Parke County, and his advice was always timely and good.

There can scarcely be a doubt that Spotsard Collins as well as all of that numerous family in Parke County are of blood kin to the Zebulon Collins and the other men and women of that name who flared in the Pigeon Hoop massacre in 1812, as told in the first pages of this book. The names Zebulon, Lydia, and others mentioned in the history of that tragedy occur in the Parke County Collins family records, but no connection is given in the latter.



LEVI H. LANEY.

family moved to McDonough county, Illinois. He returned to Parke county August 23, 1872, moving into a log house on the farm of his father, James W. Delaney, which the father had owned since 1826, and where Levi Laney died, Jan. 12, 1891. During his residence in Illinois Mr. Laney was licensed as a local preacher in the M. E. church. Upon his return to Indiana he became affiliated with the Missionary Baptist church, of which he was a member and preacher the remainder of his life.

While Mr. Laney was known near-

## SPOTSARD COLLINGS.

Spotsard Collins was born in Shelby County, Ky., May 21, 1821, and

township, in 1829, they were known and recognized by the name of "Delanays." Gradually their neighbors began to call them "Laney," which name was finally adopted by the whole family. The writer of this sketch was in Kentucky a few years ago, in Lincoln county, the original home of the Delanays, and found that the name was being used as of old. All of them still retaining the "De." The father and mother of Levi H. Laney died on the farm, in Florida township, which they had entered, the former Jan. 11, 1872, and the latter July, 1892.

died June 28, 1911, age 90 years, 1 month and 7 days.

He came to Indiana when a child

## MARY CROWELL.

Mary Crowell was born in Connecticut Nov. 21, 1765. She was united in marriage to Heuben Loree of Pennsylvania in 1814. They moved to Sharon, Schenck County, New York, where he built a house and they lived for four years. When Mr. Loree, whose business was following the sea, was

remainder of his life. More than twenty years later, after the marriage of her daughters and she had grandchildren, in May, 1817, Mrs. Heuben Loree married James Justice. They moved to Jacksonville, where she lived until her death, Oct. 23, 1868. She was a relative of the Crowell's of the Crowell Publishing Co.



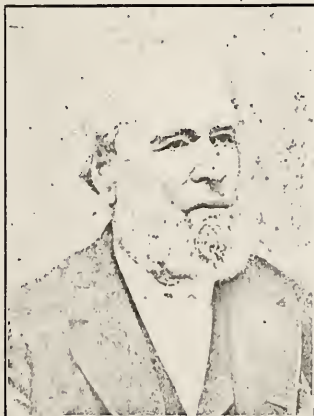
MARY CROWELL JUSTICE.

boat at sea, leaving his wife a widow, with two children—little girls—Larissa Minerva, afterwards Mrs. Friend P., born in Florida township, and Lucinda, later Mrs. Henry Rockwell, of Terre Haute. Mrs. Loree, of course, was heart-broken, and then could not quite give up his return, and in fact did not entirely do so for many years. In 1829 Heuben Loree's brother, David D., who named Florida township for the township from whence he came, with his wife, some of his wife's people and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Heuben Loree, and her children, of whom he took full charge and care after his brother's death, as they had no children of their own, started West. They were one year on the road, being detained in Cincinnati three months on account of Mr. Loree's illness with fever. They started again on the water, but the boat stored in two. Then they bought wagons and brought the families on, returning later to Cincinnati for their goods.

Mr. Loree went to the land office and entered 100 acres of land in Florida township. He built a double log cabin at first and lived there the re-

## CHARISSA MINERVA LOREE.

Charissa Minerva Loree was born in Sharon, Schenck County, New York, Aug. 26, 1818. She came with her people to Parke County, Ind., in 1829, where she lived until her death July 23, 1865. She was married to Friend Carter Brown Aug. 21, 1842, and they were the parents of eleven children, five of whom are living, namely: Geo. T., of Florida township, who was a soldier in the Civil War, Louisa E., wife of Dr. Jno. T. Rice, of Attica, Ind., Mrs. Emily H. Rukey, of Hoosier, Ind., Martha, wife of John Elliott, of Indianapolis, Iowa, and F. J., Brown, of Florida township, who resides on the old home place about one mile northwest of the John T. Brown farm. Among those deceased was Daniel Marlon, who several years ago, was recognized in the Hoosier National Bank. They were also the grandparents of the authoress, Katherine Holland Brown. She often related very interesting stories of the pioneer days. Sometimes of the few Indians then still to be seen in this part of the country, and especially of the notorious "Johnny Green," who boast-



DAVID D. COLLINGS.



ed he had scolded his children and intended getting the boot before he died.

She and her sister were terribly afraid of him, and often in concealing themselves hid in the very most dangerous places imaginable, thinking

and Tabitha Carter Brown, was born May 16, 1805, in Nelson County, Kentucky. He came with his father and family to Rockport, Ind., in 1815, where his father bought a farm and they lived until his father's death. Sometime afterwards his mother mar-

ried a man of her little town and community. Gave the ground and most of the means to erect a church, which they both helped support so long as they lived. Mrs. Johnston, a zealous member of the M. E. church, organized the first Sabbath school in Jackson township and superintended it for a number of years. During the rebellion, she found time (among her manifold duties at home) to go into a hospital at Louisville, Ky., and care for the sick and wounded. (One notable act of her life was (with the help of some of her neighbor women,) to rid a town of a saloon, which had long been a curse to the community. After a life of good deeds, she passed to her reward, aged 88 years and 11 months.

S. H. Johnston, while not a member of any religious organization, held

kindly toward all. His home always was a stopping place for all Christian people. He was widely known, and much respected by all. (Grand John-son, as he was familiarly known, was honored by some important trusts at the hands of the people of Parke county. The first was as Representative in the General Assembly in 1810. In 1805 he was elected to the office of County Commissioner, and re-elected in 1808. In this capacity he discharged his duties in a manner honorable alike to himself and his constituents. A man of sterling qualities, who stood for the right in all things with a kindly, loving heart, that went out to all his family and friends and to every animal and creature that came under his observation. A man among men. Gave up his life at the age of 81 years and 11 months, loved and respected by all.

**WILLIAM AND MILTON HOBSON.**

William Hobson was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, in 1787. He was married to Ruth Newlin in 1822. They, with a few others, moved in wagons to Parke County, Indiana, in 1828. There were born to this un-

Ruth Hobson, was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, in 1829; moved with his parents to Parke County, Indiana, in 1828. He married Charity Matilda Davis the 10th of May, 1847. To his union were born thirteen children: William Esom, Orpha Jane, George Washington, Mary Ann,



FRIEND CARTER BROWN.

CLARISSA TORLE BROWN.

like the others. If their heads were out of sight they were safe. However, no harm ever befell them from this source.

**FRIEND CARTER BROWN.**

Friend Carter Brown, son of Sam-

uel and Tabitha Carter Brown, was born May 16, 1805, in Nelson County, Kentucky. He came with his father and family to Rockport, Ind., in 1815, where his father bought a farm and they lived until his father's death. Sometime afterwards his mother mar-

**MARCEL H. JOHNSTON.**

Was born in Wytheville, Wythe County, Virginia, Jan. 21, 1805. At the age of 23 years he came to Parke County in company with the Rev. Father McNitt, one of the pioneer preachers of the Presbyterian church of Rockville. December 15, 1831, he was married to Miss Jane A. Kelley, whose birthplace was Newton Brada,

ren, and a number of smaller buildings long since demolished. After the death of their two daughters, Rose K. and Mary A. Johnston, they removed to Dixon's Mills (Manassah), where he took possession of the farm, and built the house now owned and occupied by his son, J. R. Johnston.

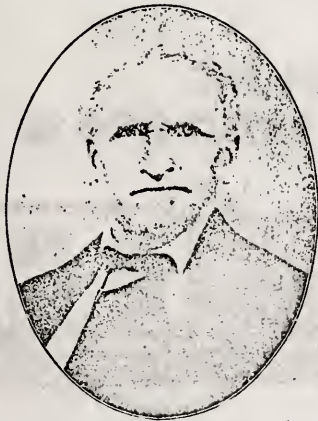
His life on the farm was a very arduous one, with many dread places



MILTON HOBSON.

lon ten children, viz: Emilee, married Shoon Hatley; Eliza, died 1812; Milton, married Charity Davis; Verna, married Frank Hewitt; Cynthia, married Fulness; Hockett; Rhoda, married George May; John, married Mary Hundy; Infant; Ed, married Mary Woody; William, Jr., married Jane Woody. William Hobson was an honest, prosperous farmer of his life; was a member of the Quaker church and a living example of its teachings. William died in 1849. Milton, oldest son of William and

Harriet, Emily, Michael, Matilda, John Richard, Joseph Davis, Ruth Annand, Martha Verna, and Charles, whose name Mariele and an infant son. Charity Hobson departed this life April 22, 1861. Milton Hobson inherited a birthright membership in Friends church and maintained its principles with such consistency and interest that he was known and respected for his honesty and strong convictions of justice to his fellowmen. He departed this life June 28, 1861.



MARCEL H. JOHNSTON.

friend. To them were born eight children, three of whom survive—J. R. Johnston, of Manassah, Mrs. Jane E. Mills, of Minburn, Iowa, and Mrs. J. Keeney, of Rockville.

His occupation, that of brick mason, he pursued for a few years, constructing or helping construct some of the old time brick buildings, notably the old court house, the Andrew Hay lar-

to overcome, but with earnest endeavor and will that knew not defeat, he went forward earnestly and conscientiously, giving to everyone his just dues, and helping in many ways those less fortunate than himself. In his choice of a companion he was always blessed, as they each stood together for all things in common; stood for the improvement and uplift of all the

**ALEXANDER ELDER.**

Alexander Elder was one of the early settlers of Washington township, coming to Parke County from Madison County, Kentucky, in 1823. He was born in Kentucky in 1780, his parents having been natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish descent. The family came to Parke County with a four-horse wagon, a cart and a yoke of oxen. Mr. Elder entered three quarter sections of government land, erected a rude cabin and spent the re-

mainer of his life on the farm, his death occurring in 1849. His wife was Ann McCord.

He was a man of strong character and very tenacious in his view of what he thought to be right. In politics he was a Democrat. He was one of the men who helped organize Pleasant Grove church, an organization of Predestinarian Baptists. The meeting house was erected on the farm of John Overman on the Marshall and Rockville road, and was one of the old land marks of the town-





HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PARKE COUNTY.

ship until recent years, when the building was removed.

JAMES M. ELDER.

James M. Elder, son of Alexander Elder, was three years of age when he came to Parke County with his parents in 1825. He spent his entire life at the old homestead, taking charge

he was married to Sarah A. Burford, daughter of William D. and Mary Noel Burford, who came to Parke County in 1827. They were the parents of nine children, three sons and six daughters. One son died in infancy. William A. died in 1877, and Lora, wife of Dudley McWilliams,

He was filled with the spirit of charity. His sympathies were deep and

often expressed by the silent eloquence of tears.

WILLIAM W. AND SUSAN MARCIA HUMPHREYS.

William Woods Humphreys was the second son of Captain John and Betsy Woods Humphreys, who came to Parke County in 1836, when their son William was a lad. Captain John Humphreys was the son of David Carley Humphreys, who crossed from Ireland to Augusta County, Virginia, soon after the Revolutionary war. He married Miss Margaret Pinley, who was a woman of remarkable intellect.

in Edgar County, Illinois, by the Reverend John Steele. She was a woman of wonderful mentality and very wide information, a decided gift for literature and was a brilliant conversationalist and a fine linguist.

On Dec. 27, 1867, William Humphreys, who was a man of extraordinarily fine character, died very suddenly, leaving his young wife with four children, the eldest only a little past six years of age. There were three little girls and an infant son, William Gamaliel, who died when he was four



ALEXANDER ELDER.



WILLIAM W. HUMPHREYS.



SUSAN MARCIA HUMPHREYS.

of the farm operations at the early age of eighteen. He also was a member of the Predominant Baptist church, and was a faithful and regular attendant for sixty-five years. The married character of James M. Elder were his kindheartedness, his love for and his profound interest in his neighbors and fellowmen generally. He had not a single enemy.

died in 1891. Emma, wife of Wilson Cummings, died in 1915. The other members of the family are: Elizabeth, wife of Joan D. Overman, of Rockville, Anna, wife of Joseph D. Adams, of Indianapolis, Ella, wife of Wilbert Hine, of Monticenu, Lucy, wife of Dr. G. W. Parver, of Hammond, Ind., and James E. the occupant of the old homestead. James M. Elder was a

John Humphreys settled first in Rockville in the house now occupied by Charles Harrison, but moved soon to the farm south of town, now the home of his grandson, Frank M. Humphreys. William Woods Humphreys was married Dec. 25, 1850, to Miss Susan Marcia King, daughter of Anatin and Louisa King, of Grandview, Illinois. The Kings were from Wales and Mrs. Louisa King was a Smith, her grandparents of the Sprague of Scotland, who came to the State of New York shortly after the Revolution. Susan King received a classical education in a private school kept near her home

years old. Mrs. Susan Marcia Humphreys lived a widow in Rockville for over forty years. She was of a very retiring disposition, but those who knew her well will always remember the charm of her most unique and brilliant personality. She died January 7, 1902, leaving three daughters, Mrs. G. D. Lind, of Greenwood, West Virginia, Mrs. I. H. Strouse and Mrs. W. N. Carlisle, of Rockville. Mrs. Isaac H. Strouse, second daughter of William Woods and Susan Marcia Humphreys, is known throughout America as "The Country Contributor."



JAMES M. ELDER.

F. W. DIXWIDDLE.

Franklin Weems Dixwiddle was born on a farm in Adams County, near

Gettysburg, Pa., July 14, 1818; died April 25, 1916, at his home in Rockville, Ind., at the age of 92. Nov. 11,



F. W. DIXWIDDLE.

He had the respect and high esteem of every one with whom he came in contact. He was a hard and patient worker, supporting and employing well not only a large family, but for years furnishing a home for many relatives and friends.

In 1844, at the age of twenty-five, a man whose mind grew out of the ripened experiences of a long life. He was a man of faith. He believed in humanity. He was a Democrat, both in the ordinary and in the broad sense. He believed in God. He was progressive in every enterprise. He was liberal in his thoughts of others.

In 1844, at the age of twenty-five,



1845, he was married to Miss Deborah Jane Robinson, of York Springs, Pa., who died in Rockville, May 13, 1907.

Of this union there were six children, Mrs. Maria Louisa Foxworthy, Indianapolis; James M., deceased in 1880; Frankie A., deceased in infancy; George T., of Frankfort, Ind.; William Colfax and Ed R., of Sheridan, Wyoming.

In October, 1847, Mr. and Mrs. Dinwiddie removed from Gettysburg, Pa., to Greenfield, Ind., and in May, 1848, came to Rockville to make their home. He was deputy County Clerk under George Thompson, and for years was a

**ALEXANDER BUCHANAN.**

Alexander Buchanan came to Parke County with his father, James Buchanan, in 1827. He was born in Mercer County, Ky., Nov. 23, 1813, and was therefore in his 8th year when

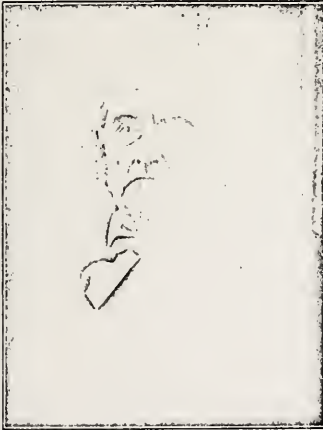
member of the Town Council. Was elected County Recorder for two terms; afterward for 10 years was bookkeeper for the First National bank of Rockville, and was then elected County Treasurer for two terms. In all these positions he was faithful and his clear penmanship can be seen to this day.

He joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in September, 1845, in Gettysburg, Pa., and was a charter member of Howard Lodge No. 71, Rockville. In politics he was an ardent Whig, afterwards a Republican. Both he and his wife were life-long members of the Presbyterian church.

Alexander Buchanan was married, January 24, 1839, to Miss Harriet Allen, a sister of Rev. Wm. Y. Allen. He was born in Shelbyville, Ky., and came to Parke County in 1831. Their three children were Joseph C., Eliz-

who is a lawyer, and resides at Fall Lake City, Vtch. Mrs. Howell died a few months before her husband. At the time of his death Mr. Howell had been continuously engaged in business

by the same man at the same place. Mr. Howell will probably be best remembered for his love of nature. He was a very quiet, reserved, and conservative type of man, a good busi-



ALEXANDER BUCHANAN.

his father settled on the land near Judson, which has ever since remained in the Buchanan family. No cabin or habitation of any description existed between the mouth of Sugar Creek and the Buchanan settlement when a bridge path known as the "Buchanan trail" was cut in 1822.

**GEORGE V. HOWELL.**

George V. Howell, who for many years was a familiar figure to all of the people of Parke County who traded at Rockville, and especially to its citizens, was the son of Illinois pioneers who came to that State from New Jersey in the late thirties. He was born in Godfrey, Ill., on June 11, 1818. The only education he had was obtained in the common schools in Illinois; but being naturally of a quiet and studious disposition, he acquired an excellent practical education for himself. He was always a lover of nature, and in his later years devoted all of his spare time to the study of the mushrooms growing in the vicinity of Rockville. In his investigations he discovered several unclassified varieties of mushrooms, and was honored by having one of his discoveries named for him. Mr. Howell came to Parke County in the early twenties, about the time he attained his majority, and was first employed by the late

Joseph C. Howell, who for many years was a familiar figure to all of the people of Parke County who traded at Rockville, and especially to its citizens, was the son of Illinois pioneers who came to that State from New Jersey in the late thirties. He was born in Godfrey, Ill., on June 11, 1818. The only education he had was obtained in the common schools in Illinois; but being naturally of a quiet and studious disposition, he acquired an excellent practical education for himself. He was always a lover of nature, and in his later years devoted all of his spare time to the study of the mushrooms growing in the vicinity of Rockville. In his investigations he discovered several unclassified varieties of mushrooms, and was honored by having one of his discoveries named for him. Mr. Howell came to Parke County in the early twenties, about the time he attained his majority, and was first employed by the late

John Ferguson and his associates in a saw mill near Coloma. Later he worked for Mr. Ferguson in the saw mill now owned by Ferguson Brothers, and still later for Ott, Moore & Lloyd, leaving the employ of the latter firm to go into the grocery business in partnership with Cheever Lloyd in the room on the East Side of the public square in Rockville, where he was in business at the time of his death. He continued the grocery business for a number of years, and then added a hardware department. Later he discontinued the hardware department and started a dry goods and notions department, eventually going out of the grocery business altogether and devoting his entire attention to the dry goods and notions business, in which he was engaged at the time of his death.

In 1875 he married Mary Rogers, daughter of the late James R. Rogers, a pioneer of Parke County. Of this union one son was born, B. R. Howell,

on the East Side of the square in the same room for thirty-two years, and his business was probably the oldest in Rockville continuously carried on

ness man, a good citizen, and a good husband and father. He died in Rockville on August 6, 1914, and his remains rest in the Rockville cemetery.

**HARVEY ADAMS.**

Harvey Adams was born in Itasca County, Ohio, July 6, 1825. His parents moved with their family of four children to Vigo County, Indiana, in 1834. Soon after they came to Parke County, and settled on Little Harwood, three and one-half miles east of Rock-

many subjects, which was really remarkable. He was intensely interested in the religious and educational development of his neighborhood and County, and was liberal in his donations for such purposes. In 1849 he married Eliza A. Carothers, to which union eight children were born, five



HARVEY ADAMS.

ELIZA A. ADAMS.

ville. The home place consisted of 84 acres of virgin timber, with a clearing of only 15 acres. By dint of hard work and privation the timber was cleared and the land now is part of one of the best farms in the County. His education, like many others of the pioneer days, was of a rudimentary character, but served as the foundation for a general knowledge of

of whom are living. Probably few persons have been permitted to enjoy more of a degree of success. He passed away in April, 1901. Much of his success was indirectly achieved through the indomitable courage and perseverance of his wife, who died in June, 1912, and was laid beside her husband in the cemetery at Rockville, Ind.





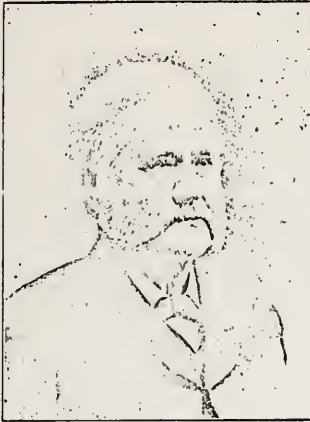
**JAMES E. MORRIS.**

James Edmonson Morris, son of William and Betsey Morris, was born

who settled on a farm near Leatherwood, about four miles northwest of Rockville. He later acquired a farm about a mile east of Colton, which

teaching in this county. He had bought land in this county as early as 1819, and immediately after they were married came to Jackson township, where they began the task of opening up a farm in the forest of this town-

try, they, along with other settlers began to erect more comfortable homes. At Mr. Goodin's death Feb. 28, 1898, he owned over one thousand acres of land in Parke and Pointon counties, but most of it yet in virgin



JAMES E. MORRIS.

near Stauntonburg, Wayne County, Virginia, October 29, 1821. In 1828 he came with his parents to Indiana.

**O. P. BROWN.**

O. P. Brown was one of the most widely known men living in Parke

he successfully conducted until his death, which occurred in 1897. Mrs. Jane N. Ott is one of his children.

the largest land owner in the County. Mr. Brown in speaking of his success always gave much credit to his wife's help. He was married in 1810 to

ship. Their first house was a very crude affair, another earth for a floor, but as time went on and they began to realize something for their Indu-

fort. Mr. Goodin continued to live on the old homestead until her death April 13, 1899. She was loved and respected by all who knew her.

**GEO. HOWELL HANSEL.**

George Howell Hansel was born near Mansfield, July 7, 1831. Died at the soldiers' home in Danville, Ill., May 9, 1913. Mr. Hansel was the first man in Parke County to enlist at the

recovered from his wounds re-enlisted in Co. "F," 10th Indiana Infantry, and served the remainder of the war. He was married Aug. 1, 1849, to Sophronia Martin, who was born Nov. 22, 1841, near Mansfield. Mr. Hansel



MARY (HULL) GOODIN.



O. P. BROWN.

MRS. O. P. BROWN.

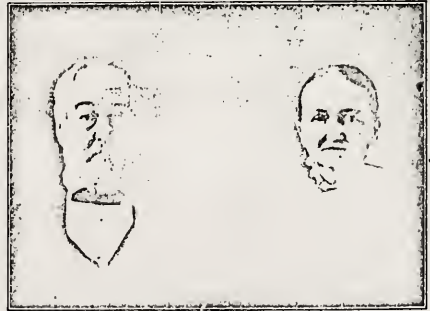
County. He was born Nov. 18, 1823, near Venice, Ohio, and was brought by his parents to Reserve township in 1821. As a boy he assisted in clearing the land his father bought. In 1850 he started out for himself, buying 200 acres of land, and by close application he paid for this and added to it until at the time of his death he was

Mary, daughter of John and Rebecca Moore, honored pioneer of this State. She died in 1856. His second wife was Nancy Warner, daughter of Susannah and Joel Warner, who were early settlers. Mr. Brown died Oct. 19, 1901, and his wife died Feb. 29, 1901. Five daughters are living; the two sons having passed away.

**MARY (HULL) GOODIN.**

Mary (Hull) Goodin, the subject of this sketch, was born in Bracken County, Kentucky, April 1, 1818. Her mother died when she was a small child, but she found a good home with a Christian family by the name of Gregg, who gave her the kind, same attention and treatment as one of the family. At the age of eighteen she was married to William Goodin, sr.,

at that time an Irish schoolmaster. His parents having educated him for a Catholic priest but after completing his education did not take to that faith, very strong, but came to America where he took up the profession of school teaching. He taught in Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, and was one among the first teachers in Parke County. Ex-United States Senator Harlan was one of his pupils who



GEO. HOWELL HANSEL.

SOPHRONIA MARTIN HANSEL.

beginning of the Civil War, walking twenty-four miles to enlist. His rise to the office of Second Lieutenant of Co. "K," 43d Indiana Infantry; was wounded and returned home. When

was a tinner by trade and for a long time kept a general store at Mansfield. He was also postmaster for several years. Mrs. Hansel died Oct. 21, 1912.

**JOHN LINENBARGER.**

Wm. of German parentage and was born in Pennsylvania in 1780. When twelve years old he went to North Carolina, where he lived until 1820, when he came to Indiana, near Indianapolis. In 1822 he came to what is Reserve township, and a permanent settlement was made here.

It was soon after his coming that

church and school life were established. At first religious services were held in his home, but later through his efforts a church was built and it was called Linenbarger Chapel.

In 1847 the work of John Linenbarger was finished, but it was taken up by his sons, John and Andrew, his other children having moved away. After a few years Andrew was left



alone and he worked as his father had done.

Andrew Linenberger was born in North Carolina in 1815, and was a small boy when his parents came to Indiana. The boy settled later because the father and advisor of the

community, for this was his home until death called him when almost ninety-two years of age. He reared a large family. His son, Levi Linenberger, lives on the old home place—a place that has been known because of its generous hospitality and kindness.

**JOHN MUIR.**

John Muir was born December 1, 1812, in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland. He was educated in the parish

America in 1841, eventually came to Parke County, where he bought 500 acres of land. Mr. Muir continued to work at his loom and to deal in real



JOHN MUIR.

schools, and at the age of twelve took up the trade of his father, learning to weave cotton, wool, silks, and the celebrated Paisley shawls. He, with his wife and four children came to

estate. He was married three times and was the father of sixteen children, one Mrs. Otis Ames, living in Jackson township. Mr. Muir died June 21, 1892.

**ZOPHER COLEMAN.**

Zopher Coleman, son of Zopher and Emily Coleman, was born September 4, 1825, near Mansfield, and was prob-

28, 1815, to Telitha Pruett, daughter of Stephen and Naomi Pruett. Mrs. Coleman was born April 8, 1828, in Kentucky, but moved to Parke Coun-



ZOPHER COLEMAN. TELITHA PRUETT COLEMAN.

ably the first white child born in Jackson township. He came of sturdy pioneer stock, and during his long life saw much of the development of Parke County. He was married April

ty when but a child. Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Coleman, nine of whom are still living. Mr. Coleman died Aug. 27, 1897, and Mrs. Coleman died July 21, 1915.

**SAMUEL FINLEY MITCHELL.**

Samuel Finley Mitchell, son of Robert and Margaret Atlanta Mitchell, was born in Itasca township, March 17,

from Virginia in 1820. They have three living children, James A., of Seattle, Wash., John H., and Mary J., wife of A. T. Coleman, who reside in Jackson township. A daughter, Anna,



RHODA PAYNE MITCHELL.

SAMUEL FINLEY MITCHELL.

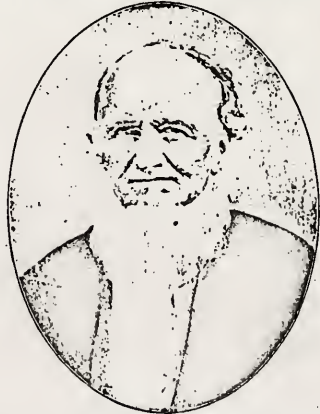
1825. Mr. Mitchell spent all of his life in Parke County. He was married March 10, 1851, to Rhoda C. Payne, daughter of James and Sarah Ellen Payne, who came to Parke County

who died April 20, 1887, and two infants preceded their parents to the life beyond. Mrs. Mitchell died Oct. 31, 1865, and Mr. Mitchell died Nov. 24, 1908.

**SOLOMON B. GARRIGUS.**

Solomon B. Garrigus was born in New Jersey in 1803. He came to Parke County when a young man and settled in Jackson township. He was

one of the Democratic party. A man of intelligence, integrity and patriotism, he did much towards the development of the County and leading its civic government along the lines that



SOLOMON B. GARRIGUS.

one of the earliest school teachers in the County, was a justice of the peace for forty years, served as County Surveyor, and was prominent in the coun-

save Parke County the reputation it had in the days of its greatest ascendancy in the State. He died May 18, 1877.

**EZEKIAH B. WHITE.**

Ezekiah B. White, grandson of Thomas White of Revolutionary fame, was born July 10, 1820, in Huntington County, Penn. Mr. White and his wife, Mary Nugent White, came to

Jackson township, Parke County, in 1825, where he taught several terms of school and served as trustee two terms. Mr. White was one of the pioneer thrashermen of Parke County, owning one of the first traction en-





glass in this part of Indiana. Mr. White traveled extensively and visited most of the States in the Mississippi Valley. He made several trips

from not unusual at that time for one of good attainment. As a pioneer of Parke County he recognized its splendid resources and possibilities and labored earnestly for their development, at one time organizing a stock company for the importation of fine stock; at another producing the largest yield of corn per acre produced that year in the State, and at still another merchandising in dry goods and work on an extensive scale for that day.

His most distinguished characteristics (as his biographer has aptly said) were not along the line of material development. Alfred Hadley was a reformer, not impetuous and fanatical, but cool and calculating, he pursued the object of his reform with determination, which was ultimately sure of its goal. Through force of circumstances in part, and with the proffered co-operation of his liberty-loving wife, who together with himself included an eternal hatred for slavery while living in the South, they maintained a station on the Underground Railroad near Bloomington, and assisted slaves to Canada and to freedom from almost every slave State in the Union. They were generously and bravely assisted in this by Dr. Horace Cannon, whose activities were along reform lines. He was greatly interested in education. His ideas along many lines were ahead of his day. They lived to see the triumph of the principle and cause they espoused and for which they suffered denunciation and persecution and loss of property. Alfred Hadley was a life-long member of Friends church and strongly in sympathy with the principles and earnest protest against slavery, war and intemperance. Peace was the next great principle to which this brave pioneer gave special emphasis, but not

through persecution and peril of life and property as in the struggle for freedom for a race, for that question had not yet reached its crisis. But in his dying hour "peace, peace" was his theme of thought and utterance.

Rejoicing that labor is the law of our being, he became one of the founders of "Western Manual Labor School" (now Bloomington Academy.) A law or principle then too meagerly recognized for immediate success in an educational way, but which is now coming to its own in manual training schools and similar institutions. Seeing the need of some help in teaching small children he made a primer and a primary grammar.

Alfred Hadley was born in Guilford County, N. C., September, 1802, died 1873. Rhoda Hadley, wife of Alfred Hadley, was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, May 20, 1805, and was five years younger than her husband. She was a woman of strong character, and was deeply imbued with the spirit of philanthropy. She died March 8, 1892.

#### JAMES WARD AND ELIZABETH BRIGHT BEADLE.

James Ward Beadle, a descendant of an exile from the tyranny of Charles the 2nd of England, was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Sept. 20, 1806, and moved with his parents to Clark county, Indiana, when a small boy, but returned to his native State when grown to manhood, and June 2, 1832, was united in marriage to Elizabeth Bright. They lived on the banks of the Ohio River for a short time, then moved to Gallatin County, Ky., where he rented a farm with seven slaves. (None of the Blandies or Brights ever owned slaves.) In 1835

the family left for Indiana and lived two years on land he bought before marriage. Sold this and moved to Liberty township, Parke County, in 1837; William H. H. and John H. were born here. He then bought the farm one mile northwest of Howard of 300 acres. Esquire Beadle went into business in Howard just as the boom days caused by the building of the canal began. He had been a Justice of the peace five years.

James W. Beadle stood 6 feet, 2 inches and was a powerful man, severely tried in all his relations of life, but most genial and complimentary to friends. He passed away April 18, 1870, aged 72 years and 6 months.

The writer of this approaches the subject of Mrs. Elizabeth Bright Beadle's life with loving reverence for she was a wonderful woman, gifted in mind and as a conversationalist and a helpmeet indeed. She was a daughter of Capt. John Bright of Mt. Mary's, Maryland, and Elizabeth Burroughs Bright of "The Cedars" near Scotland, and the Huttroughs from England, born 1805 near St. Mary's, Maryland, where her parents were living during the war of 1812. Mrs. Beadle had a vivid recollection of the siege of Baltimore and of the landing of the English troops, as General Ross made their home his headquarters, and tried to coax Mrs. Beadle away from her parents and take her to England, educate and find her a titled husband. All declined with thanks.

Mrs. Beadle died in 1880, just after her 85th birthday, her twin sister, Ann Hazzard, of Liberty township, dying a short time before. My love and veneration for the Stars and Stripes was born by mother's teaching. It was an almost daily occurrence to see us gather around her chair to listen to the story of battle and siege. J. W. H.



EZEKIEL B. WHITE.

down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers on flat boats. He was the father of thirteen children, eleven of whom are now alive. Mr. White died December 3, 1894.

#### ALFRED AND RHODA HADLEY.

Alfred Hadley was a family of a wife and three children.) came to Indiana about the year 1830, and to Parke County from Morgan County a few years later. Having had unusual (questionable) advancement, for a short time he was engaged in teaching. Later he studied and practiced both law and medicine and surveying. He served as County Surveyor a number of years while living in his native State of North Carolina, a cus-

## Early Settlers and Prominent People

In the following columns brief sketches are given of early settlers and people who were prominent citizens of the County. The writer had hoped that this and the foregoing department would be much larger than they are. He realizes that many men and women have been omitted who are worthy of a place here; but he particularly desires it to be known that the omission in no event is due to any intention on his part, and that he is in no way to blame. Three appendices were published in the County papers for data as much time as was possible was devoted to personal contribution by the editor and by David Strouse who greatly assisted in obtaining the material for what appears.

Mr. Strouse wrote many letters to descendants of pioneers now living in the County, but even when postage was enclosed for reply his request was in some instances ignored. It is to be regretted that some of the descendants of pioneers, now enjoying the heritage of comparative wealth, the result of privation and toil of their ancestors, are utterly indifferent to the opportunity to pay them a tribute and to perpetuate their memory. Happily this is not true of many others who have contributed portraits and sketches to the preceding pages in memory of their fathers and mothers. The following sketches have been obtained in various ways—from

previously published biographies, from obituary notices, and from personal knowledge and inquiry:

#### ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

ALEXANDER PUETT, youngest son of Coleman and Judy Moore Puett, was born in Burke County, N. C., January 15, 1809, and in March 1825, the family settled in three miles northwest of Rockville, and in 1828 located in Rockville on the farm just west of town. He married Alvira Strain, August 20, 1831, of four children—Mabel, C. Puett and Mrs. Lucy Bates, are now living in Rockville. Mr. Puett was a man of high ideals and a successful farmer.

JOHNSON PUETT, brother of Alexander Puett, came to Parke County at the age of sixteen and went to work on a claim. He became, through industry and economy, the owner of a large farm in the eastern part of Adams township. He married Miss Nancy Noel, and they were the parents of seven children, the only survivor, Elvina A. Puett, of Long Beach, California, being the youngest.

JAMES McEVEN, was born in Pennsylvania, March 20, 1802. In June, 1829, he was married to Miss Susan Ingers, of Crawfordville. He was the father of ten children, three of whom are now living: Charles S., Mrs. Margaret J. Nye, and Mrs. Mary Frances

Safely. His father, James, belonged to a militia force and was sent to quell the whiskey insurrection in Western Pennsylvania in 1794, and was also in the war of 1812. He was an ardent Presbyterian, who lived in the faith.

HOWARD McEVEN was born in Pennsylvania in 1808. In 1829 he came with his brother, James, to Rockville, and the two started a tan yard, which was a flourishing industry at that time and they continued that business for about twenty-five years. In 1837 he and his wife united with the Presbyterian church, in which he was an elder for over forty years. By industry and careful management, he accumulated considerable property. He was a charitable, public spirited citizen. Miss Mary McEwen, his daughter, and granddaughter, Miss Emma Potts, now reside at the old homestead in Rockville.

FRANKIE E. HANSEN was born Nov. 20, 1801, in Wilson County, Tenn., and died Oct. 3, 1867, aged 66 years. He came to Rockville, Ind., in the year 1829, and engaged in the dry goods business on the North Side of the public square for nearly thirty-five years.

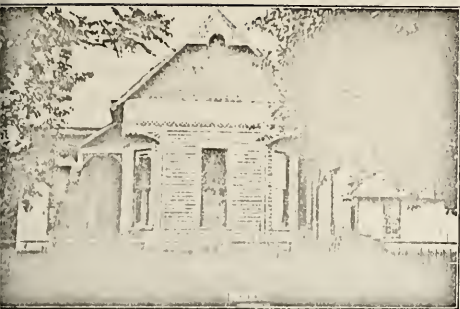
DAVID WOODRUFF STARK was born in the year 1806 in Mason County, Ky., and died May, 1885, aged 79 years. He came to Rockville in January, 1830, and bought out John S. McMurtry's

interest in the firm of Allen & McMurtry's dry goods store, and continued in the mercantile business in Rockville on the East Side of the public square until about the year 1870, when he retired from active business.

JAMES ALLEN, who came to Parke County in 1825, was one of the sturdy pioneer characters of his time. His father was killed in battle with the Creek Indians in 1804, and his mother died two years later, leaving him a boy of 12 years to make his own way in the world. He worked for six years for his board and clothing in North Carolina, at the end of which period his employer gave him a horse and a rifle. With these possessions he started over the Blue Ridge mountains to Indiana. When he crossed the Ohio river he had one dollar, twice as much as one-half cent in money. He came to Parke County in 1825 to the neighborhood afterwards known as Bruin's Cross Roads and there worked for Daniel Bruin. By the utmost frugality and hard work he accumulated enough to buy some land on Little Lick-creek. Not long afterwards he sold this land and bought a half section on Williams Creek. He acquired various tracts of land including 500 acres northwest of Rockville. In 1808 he built the house two and one-half miles northwest of Rockville, where he lived until his death.



PARKE COUNTY HOMES - NINETEEN-SIXTEEN



RESIDENCE OF JOHN NEFT, ADAMS TOWNSHIP.



RESIDENCE OF HUGH AICMAN, MONTEZUMA.



RESIDENCE OF F. H. NICHOLS, ROCKVILLE.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES AND JOHN RYAN, ADAMS TOWNSHIP.



RESIDENCE OF VOORHEES HUXFORD, FLORIDA TOWNSHIP.





PARKE COUNTY HOMES → NINETEEN-SIXTEEN



RESIDENCE OF JOHN T. BROWN, FLORIDA TOWNSHIP.



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM N. COX, HAZMOND-DALE.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. MAMIE PUETT AND S. F. MAX PUETT, ROCKVILLE.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE HOLDEN, ROSEDALE.



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES RUSSELL, BRIDGETON.



Few of the first settlers of Parke County began with an title and acquired an much property as James Allen. He was a man of iron constitution, and none of the men of his generation, strong as they were, could

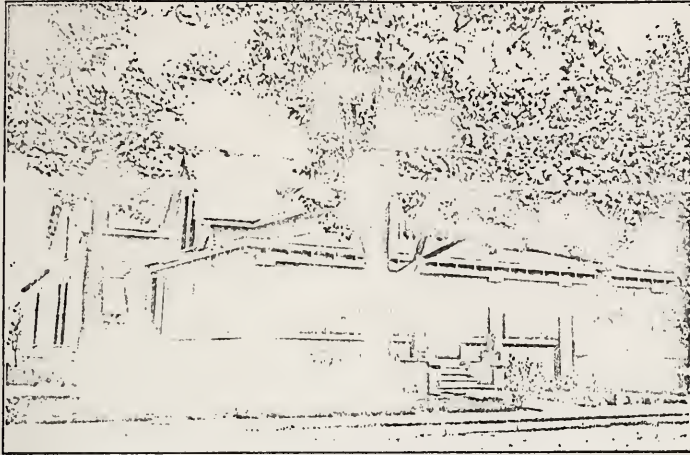
death, Sept. 21, 1869, a man of great prominence in both County Seat and County. He built the brick residence which all older people of Rockville will remember at the South end of Jefferson street. Here most of the

Boyd was a younger brother of Harrison, and came with his father's family to Parke County at the same time. He died several years ago, and left the following children now living: Wm. A., James, Edwin, Riley, Mrs.

Discovery road, three miles southeast of Rockville. He removed from the County and resided for a few years in Illinois and Clay County, Indiana, and returned to his farm. In 1872 he was elected County Commissioner. He was for several years postmaster at Rockville. Mr. Striker was a man of high ideals, loved and respected by everyone who knew him. His life, part of which was as a Trustee of the Rockville Methodist church, and as a member of Howard Lodge I. O. O. F., was full of good works in the cause of humanity.

HARVEY JACKS was born in North Carolina in 1820. He came to Parke County in 1840 with fifty cents in his pocket. He worked at such jobs as he could secure until, by economy and hard work, he accumulated enough to make his first payment on a farm located about five miles southeast of Rockville. He first sold corn at six cents a bushel. He worked day and night, and by his energy and good judgment accumulated over five hundred acres of good land. He was a positive man, a deep thinker and reasoner, keeping in touch with current events. He was an ardent Union man, whose influence did much in the cause during the War. Mr. Jacks was honored and respected for his neighborly qualities and kindness of heart. His son, George W., now owns the home farm.

JACOB FIETZ was born in Ohio in 1808. In the fall of 1820 he came to Parke County and settled on a farm in the southwestern part of Adams township, at which time his nearest neighbors were three miles distant. He lived in a tent until the following spring. Wolves were quite plentiful to keep him company. At his death, many years ago, he had accumulated five hundred acres of land.



RESIDENCE OF J. S. McFADDIN, ROCKVILLE.

surpass him in hard work. He died March 9, 1870, at the age of 72.

MR. NOEL came to Parke County in 1825, with a dog and gun as his sole possessions. He became identified early in the mercantile affairs of Rockville. In 1830 he was elected Justice of the peace for Adams township, and with the exception of four years held the office for over forty years. He was postmaster here for twenty-two years. Mr. Noel conducted both offices in a highly creditable and satisfactory manner. He and his wife, early in life, became members of the Methodist church, and both were honored and respected by people in all walks of life. He was a notable figure, being over six and a half feet tall, and with the plug hat which he always wore looked much taller.

HARRISON ANDERSON was one of the early settlers in Parke County. In 1825 he located on a land one mile north of Rockville, where he resided until his death several years ago. Mr. Anderson was a man of strong physique, steady going, of fine equilibrium. For many years he had a deer park near the highway and raised many deer. He loved animals and nature as well. Mr. Anderson also was a student of weather conditions. For many years he was the representative of the Smithsonian Institute, making regular reports to the bureau of temperatures, precipitation, etc. Mr. Anderson was an honest, upright citizen, whom all appreciated though they might have differed from him in politics, religion or otherwise.

TYLER S. BALDWIN came to Rockville in 1830 and became the partner of P. D. Harris in the dry goods and grocery business. At that time this store did the largest business in the County. A few years later Mr. Harris retired and Geo. W. Hill and James Dewey became partners of Mr. Baldwin under the firm of Tyler S. Baldwin & Co. Mr. Baldwin was, until his

family died. All have tombstones in the old part of the Rockville cemetery. With this exception there is nothing of record concerning a family one among the social leaders of this community.

Fred Inett, Mrs. Homer Lang, Mrs. David Myers and Mrs. Bert Welch.

CHARLES W. STRAYER was born in Clark County, Indiana, July 28, 1824. In 1844 he came to Rockville and engaged in the mercantile business for



RESIDENCE OF J. J. DANIELS, ROCKVILLE.

HARRISON BOYD, son of William Boyd, was born in Tennessee in 1803, and came to Parke County and settled in Adams township in 1833, and at the time of his death he owned a farm near Sand Creek station. His children now living in Parke County are: Dr. James, Lewis, Albert H., Elbridge, and Mrs. Anna L. Kent. John

two years. In 1810 he married Nancy Jane Adanson, whose father, Ellaha Adanson, had the contract for erecting the Putnam County court house, and Mr. Striker went to Greencastle to superintend its construction. Afterwards he returned to Parke County and settled on a farm, where he died a few years ago, near the New

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

JOHN D. COLLINGS was born in Parke County in 1810. He was the son of William and Elizabeth (Johnson) Collings, who came from Kentucky and settled on a farm in Union township the year John D. was born. The subject of this sketch worked on his father's farm in early life.

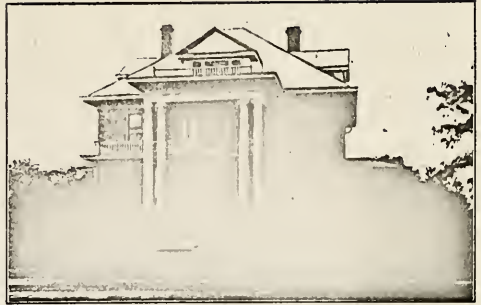




PARKE COUNTY HOMES -- NINETEEN-SIXTEEN



RESIDENCE OF EDGAR E. OVERPECK, ROSEDALE.



RESIDENCE OF C. M. AYDELOTT, ROCKVILLE.



PARKE COUNTY ASYLUM, ELBRIDGE BOYO, SUPERINTENDENT.



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM H. CHAPMAN, PENN TOWNSHIP.



RESIDENCE OF ISAAC N. OTT, ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. This is essential for ensuring the integrity of the financial statements and for providing a clear audit trail. The records should be kept up-to-date and should be easily accessible to all relevant parties.

2. The second part of the document outlines the procedures for conducting a physical inventory count. This process is crucial for verifying the accuracy of the inventory records and for identifying any discrepancies. The count should be conducted at regular intervals and should be performed by a team of trained personnel.



3. The third part of the document describes the methods for reconciling bank statements with the company's accounting records. This process helps to identify any errors or discrepancies and ensures that the company's financial records are accurate and consistent with the bank's records.

4. The final part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed and offers recommendations for improving the financial reporting process. It emphasizes the need for ongoing monitoring and review to ensure the highest level of accuracy and transparency in the company's financial operations.

attended school and acquired a good common school education. He served from 1870 until 1882 as County Commissioner, during which time the present court house was built. He owned a farm of over four hundred acres in Washington township, when he died several years ago.

WILLIAM D. BURFORD was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, September 10, 1798. In 1826 he entered a tract of land in Washington township, about ten miles north of Rockville, and settled there in 1827. In 1822 he was married to Mary Neel, who was born in Washington County, Ky., in 1800. The family were consistent members of the Baptist church. Mr. Burford was a good, substantial citizen, whose influence was greatly exerted in behalf of civic righteousness.

Wm. HARRIS came from Kentucky and settled on a farm near the present town of Judson in 1828. When he arrived, there were but few white settlers and the county was occupied in part by the Delaware and Miami Indians. His son, Edward, was born in Parke County, Ky., in 1822, was a part of the family of several children. At the age of 21 Edward rented a farm and grub mill on Little Run from his father, which he ran for many years. He also made several trips down the river to New Orleans on flat boats with pork and produce. For several years he was part owner of a pork packing establishment at Indianapolis. In 1845 he was married to Miss Sarah Truitt, daughter of Daniel Truitt, and she was born in Parke County in 1822. Wm. Harris was the father of Thomas, Myrre and Lafayette, who is the last surviving child. There are quite a number of the descendants of his children now living in Parke County.

ELI AND AMERICA CLARK, deceased, came from Tennessee to Parke County and settled on a farm in Greene township in 1829. The farm was one of the first entered there. Mr. Clark was born in 1800 and died in 1861. His son Robert worked at the carpenter's trade, but later devoted his time principally conducting a farm of about 200 acres, until his death a short time ago.

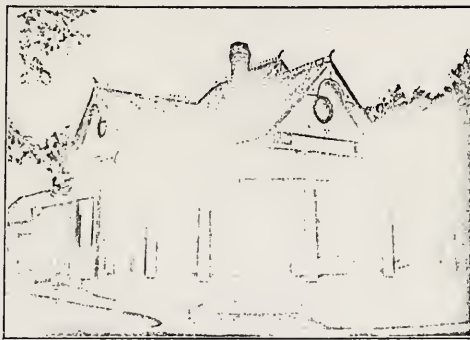
JOHN S. McMURRAY was born in Grant County, Ky., August 29, 1790. He came with his uncle to Parke County and settled on a farm in Washington township in 1825. He entered 380 acres and bought 180 acres of land in 1831. His children born in Parke Co. were Mary A., who was married to H. McWilliams, Alexander H., David, John S., James H., and Margaret. John S., who resides at Marshall, is the only survivor. In 1841 he was elected land appraiser and served a term as Township Trustee, County Commissioner, and for several years Justice of the peace.

JOHN EVERMAN was born in Wayne County, North Carolina, July 7, 1810. He came with his parents to Parke County in 1821. In 1823 they settled on a farm three miles northeast of Rockville, and by hard work and frugality, became before his death the owner of over three hundred acres of first class land. Mr. Everman was highly esteemed as an honest, upright citizen, and was for many years a honored, faithful member and supporter of the Old School Baptist church, that long stood near the old farm. John D., of Rockville, Charles W., of Judson, and William H., of Indianapolis, are his surviving children.

RAMUEL A. McCAMMELL was born in Shelby County, Ky., January 31,

1812. He first came to this County in 1832, and not finding a suitable location, he returned north and bought a farm. He attended Hanover College in Clark County, and taught in the primary department of that school prior to settling in the County. He acquired nearly 500 acres of fine land east of Marshall before his death. He raised a family of nine children; James N., who has resided in Rockville, for many years, and who was in the 9th Indiana Battery in the Civil war is a son.

JOHN D. HIXY was born in Wayne County, Virginia, April 13, 1813, and came to Parke County with his parents and settled on a farm in Washington township in 1832. His father, Thomas, was born in Pennsylvania, February 22, 1780, and died on



RESIDENCE OF WM. RAWLINS, MARSHALL.

the farm in 1836. He helped clear the farm and hew the logs to build their first house. The Hixy family were honest, hard working people, who had the confidence of neighbors and friends. His son, John H., owns the old Tenbrook farm about one mile west of Rockville.

JOSHUA AND RACHEL ENGLE moved to Parke County in 1833, and settled near the old Ward Mills in Sugar Creek township. In 1845 they moved to a farm in Washington township, where they lived until 1833, when he went to Illinois and died there two years later. They blazed the way to help establish in the surrounding country a high class of men and women who made the community an ideal one in every respect. His son, Benjamin F., who was born in Vermillion County, Illinois, in 1832, was a baby when his parents came to this County.

JONATHAN SWAIM was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, October 10, 1810. Came to Parke County in 1837 with seventeen dollars in money, good health and lots of energy and in his lifetime accumulated a farm of about 600 acres. His parents, Daniel and Susannah Lamb Swaim, were born in North Carolina in the latter part of the 18th century. In 1818 he went back to the old home and brought his aged father, who lived on his farm until his death in 1840.

JAMES W. RUSSELL, son of William and Cynthia Russell, was born on a farm in Nelson County, Kentucky, in 1824, where he worked until he was twenty-one years of age, receiving in the meantime a good common school education. In 1846 he came to Parke County and settled on a farm in Washington township, which he left in 1860, removing to Rockville. He did

a general business at Rockville and Ardenwood in dry goods, milling and pork packing on quite a large scale. The several ventures required considerable capital. He was married in 1818 to Lucinda McFord, both of whom died several years ago. Of nine children born to them, Scott, living in the State of Washington, James in Sullivan, Indiana, Mrs. T. H. Bryant and Mrs. W. C. Henkle, Taladega, Alabama, survive him.

GEORGE A. AND THOMAS M. BUCHANAN were born in Washington township, where their father settled on a farm in 1821, coming here from Mercer County, Kentucky. Father and sons continued as residents of Parke County until their death. They were Presbyterian. The sons were for many years members of the Odd Fel-

lowship Trustee in 1880. He died on his farm several years ago.

JOHN W. AND ELIZABETH HOACH settled in Sugar Creek township in 1831, and located on a farm in the north part of the township. Mr. Hoach was a native of Kentucky and his wife, whose name was Morgan, was a native of Virginia. They were the parents of William M. Hoach and Henry L. Hoach who was born in Bath County, Ky., in 1817.

WILLIAM AND MARGARET HATFIELD settled in Sugar Creek township in 1827, in the forest and erected a log cabin on the land their son, Thomas H., was born in 1831. He succeeded to the farm of his father, and made additions, until at his death he owned nearly four hundred acres of well improved land, upon which he built a large, commodious brick house. Another son of his, John A., was in "Company A," 50th Regiment, and was killed at the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864.

#### LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

RAY, DAVID STINE was one of the early settlers of Liberty township, coming there in 1829. He was born in Georgia. At the time of his settling there, the land was heavily timbered, without roads, schools, or any other facilities. Friendly Indians had a camp near the location. Deer, wild turkeys, wildcats, wolves and wild dogs were numerous. Hardships, toil and danger, were the common lots of the pioneers who settled there. He died in 1861.

JOHN RICHMOND, pioneer, came to Liberty township in 1823, from Hunter County, Ohio, and secured a tract of land in north part of the township. His son, Return J. Richmond, was four years old when the family came, and he was an extensive farmer and also made several trips to New Orleans on flat boats.

JAMES MARKS was one of the first settlers in the Ohio Creek township, and settled in Liberty township. He was born in Nelson County, Ky., October 18, 1818, and came to this County in 1829, and to his future home in 1830, on 100 acres of land he entered. His son, George, now owns the farm. Mr. Marks was a man of integrity and a useful citizen until his death November 20, 1876. Thomas Marka, another son, was one of the leading citizens of Parke County. He died a few years ago.

ISAAC HOBBS was born in the State of North Carolina and settled in Liberty township in 1828. He was a farmer, and worked at that trade, also conducted a small store, a rare business in those early days. His son, George, was born in Liberty township in 1832, and secured a farm of 170 acres.

DAVID LINDEY was born in North Carolina in 1803, and settled in Liberty township in 1832. He bought a farm, which he improved and brought to a high state of cultivation. He was a model citizen and life-long member of the Friends church.

THOMAS LINDEY located in Liberty township in 1830, coming from North Carolina, and settled on a farm where he remained until death, May 6, 1880. He was a member of the Society of Friends and helped organize the first Creek meeting of Friends. Mr. Lindey was a model man, whose influence was potent for the best things in life.

NATHAN DOWELL, deceased, settled in Liberty township in 1820, going there in a keel-boat up the Wabash River. He was the father of Isaac B.

#### SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

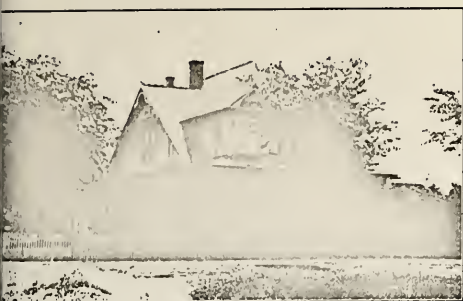
FELIX BARKER was born in Kentucky in 1820 and came with his parents, Jesse and Annie Day Barker, to Sugar Creek township in 1837. He received his early education in the first school house built in the township. In early life he taught school for several years. He acquired a farm of 120 acres of well improved land. He held the office of township assessor for several years.

DANIEL DEATH was born in Sugar Creek township in 1833. His father, John Heath, was born in Franklin County, Indiana, in 1811, and settled in this township in 1820, and was one of the pioneer preachers in the United Brethren church, who went like the early apostles, "without money or without price" in all kinds of weather and preached in the log houses and barns of the pioneers. Daniel got his limited education in a log school house. He bought a farm of 280 acres upon which his Uncle Eliha Heath settled in 1820, acquired through his own industry and economy, characteristic of the early settlers who did things.

Dr. W. . . . McKEY, son of Elias and Mary Harrison McKee, was born in Tennessee, July 4, 1820. He came to Annapolis with his parents in 1830. The father was one of few physicians in Parke County at that time. He received his early education at the district school and later at Bloomington Academy. In 1837 he moved to Sugar Creek township and located on a farm near Russell's Mills, where he acquired a large practice. He was elected







RESIDENCE OF H. H. HUNT, ROSEDALE.



RESIDENCE OF HENRY ALLDROIT, ROSEDALE.



RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL COBLE, ROCKVILLE.



RESIDENCE OF RUSS LEE, BELLMORE.



RESIDENCE OF DR. A. MARTIN, BELLMORE.



Dawson, deceased, who was a member of Company "A," 54th Regiment, and was wounded in the battle of Spring Hill, also Dallas, Georgia. Father and son were both worthy citizens.

**BEREA TOWNSHIP.**

**CHARLES ERNEST M. HISSON** was born in Virginia in the year 1813. He came with his father, William M., and settled on a farm near Hockleyville. At the age of twenty-one he taught school. In 1831 he entered the general store of Bondeson & Lowe in Hockleyville, and in 1837 purchased the hotel owned by Mr. Lowe, which continued for one year. In 1839 at the age of twenty-six, he was appointed County Treasurer, was enrolling clerk in the Legislature in 1841-2. In 1843, he with Charles P. Hill and George T. Stillman, went into the dry goods business at Armielburg. He went to Montana in 1847 with Hon. John W. Davis and engaged in mercantile and general business and finally for many years he conducted a large business at Montana.

**EDWARD G. WILSON**, deceased, was born in Quebec, Canada, in 1815, and moved to Armielburg in 1839. When a young man he became a clerk in the store of Brunson and Davis at Montana. In 1850 he went into the dry goods business, which he continued until his death. He was a self-made man of good business ability, and with energy and honesty made a success.

**DR. JAMES C. HILL**, moved from Ohio to Montana in 1839, where he practiced medicine. Two of his children were Samuel D. and Susanna W. Both of them received a common school education and were until their deaths identified with the mercantile and other business. They were men of high standing, honest and upright in all their business relations. Samuel was for several years township trustee of Rescove township.

**Mrs. THOMAS BRIDGITT** was born in South Wales in 1810, and spent his boyhood in college there. He arrived in New York from Liverpool in 1840, and went to Cincinnati. He graduated at Lane Theological Seminary in 1844. He went to Montezuma and was pastor of the Presbyterian church until he went into the army and served as Chaplain of the 71st Regiment and 6th Indiana Cavalry until September, 1865. He then preached two years at Clinton, after which he became pastor of the church at Montezuma, which he served until his death a few years ago.

**JOSEPH HURNS**, son of James and Mary Burns, was born in Ohio in 1822. He came with his parents to Parke County and settled on a farm near Armielburg in 1828. When he arrived at maturity, he began building and running flat boats, which he continued for several years. In 1810 he located in Montezuma, and ran a ferry boat over the Wabash River for several years. He finally engaged in the manufacture of a superior quality of fire brick at Hilledale. He associated himself with Mr. R. L. Cook, and continued for several years. His business, which has grown to large proportions, Mr. Burns died a few years ago, honored and respected by all who knew him.

**MILTON T. DAVIS**, son of John and Heathy Davis, was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1827, and came to Itersville township in 1828, settling as a farmer. He worked on his father's farm until of age, attending district school during the winter. He was a justice of the peace for several years,

and a good all round business man at integrity and influence.

**WICKLIFFE AND SETHINA VANLANDINGHAM**—lifelong citizens of Montezuma. The former operated the ferry over the Wabash for many years. The latter was engaged in mercantile business.

**WABASH TOWNSHIP.**

**WILLIAM HIXON** was born in Lincoln County, State of Kentucky, Oct. 15, 1801. In 1825 he moved with his parents to Vincennes. Soon after that

**APRIL PATTENSON**, pioneer, was born in Ohio, and came to Wabash township in 1818, being one of the very early settlers in Parke County. He acquired a tract of land upon which he reared a family and died on the farm in 1878. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812. His son, John H. Patten, was born on the farm December 14, 1841.

**THOMAS J. FURMAN**, deceased, was a pioneer settler in Wabash township, and began his career as an other earlier settler, in acquiring government



RESIDENCE OF MRS. E. S. BIPER, MONTEZUMA.

his parents died. During the years 1811 and 1812 he spent most of his time in Fort Ellison, near Vincennes, where all the settlers were compelled to go for safety from Indians. At one time he was surprised by a band of Indians, but succeeded in reaching the fort unharmed. In 1823 Mr. Hixon settled on land in Wabash township, where he died in 1870, after a long

land. His son, George W. Farham, lately deceased, was born in Wabash township on the home farm, November 8, 1830. He was a member of Company "B," 8th Indiana Infantry.

**JAMES L. BROCKWAY** was born in Liberty township, September 30, 1835. His parents, William S. and Jane Laverty Brockway, settled on a farm in this township in the pioneer days.



RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL KEPPERS, WABASH TOWNSHIP.

and useful life, honored and respected, leaving a large number of descendants.

**ZAMARIAH D. BROWN**, deceased, was born in Nelson County, Kentucky, in 1809, the same year Lincoln was born in Hardin County, Kentucky. In 1824 he came with ox team with his stepfather to Wabash township. He began working by the month, and in 1830 bought some government land in Section 17, which he improved. He also made flat boats and went several times to New Orleans. He was a millwright and built the first mill at Armielburg. He accumulated about 1,000 acres of land, 600 acres of which he gave to his children before he died.

James afterwards located in Wabash township, and by his energy, coupled with practical knowledge acquired by experience, accumulated over three hundred acres of valuable land before his death, about one mile southwest of Armielburg. Mr. Brockway was an honest, upright citizen and served honorably as Trustee and Justice of the peace in Wabash township. He left surviving: John, William R. and Mrs. Baldwin, who became the owners of the farm. John was elected County Commissioner on the Republican ticket in 1914, but died before his term of office began.

**JAMES PATTENSON**, oldest son of

Arthur and Jane Patten, was born in Clayburg County, Miss., in 1841. When James was six months old they moved to Virginia, going sixteen hundred miles on horseback. In 1824 the family settled in Hockleyville. For the next twenty years James was a wandering disposition, lived in nearly every part of the Union, engaging in various kinds of business. Part of the time he was a captain on an Ohio River steamboat. In 1845 he settled in Armielburg, where he ran the flour mill until he retired a few years before his death, which occurred there several years ago. His brother, a brother V. Patten, became a good lawyer and was several years Judge of a Circuit composed of Parke, Vermillion, Vigo and Sullivan Counties.

**APRIL JUSTIS** was born on the 10th of April 1801, in Iowa County, Ohio. He was the son of Aquila and Margaret Justis. The family came to Wabash township and settled on a farm in 1822. He was an industrious young man and got his start by making rails and other articles. It was necessary with the pioneers who made good, Mr. Justis made twenty trips to New Orleans with flat boats. He served his justice of the peace and one term as County Commissioner. He was an active member and liberal supporter of the most eminent Methodist church and a man of force and influence.

**AQUILA LAVERTY** was one of the wisest known men of Wabash township. He was a soldier in the 1st Indiana, and at the time of his death was the largest land owner in the County with the exception of O. P. Brown.

**FLORIDA TOWNSHIP.**

**JAMES JOSEPH WALKER** entered land near Numa in Florida township in 1814, and was a man of strong character and influential in bringing to a full fruition a community of people that were imbued with earnest desire to make the western part of the township most desirable to live in.

**SEBA H. CAE** settled on land in Florida township in the early days, and in 1818 he erected a substantial brick house, which he now in a splendid state of preservation, in which his son, Marvin H. Cae, now in his eighty-first year, has since resided. Mr. Cae accumulated by thrift and industry a large tract of land. He was known to be a man who possessed high ideals, exemplified in all business transactions. He was a charter member of Parke Lodge No. 8, Free and Accepted Masons, which was organized under dispensation issued May 30, 1814, and was his first Junior Warden. After the beginning of the war when the government was needing money, bonds were put upon the market, but few of them were taken by the people because they did not think they were of any value. Mr. Cae, being a very patriotic man, purchased the first government bond offered for sale in Parke County. He died many years ago, an honored and respected citizen.

**JOHN HOATMAN** was born April 10, 1811, in Lincoln County, Ky. In 1820 he came with his parents, when settled on Walker's Prairie in Florida township. In 1824 he acquired 100 acres of land in Section 25, which was a solid mass of heavy timber, which he cleared in due time, i. e. became a miller in the Christian church and for forty years he preached that faith, serving well and faithfully until his death.

**BENJAMIN DALEY** was born in But-





PARKE COUNTY HOMES - NINETEEN-SIXTEEN



FARM RESIDENCE OF EDWARD H. CROOK, ADAMS TOWNSHIP.



"LONGVIEW," HOME OF L. EDGAR ADAMS, ADAMS TOWNSHIP.



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM FLOCK, PENN TOWNSHIP.



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES DAILY, FLORIDA TOWNSHIP.



RESIDENCE OF JACOB GILLIAN, HAZARDVILLE.



ler County, Ohio, in 1803, and came to Florida township in 1827. He entered 88 acres of land, paying for it by hauling corn to Roseville and making other necessary turns. By perseverance and strictest economy, he finally accumulated several hundred acres of good land. He was an elder in the Methodist church for forty years. He was honest and always stood for the square deal among men. His son, Charles, now owns a fine farm near the old home.

**JERSE H. VULMANN** was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, October 18, 1803. In 1827 he settled in Florida township. In 1830 he acquired land which he worked until he was elected Sheriff in 1839. After his two terms of office expired, he returned to his farm, where he lived until 1877, when he moved to Grayson County, Texas. A son, James, who now lives in Clinton, was a member of Company "C," 12th Regiment during the Civil War.

**HARCOON TOWNSHIP.**

**JOHN CALVIN GIBSON** was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, in 1819. He came with his parents and settled in Harcoon township in 1821. He was active in civil affairs, being a man of high ideals. He was frequently called upon for counsel and advice. He built a saw mill in 1847 at the ford which bears his name on Little Harcoon, six miles southeast of Rockville. During most of his adult life, he was a justice of the peace, which office he filled with more than ordinary legal and business ability. From 1838 to 1846 he built several flat boats, which during the spring freshets were floated down to the Wabash river and sold.

**THOMAS MILLER** was born in Frank County, Virginia, November 30, 1790. In 1805 he located in Union County, and in 1821 came to Harcoon township, raised a crop, returned to Union County and returned to Harcoon for permanent residence in 1823. He was married to Margaret Robinson, January 8, 1821. He was County Commissioner eight years. Just out of the peace fifteen years, and several years Township Trustee. He was a consistent member and liberal supporter of the Methodist church. He and his wife experienced all the trials and privations of pioneer life and did well their part in teaching civic righteousness and fair dealing. His son, John H., was born in this township, and was a successful farmer, and was elected County Treasurer in 1838. He also represented Parke and Montgomery Counties as Joint Representative. The family of his son, James N. Miller, deceased, are nearly all living in Parke County. Joseph and John now own good farms of the original acquisitions. Alice Clements, Mrs. W. J. White, and George C., children of James N., now live in Rockville. Dick Miller, the youngest son, resides in Indianapolis. Mrs. William Goodin, a daughter, lives in Jackson township.

**JOHN H. MILLER** was born in Harcoon township August 25, 1819. His parents, Joseph and Elizabeth Miller, settled there in 1817. He began farming for himself when at the age of 22. He was an industrious man and highly esteemed. He was a practical farmer, but took an interest in all enterprises for progress and improvements to better existing conditions. He was the first white child born in Harcoon township.

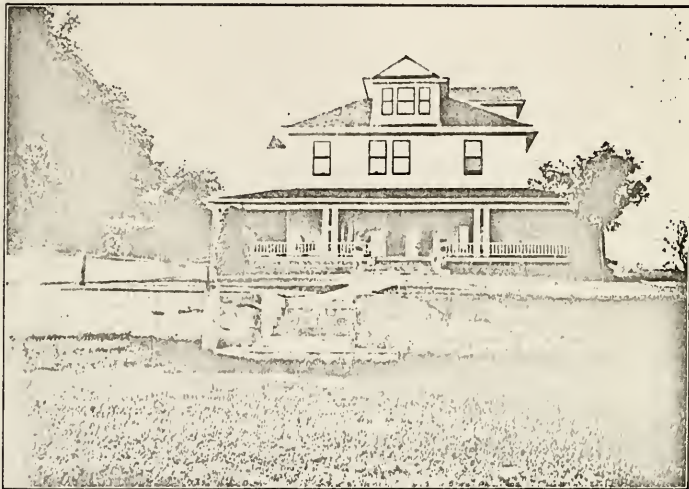
**ROBERT MITCHELL**, settled in Harcoon township and began farming in 1817 or 1818. His son, Robert, was born on the land May 8, 1850. He was the best of his father, but about three years old, so he and his brother Abel,

yet living, became managers of the farm of about four hundred acres. They cleared much of the land and also engaged in stock raising. The Mitchell's were men of high ideals and got much in helping make their neighborhood what it is today.

**THOMAS K. SEYBOLD** settled in Harcoon township on a farm in the pioneer days. His son, Dempsy C. Seybold, yet living was born in Harcoon township in 1837, where he resides at

ing to U. S. when a child, then removing to Pennsylvania, thence to Ohio, where the major portion of the John family were born and reared. In the 30's he removed to Indiana, thence to Brazil, where he laid out a major part of that city; thence to Portland Mills, Parke County in 1854, where he operated a country store, his son Jacob, being bookkeeper and clerk; thence to Stanfield where he died in 1862. Grandchildren and do-

and stock raiser of the pioneer days, at times owning considerable property and then losing all in a live stock deal, as the prices of stock had a wide range of values in pioneer days. At time of his decease he had financial reverses and left a debt of \$2,000 for his son, Jacob John, to discharge, which was done, before making a start for himself. In war times, 1861-'64, Jacob John was associated with Samuel Strouse in supplying large



RESIDENCE OF J. B. JOHNS, HARCOON TOWNSHIP.

the time of this sketch. He was a man of sterling character, who did his part well in the early days.

**GIBSON CROOKS** was born March 7, 1813, and settled with his father's family in Harcoon township in 1823. While a youth he kept a canoe and rowed people across Big Harcoon for a small sum. He was drowned while crossing the same stream below the dam at Hridleton in 1868. Mr. Crooke was a farmer and his daughter, Mary, widow of the late Captain Joshua H. Hayes, resides on part of the old homestead.

**REV. ISAAC MATER** was born in Butler County, Ohio, June 11, 1822, and located on a farm in Harcoon Township in the early days. He was one of the pioneer ministers of the United Brethren church, who helped establish a Christian civilization in the Wabash Valley. During his travels as a circuit rider he passed through some trying and interesting experiences. His son, Dr. Jacob H., deceased, was a successful practitioner for several years at Hridleton. He was a corporal in Company "H," 14th Indiana Infantry. Rev. Mr. Mater was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends for his kindly Christian character and devotion to his ministerial work. He was a writer of more than ordinary ability, and a few years before his death published a volume called "The Prompter"—a collection of his contributions to the press for a period of forty years.

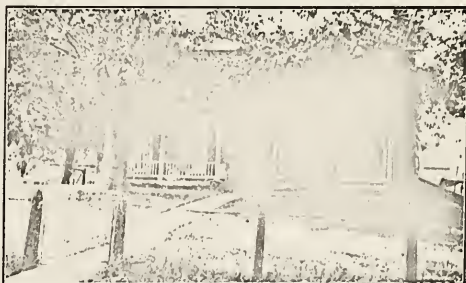
**JOHN JOHN** was a pioneer of Parke County; was of Welsh stock, emigra-

andendants of Grandfather John now living; J. J. Johns, attorney of Rockville, J. H. Johns, member county tax board, reviver, Hridleton, Frank Johns, lumber dealer, Montezuma, Marla Bruteck, Hridleton, and Sarah McCutcheon, Kentland, Ind., Sam P. Johns, lumber-

contracts Mr. Strouse had with the U. S. government for stock and supplies for the armies, and were close and intimate friends until death.

**JACKSON TOWNSHIP.**

**ABRAHAM GARRIGUS** was born in New York October 22, 1815. He came to



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM HATFIELD, JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

man, Sedalia, Mo., Stephen Johns, Lutchnoon, Kan., Emanuel Johns, Seattle, Wash., and Robert Johns, Penn., Ill. There is but one living child of John John—Isaac John, of Sedan, Okla., now in his 90th year. John John was a merchant, farmer

Parke County and settled in Jackson township in 1824, and was married to Solomon B. Garrigus August 6, 1837. She was one of the pioneer women of strong will power and sacrificing devotion to the task of making the wilderness fruitful fields. Mr. Garrigus





PARKE COUNTY HOMES -- NINETEEN-SIXTEEN



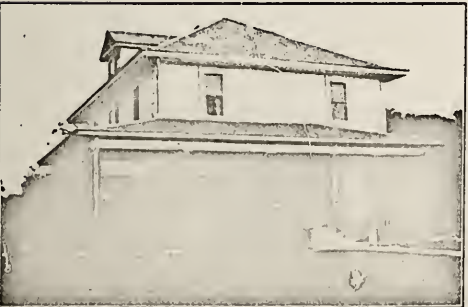
RESIDENCE OF DANIEL M. SWAIN, UNION TOWNSHIP.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN TOLIN, ROCKVILLE.



RESIDENCE OF C. E. LAMBERT, ROCKVILLE.



RESIDENCE OF BENJAMIN F. SELLERS, RACCOON TOWNSHIP.



RESIDENCE OF W. R. PENCE, CATLIN.



was County Surveyor for many years, and also a Justice of the peace for a number of years, and filled both positions with honor and fidelity.

**SAMUEL WOLVERTON**, son of Cyrus and Jane Wolverson, who were among the very early settlers in Parke County, was born in Pennsylvania, January 30, 1828, nearly ninety years ago, and hence was a pioneer lady. He was born and raised on a farm and all the surroundings of the trials and privations of pioneer life. They were members of the Christian church, shortly before his death, he donated the ground, and Mr. and Mrs. Wolverson donated money and material to build Union church and cemetery. He was possessed of all the attributes that conduce to morality and honesty.

**JARVIS DAVIS** was the son of Jesse Davis, and was born in Kentucky in 1810. His father moved to the mountains from Virginia with the first United States troops and died at the age of 103 years. Mr. Davis lived in Kentucky until 1819, where he learned to be a shoemaker. In 1828 he moved to Jackson township and after a short stay, went to Montezuma, and served seven years as Justice of the peace.

**WILLIAM KEMPER** was born in Virginia, February 12, 1810, and settled in Jackson township in 1838. His father, Elias Kemper, was in the war of 1812, and his son, Elias, was a member of Company "A," Indiana Heavy Artillery in the Civil war. He accumulated about 600 acres of land and raised a large family of children, of whom Elias, of Rockville, Robert W. and John S. Thomas are still living. He was married to Larina Gildevell, who was born in Franklin County, Indiana, in 1821.

**MICHAEL PATRICK** was born in Tennessee, November 17, 1803, and settled on a claim in Jackson township in 1829. His son, Calvin, deceased, was born in Whitley County, Kentucky, in 1828, and when his parents came to this County and worked for his father on the farm. At the age of twenty-one he learned the carpenter's trade, followed it for two years, and returned to farming, which, with the exception of a few years as an all-out partner of John H. Stusser in a general store at Mansfield, he continued until his death. He was the first man in Jackson township to be made a Master Mason. He was a practical, matter-of-fact man of influence in the community, and the father of John M. O., of Rockville.

**UNION TOWNSHIP.**

**JOHN MARTIN** purchased a land office in Terre Haute in 1820, half of Section 25 in Union township, settled on it with his wife and eleven children in 1821, coming from South Carolina. They built a log house and at once began clearing away the forest. He was a blacksmith and gunsmith and often repaired the guns of the Delaware and Miami Indians passing along the trail, who frequently camped on his land. Mrs. Martin made clothes for the children out of buckskin. The women frequently got drunk, but one of the bunch would remain sober. At the age of sixteen John Martin, Sr., served under Washington in the Revolution. A number of his descendants are now living in the east part of the County.

**THOMAS WOLVERTON** also purchased land in the same year and John Martin did, in Sections 28 and 30, some of which, he now owned by his descendants. March 1, 1827, he married Hebera Crawford, age sixteen, in Franklin County, Indiana, and at once came on horseback to this County, and began life in a little house he had built.

Charles W. Aydelott, who lives in Rockville, was one part of the original farm owners. He was married to his mother, who was a daughter of the subject of this sketch.

**JAMES NOBLE** was born July 20, 1829, in Shelby County, Ky., and came to Parke County with his parents, James and Sarah Noble, the same year. He was married to Martha Stog in 1851. He was a farmer; several times Justice of the peace; assessor of Union township, leaving to his children at his death several hundred acres of land.

**JOHN COLLEMAN** was born in Shelby County, Ky., April 22, 1795. He and his wife settled in Union township in 1833. Their son, John, was then four years of age, and he was one of his father's farm, which he possessed until his death. At the age of 21 he married Sarah A. Connelly, both of whom were faithful members of the Missionary Baptist church.

**GREENE TOWNSHIP.**

**JAMES F. PAYTON** was born in Mason County, Ky., in 1825. His parents settled in Greene township in 1828. His grandfather, Thomas Payton, was an associate and playmate of George Washington, and served in the Revolutionary war. He was married in 1817 to Elizabeth Hush, a daughter of Abraham Hush, who came to this County with her parents in 1829. Mr. Payton and his wife were members of Mt. Mariah Baptist church. He was a good citizen and successful farmer.

**JAMES H. JACK** was born in Ohio in 1804, and came to Greene township in the formative period of this County and settled in a place known as Little Thicket. He was a farmer preacher in the old order of Christians, known as reformers, established by Barton W. Stone. When he came to this County, there being no church near, he invited with him a number of the church, now called Disciples, and took an active part in erecting two church buildings at Portland Mills and one at Parkville. He frequently preached, but did not devote his whole time to the ministry. He was a man of high honor and raised a family of several children, Martin S., John T., Adm S., Mary E., and married Isaac N. Blake, and Elizabeth J., who married James Sowder.

**SAMUEL R. HAMILTON** was born in Bourbon County, Ky., May 17, 1797. His father was born in Tyrone, Ireland, and came to America in 1781. He came to Parke County and settled on land in Greene township in 1825. His grandfather fought in the battle of the Boyne under William the III in 1690. His maternal grandmother lived to be 110 years old, and when she had passed the century had nearly seven feet, walk three miles a day, and read so well without glasses. He served as County Commissioner nine years and Justice of the peace for fifty years. He began life on eighty acres and at his death owned one hundred acres of fine land, and was the oldest man in Greene township, honored and respected by all.

**MARTIN L. DOOLEY**, son of Heuben and Rachel Martin Dooley, was born in Precible County, Ohio, in 1812. He came to Greene township in early life and settled in a farm about one mile north of Union, which he possessed until his death several years ago. In his early manhood he taught school whilst running his farm. His son,

Jerome H., was in Company "G," 78th Indiana, and also in Company "A," 40th Indiana Regiment in the war of the Rebellion. He was for more than forty years an elder in the Christian church and an active benevolent citizen. Mrs. Dooley, a son, was born in 1847 in Greene township and owns a farm near Milligan.

**THOMAS HUBBARD** was born in Madison County, Ky., January 21, 1804. He came to Greene township and entered land there in 1820. His parents, John and Mary Denton Hubbard, came in 1824. His father served under General Gatta in the Revolution, and was in the battle of Camden. When she was seven years of age, his mother, one of the pioneers of Kentucky, was captured by the Indians and was held by them for seven years. She had a farm of 200 acres, which by sacrifice and hard work by himself and his wife and family, was brought to a good state of cultivation. He and his wife were long members of the Associate Presbyterian church near Portland Mills.

**THOMAS J. HANNA** was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, in 1802. He settled in Greene township in 1827, and owned 320 acres of government land. In 1828 he married Miss Ann McFarmlak and they were the parents of eight children. He was an active member of the Methodist church and lived to a ripe old age.

**WILLIAM J. COLLINGS** was born in Kentucky in 1824. He was the son of Zebulon Collings, who came to Parke County and settled in Greene township in 1835. His grandfather went to Kentucky from North Carolina in 1800, and he had a half dozen cabins in Louisville, and the settlers were living in blockhouses. He owned a farm of 100 acres in Section 15 and was quite an extensive breeder of Shorthorn cattle and thoroughbred horses. He was a member of Mt. Mariah church, and a man of high honor, making a success in life.

**PENN TOWNSHIP.**

**PERLEY MITCHELL** was born in New Hampshire October 13, 1795, and settled in Penn township in 1821 on a tract of land purchased from the government, which he immediately began to clear and build a log cabin thereon. Deer, wolves and bear were plenty in the neighborhood, and also bands of Kickapoo and Miami Indians. The whole population of the County at the time did not exceed two hundred. In 1825 he built a carding machine and worked on it for many years. He operated several years. He died in the old settlement in 1878. His sons, George and Prof. Andrew Mitchell, are living on the Pacific Coast.

**ANDREW TROMBICK** was born in Pennsylvania, August 8, 1804, and came with his father's family to Penn township, settling there in 1823. The tract, he was, in the adjacent country, was then a dense body of woods, traversed only by what was known as bridge paths. The family was compelled to ramp in the forest until a log cabin was built. Andrew was married to Rachel Hiver at the age of twenty-five and bought land near the Wabash River, and at the death of his father, moved to his father's farm. In 1840 he was elected a member of the Legislature. During the Civil war he had three sons in the army, one of whom, John A., now living in Tuscola, Ill., was a corporal in Company "A," 8th Regiment. The late Mrs. David Paxter (H) was a daughter.

**NATHANIEL NEWELL** settled in Penn township in 1820, coming from North

Carolina, where he was born. There were twelve in the family. He remained a resident of Penn township until his death in his one hundredth year. He was for seventy years an elder in the Friends church, and was a member of the same church. He traced the life of others high quality of virtue. His son Eli was born in Orange County, Indiana, in 1810, and came to this County with his parents in 1820, and became the owner of the farm possessed by his father. He died several years ago in Hillsboro, Indiana; was a life member of the Society of Friends.

**CHARLES OVERMAN** was born in Wayne County, North Carolina, in 1814, and came with his father, John Overman (born in North Carolina in 1767) and settled in Reserve township in 1832, about three miles west of Rockville. From thence they moved to the farm now owned by James K. Elder three miles north of Rockville. In 1848 he moved to Old Hammond. He was a very industrious and honorable man, and was known to everyone. He was a faithful member of the Friends church until death.

**ZACHARIAH MORRIS** was a native of North Carolina, and settled in Reserve township on land near Celoma in 1820. He was the father of Cornelius P. Morris, lately deceased. Cornelius was born on his father's farm in 1817, and of his death owned about 300 acres of well improved land about three miles northwest of Rockville. The Morris family were splendid, high-minded men, all of whom were life members of the Friends church. Knoch, living on his farm about two miles northwest of Rockville, and Josiah, who now lives in Bloomington, are sons of Zachariah Morris.

**ENOCH MORRISON**, a native of North Carolina, settled in Penn township in 1820, and died in 1863. He was a member of the Friends church. His son, John, settled on his farm about Rockville in 1824. He lived on a farm and worked at his trade as a carpenter. There are many buildings in the county that are proofs of his skill as a good, honest workman. He was a constant member of the Friends church until his death.

**MADISON HENYOLD** was born in North Carolina in 1800, and came to Penn township in 1824, from Vigo County, where he went in 1818. He died, as his father in 1870. His son, Joel, was born in Vigo County in 1825, and settled in Penn township with his parents in 1820. He owned and operated a fine farm of 250 acres. Both father and son were men of sterling worth, whose influence for good was pronounced.

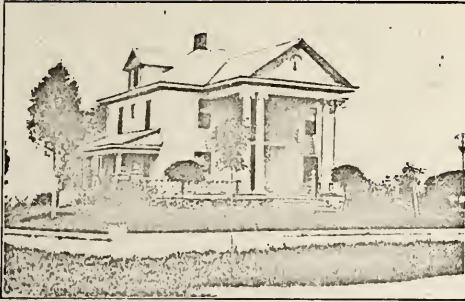
**DR. JAMES P. TURNER** was born in New York in 1810, in 1831 he came with his father to Parke County. At the age of 19 he started out for himself and worked on a farm. From 1835 to 1840 he studied medicine, and became a successful practitioner. He finally located on a farm north of Harding's creek in Penn township, and was one of the best and most successful of his kind in the county. He was one of the oldest men in that township, being elected Minister of his lodge six or seven times.

**HON. ROBERT KELLY** was born in Madison County, Ohio, April 10, 1810, and came to Penn township with his parents and settled in 1826. He held several offices of trust and represented Parke County in the Legislature in '30, and was one of the delegates at large from the State of Missouri in the National convention that nominated General Grant for the second term.

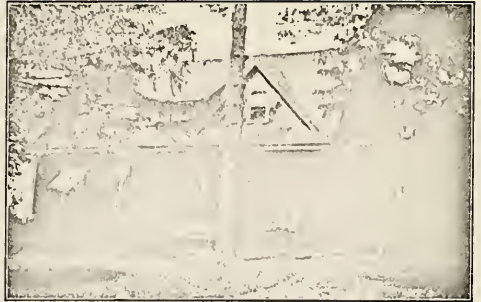




PARKE COUNTY HOMES -- NINETEEN-SIXTEEN



RESIDENCE OF LEVI LINERBERG, RESERVE TOWNSHIP.



"THE PINES," HOME OF A. EDGAR M'CORD, ADAMS TOWNSHIP.



RESIDENCE OF MISS MATTIE BROWN, RESERVE TOWNSHIP.



RESIDENCE OF ELLSWORTH PHILLIPS, GREENE TOWNSHIP.



"ALLEYDALE," HOME OF W. D. COLLINGS, ADAMS TOWNSHIP.



in 1872. He was an especial friend of the causes of temperance and education, which he supported with much energy.

JOHN NEWELL CARTER, son of John and Ruth Newlin Carter, was born near Hillsboro, N. C., March 17, 1819; died at his home in Bloomington, Sept. 27, 1912, age 93 years, 6 months, 15 days. He came with his father to Parke County in October, 1854, and was united in marriage to Mary Hatley, with whom he lived until death claimed her, Feb. 3, 1910. For more than four-score years Uncle John was familiar with the affairs of this community. As a boy he frequently made long journeys on horseback to some grist mill for meal or flour. For years he was a teamster, and hunted prairie to Cincinnati, Evansville and Richmond and brought back new-fangled to the villagers in this section. He also made two trips to New Orleans on flat boats, loaded with grain, pork and other produce. He had many other interesting reminiscences to relate of pioneer times.

ISA GLASSON was born in Orange County, North Carolina, Aug. 13, 1823. Before he reached the first landing of his birth his parents, having heard thrilling stories of the great possibilities in the far West, started on that long, tedious journey, which brought them to Orange County, Indiana. In Orange County Ira Glasson grew to manhood and in 1845 was married to Sarah C. 1846. In 1855 he brought his family, which consisted of his wife and five small girls to Parke County. Here he lived until his death, which occurred May 18, 1913. When he arrived in Parke County he located near the then thriving town of Annamoka, and for several years lived near that place. In the early seventies he moved his family to a farm near Rockville and in this community he spent the remainder of his life. Had he lived until August, 1913, he would have reached his ninetieth birthday. His was a long life well spent. His friends know him as an honest, industrious, moral man, charitable and obliging.

HOWARD TOWNSHIP.

ANDREW J. MYERS was born in North Carolina in 1819, and came to Howard township with his parents, Daniel and Mary Myers, in 1830. His father was in the war of 1812. The family began clearing the forest, the usual vocation of all the pioneer settlers. Mr. Myers by hard work and sacrifice acquired a farm of about two hundred acres. There are at present a number of fine, open, large tracts of uncleared land in the north part of the township.

UNCL. C. DELP came to Parke County and settled in Howard township in the early period. He and his children were tillers of the soil. Mr. Delp, like all the other early settlers, began clearing the forest, which he so devotedly cleared in Howard and near Sugar Creek. He afterwards built the mill which stood near the present "High bridge." He died many years ago.

HOWARD CLARK, son of Israel and Frances Clark, was born in Boone County, Kentucky, in 1810. In 1831 he came to Howard township and settled on a farm in the northeast part of Howard township. He became one of the most extensive farmers in that section of the County, and at his death several years ago owned a considerable tract of land. His success, well deserved. He began life as a poor man, but by splendid business tact and

industrious habits, made a pronounced success in life. He raised a number of children and his land is now in possession of some of his family.

WILLIAM HILBO was born in Kentucky in 1797, and settled on a farm in Howard township in 1829. He was a blacksmith, a very necessary occupation. In those early days in every town there would be a blacksmith shop and general store established. The latter usually possessed a stock of goods consisting of a bolt or two of calico, muslin, blue jeans and a few

pounds of sugar and coffee, a little tinware, etc. There were no post-offices except at the County Seat, No. 15 stamps. The letters were forwarded and the postage, about twenty-five cents, would be paid in cash, eggs or other commodities. Mr. Hilbo had twelve children. Artfulhand was in Company "I," 1st Regiment, and was wounded at Fort Donelson. February 13, 1862. His son, Benjamin, was also in the Civil War and was killed at the battle of Jenkins Ferry, April 30, 1864.

Parke County People

WILLIAM M. ARIN resided in Montgomery. Represented the County in Legislature.

HOMER KELLY was a prominent citizen of much force in Penn township, and Representative in the Legislature 1878.

JOHN E. WOODMAN, of Penn township, was Captain of Co. "F," 11th Indiana Cavalry. Represented County in Legislature two terms.

GEORGE W. HONORS, born in Parke County; served two terms in the Legislature, and represented Parke and Vermillion Counties in the State Senate 1861-1865.

JOHN MARRIOTT, of Adams township, was a farmer and man of influence. Held the office of Probate Judge; lived in an advanced old age three miles southwest of Rockville.

DANIEL THOMAS was a prominent farmer in Greene township. Represented the County in the Legislature, 1874. He was one of the early settlers in Union township.

JOHN T. MILLER, son of Tobias Miller, born in Parke County, and was elected Treasurer in 1858; afterwards represented Montgomery and Parke Counties in the General Assembly.

Dr. ISA G. GILLEM, prominent physician living at Sylvanis, represented the County in the Legislature, 1880. He removed to Illinois several years ago and continued the practice until his death.

GEORGE E. HANNA, born in Greene township in 1846. Was a progressive farmer and public-spirited citizen. Served one term in the State Senate from Parke and Montgomery Counties in 1867-1869.

WILLIAM KNOWLES resided for some years in Portland Mills and Rockville. Represented County in Legislature 1882 to 1884. Was prominent in the local affairs of Rockville, and took great interest in affairs pertaining to the lectra platform.

JOHN H. LINDSEY was reared in Parke County and graduated at Bloomington Academy. He was the last Captain of Company "F," 11th Indiana Cavalry. He served two terms as County Treasurer, and also served one term in the State Senate from the district composed of Parke and Vermillion Counties in 1882. He died at the Denton Hotel in Indianapolis December 29, 1901, where he and his wife were living.

GEORGE B. CHAPMAN was born in Penn township over eighty years ago. He was a farmer, and in the 9th Indiana battery and was wounded at the battle of Shiloh. He afterwards served in Company "F," 11th Indiana Cavalry, of which he was commissioned First Lieutenant. He was also Sheriff of Parke County in 1874 and was re-elected in 1876. He located at San Diego, California where he re-

sided for about twenty-five years, and died there about four years ago.

ZIMM D. MARSH, son of William and Abigail Maris, was born in Annapolis in 1815. He went to serve township in early life, where he was a farmer until elected Sheriff of Parke County in 1858, which office he held for two terms. For fifty years he has been a local preacher in the Methodist church, and a man widely known and highly esteemed in this county. Although Rockville is his legal residence, since the death of his wife, he has spent most of his time with his married daughters in the South.

PARKE'S PEOPLE AWAY FROM HOME.

JAMES HARBAN, born in Clark County, Illinois; came to Parke County with his parents, Elias and Mary Harban, when he was a child. Graduated at Anbury University in 1847; went to Iowa in 1847, Was President of Iowa Wesleyan University. Member United States Senate 1855-1863; also from 1868 to 1873 was Secretary of Interior in Lincoln's last Cabinet. Was also a member of the Alabama Claims Commission. Died at his home Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, October 5, 1890.

GEORGE E. HAWKS, son of Rev. John Hawks. Raised in Rockville, and is now General Manager of the El Paso & Northwestern Railroad Company.

JAMES H. HOLLOWAY, with his father, operated a mill on Little Lake, soon after what is known as the Adams Ford, about three miles east of Rockville, after the war. At the first call for volunteers for three months' service, he enlisted in the 11th Indiana Regiment. He again entered the service as Second Lieutenant of Company "I," of the 31st Indiana Regiment, and was its last Colonel. He studied law in the office of Hice & Johnston in Rockville and in 1840 settled in Kendall where he became a prominent lawyer, and was for several years United States District Attorney. He was a candidate for Congress and was defeated by Jerry (Sockless) Simpson. He died near Crawfordville, Indiana.

HIRSH E. HARBEX, born in Liberty township. Graduated at Earlham College, where he was a member of Washington, where he was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Declined re-nomination, and resumed his law practice.

HORACE K. HUNT, born on a farm about nine miles west of Bridgeton and attended school in State schools. At age of fifteen his family moved to Terre Haute. He went into railroad service, and from 1808 to 1914 was President of the Union Pacific railroad; 1860-1869 consulting engineer; 1869 receiver, Chicago Great Western railway; 1911 chief engineer, Chicago Association of Commerce. His death occurred some months ago.

JOSEPH G. CANNON, came to Parke

County when a boy from North Carolina. Graduated from Bloomington Academy. Moved to Illinois. Member of Congress over thirty years; was its Speaker three times, and is now a member of Congress.

JOHN E. HUMPHREYS practiced law in Rockville and Crawfordville from where he went to State of Washington and held the office of Judge of the County of King County. Died two years ago.

HARLOW LINDSEY, born in Liberty township in 1875. Graduated at Bloomington Academy. Identified with many State and National Educational organizations. Wrote a book on the Government of Indiana. He entered the University of Wisconsin and the Chicago University and is now Head of the Department of History and Political Science of Earlham College.

WILLIAM H. DUNN resided in Parke County, for several years and appointed by President Wilson to Pension Department, Washington.

THEODORE E. McCAMPBELL, born in Washington township; graduate of Wabash College; was circulation manager *Woman's Home Companion*, Springfield, Ohio; went from there to New York and became editor of Bonner's publications; organized the Ladies' Home Journal pattern Company, and active in office New York enterprises.

JOHN F. MEACHAM, born in Rockville. Was Adjutant of the 31st Regiment for many years in Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Died at Washington, where his widow yet resides.

JOHN F. ENOCH, born on a farm in Penn township, near Annapolis. Attended Bloomington Academy; graduated from State Normal; received degree from University of Chicago and University of California. Held chair of Sociology in Federal school at Logan, Washington. Now at head of high school East Auburn, Calif.

HOMER L. KELLY, born in Turoco, Illinois in 1855. Came to Parke County in 1870. Graduated at Bloomington Academy 1881. President of Penn College in Iowa and is now President of Earlham College.

LOPEX AND EDWARD DUNHAM—atives of Rockville. Went to Wyoming when it was a territory. The former was superintendent of the Sheridan City Hospital; the latter a member of the State Legislature.

WASHINGTON T. ENOLE, born on a farm near Annapolis. Attended Bloomington Academy; attended school at Louisville, Ky. Studied medicine with A. T. Cole in Chicago and was head farmer at the Illinois University.

WILLIAM H. ERSBOW, born in Parke County. Was County Superintendent here and later Superintendent of the city schools, West Superior, Wisconsin, Grand Rapids, Michigan, and Cleveland, Ohio. Author of a standard school book, which is being used in many city schools. He resigned the superintendency of the Cleveland schools, and is now devoting his time in connection with his publication.

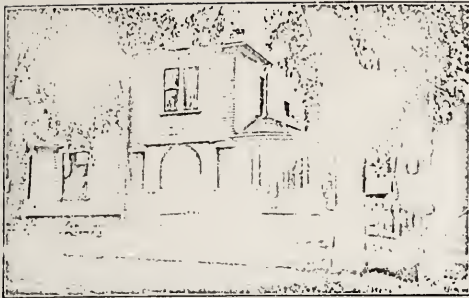
JOHN C. HARSH, served in the 38th Indiana Cavalry. Came to Rockville from Waverland at close of the War. Was a prominent lawyer and assessor of the revenue under the war income tax.

EDWARD DANIELS came to Rockville with his father's family in 1841; when a child attended Rockville high school. Graduated from Wabash College, and attended Columbia Law School. His law under the late Judge Ared F.

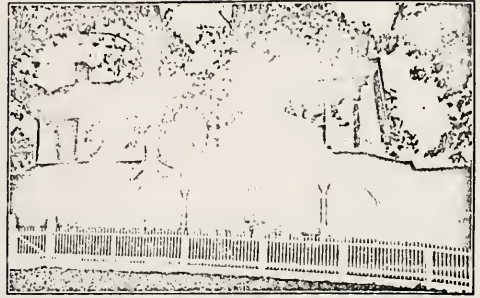




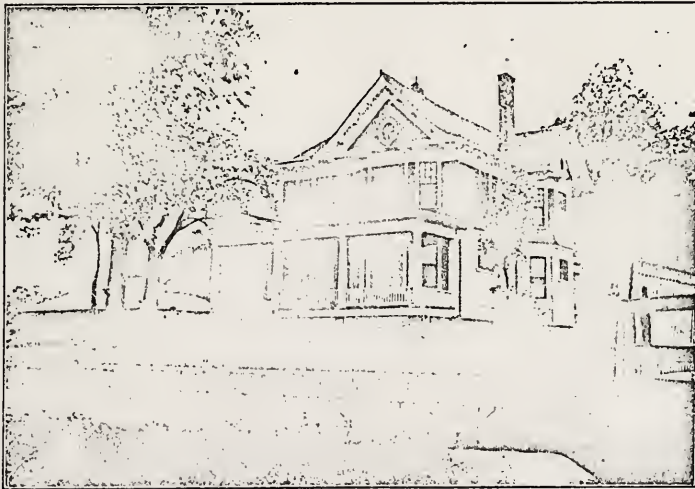
PARKE COUNTY HOMES -- NINETEEN-SIXTEEN



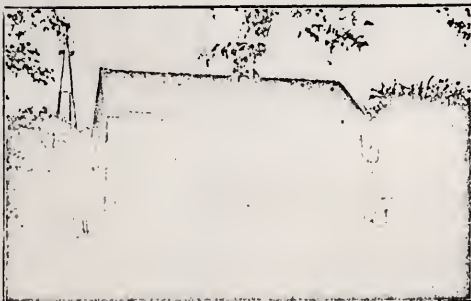
RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM H. CRAIG, ROCKVILLE.



RESIDENCE OF JESSE, A. C., AND JOHN REID, GREENE TOWNSHIP.



RESIDENCE OF REBA CARR, RACCOON TOWNSHIP.



RESIDENCE OF C. J. CANNON, BELLMORE.



RESIDENCE OF K. O. BARNES, NEAR JESSUP.



Wright, located in Indianapolis and became a member of the law firm of Baker, Hood and Hendricks. He attained high rank as a lawyer, and is now Master in Chancery of the Federal Court for District of Indiana.

**DAVE MILLER**, born in Parke County, represented County in Legislature 1875, was President of Indiana Farmers' club, and now resides in Indianapolis.

**WILLIAM H. SHAWNS**, born at Portland, Maine, moved to Kansas, where he was a prominent lawyer. Was State senator and Representative in the Legislature.

**MORDECAI BOWEN**, born in Parke County at Nashville in 1875. Member of the Chicago National League club. Attained a national reputation as a great pitcher, and is known as "Three-Inchered Brown."

**HOWARD SANDHORN**, born in Rockville. Moved to Terre Haute, where for years he has been a member of the faculty, and is now Vice President Knox Normal.

**ALEXANDER McCREE**, graduated at Princeton 1882; was captain Indiana law hall team which won college pennant; now a successful lawyer in Minneapolis, Minn.

**LIN H. HADLEY**, born in Liberty township, graduated at Earlham College, was superintendent of Rockville schools, went to Washington, Member of present Congress.

**JOHN B. DOWN**, went from O'Fallon as a Sergeant in company "B," 8th Indiana Regiment; was afterwards commissioned a captain in the 14th United States "Colored" Troops. He located in Rockville at the outbreak of the war, where he was postmaster several years. In 1882 he went into the War Department at Washington, D. C., where he now resides. He was permanently injured by the collapse of the roof of the building where Lincoln was assassinated. His son, Carl, is now deputy postmaster.

**WILLIAM G. COOPER**, prominent citizen of Owen township. Was a public speaker of much force. Member of the Legislature and appointed Indian Agent in the West in 1861.

Parke County has had but one cadet in either the Military or Naval Academies who completed the course and obtained a commission—Nelson Coak, son of John Coak, of Union township and who is now a Lieutenant on board the U. S. S. *Villalobos*.

**NATIVES OF PARKE CO. OVER 75, NOW LIVING.**

Mrs. Mary Carmichael Stout was born in Union township, Feb. 9, 1830, age 77 years.

John T. Brown was born in Florida township, where he has always resided, May 9, 1811.

Henry Jeffries of Bellmore rural route writes: "I am 75 years of age this June 1, 1884."

Nancy Mann was born October 23, 1811, in Washington township. Resides near Salem, Ore.

Mary E. Harlan Brown, wife of John T. Brown, was born in Adams township, Feb. 13, 1810.

W. P. Stout was born in Union township, July 31, 1818, where he now resides at the age of 78 years.

Mrs. Ellen Brown Adams was born December 30, 1810, in Adams township; resides now in Union township.

Kratus Nevins was born December 4, 1810, in New Discovery, Adams township. He now resides in Union township.

Mrs. Amanda Woody was born in

Washington township, Aug. 11, 1815; daughter of James and Margaret Squires McCord.

Mrs. Martha E. McMillin, of Rockville, daughter of James and Elizabeth Stevenson; born in Howard township, Nov. 10, 1810.

Mrs. Nancy Webster, of Rockville, was born April 9, 1810, and 70 years, born in Union township. Her maiden name was Nancy Crabb.

Charles Dalley of Florida township, was born Sept. 10, 1825, and has resided there since that time. Mrs. Charles Dalley was born Oct. 21, 1810.

Solomon B. Woodard, son of Elias H. and Emily Woodard, born March 27, 1828, in Reserve township, near Coloma. Present residence Bloomington.

Emily E. Swain was born in Greene township, July 9, 1833; daughter of Alexander and Lydia Barker Lano. Mrs. Swain has lived all her life in Parke County.

Matilda H. Nichols, widow of Major J. M. Nichols, was born in Rockville Oct. 10, 1823; daughter of Robert B. Nichols, now a leading citizen of Parke County.

Charles W. Sappenfield, whose father established water mill in the County very early in its history, was born in Greene township, July 9, 1831; resides in Rockville.

Elizabeth Pitmond Nickell, born in Sugar Creek township, Nov. 10, 1831; resides at Marechal; daughter of Francis and Catherine Pitmond, who came to Parke County during its first settlement.

Jesse Strong, born on land near Mt. Moriah, Union township, entered by his father, Dec. 31, 1831, is one of the best of all known citizens. He resides with his sons, John and A. P. Strong, on his fine farm in Greene township.

George Hoot Lincolnberger was born Dec. 20, 1820, in Reserve township, having resided there continuously excepting a brief period in Greensburg during school years. June 24, 1815, moved to Rockville; son of Andrew and Elizabeth Burton Lincolnberger.

John McMurtry was born in Rockville, Oct. 11, 1828, and moved to the farm in Washington township in 1810 with his father's family. He resided in that vicinity until a short while ago when he went to Crossville, where he is now living with his daughter.

Martha McGill Connelly, daughter of James S. and Jane Songraas Rogers, was born in Rockville, Ind., June 25, 1811, and has continued as a citizen of the County. She was married to William S. Mack in 1854, who died in Austin, Texas, in 1877. She was married to Jesse B. Connelly January, 1883.

Mrs. Margaret J. Nye, the oldest native born resident of Rockville, was born Sept. 20, 1834. She is a daughter of James McEwen, one of the first settlers of Rockville. A brother of Mrs. Nye's, James McEwen—the younger, Mr. Mary Naylor, who resides with Mrs. Nye, are also surviving children of James McEwen.

Mrs. Meyhold, wife of Dempsey Seybold of Itasca township, was born June 23, 1828, in Itasca township, where she has passed all her life of 78 years. She is a daughter of Nuttall Hillis and Charity Nelson Kelley. Her father was one of the early settlers of the township and was one of the best old-line singing teachers in Parke County.

Maria L. Chew was born on the 24th

day of September, 1835, on a farm on Leatherwood creek, near the site of the Hoek Farm today. When she was three years old the family moved to a farm her father bought just west of Benjamin Phillips' place. In 1855 she was married to John Naylor and moved to Montezuma, where she is still living.

William N. Burford was born in Rockville, May 7, 1834, and is the oldest man in Rockville now living who was born and raised here. Born in a log cabin in rear of Howard property on Howard avenue. Mr. Burford's father, James, sold the property to Tullahoma A. Howard. James Burford was one of the first settlers of Rockville and lived to a ripe old age.

"I was born in Itasca township, Parke County, three miles north of Bridgeton, Feb. 8, 1831. I was six years of age when my father, John Williams, moved to Union township, two miles south of Itasca. I was married to Samuel Garrigus on September 4, 1850. When a war widow from '61 to '65, I now live with my husband on Shivers' farm, Tullahoma, Ind. S. M. FLEMING, GARRIGUS.

Jesse B. Connelly, son of David and Susan Ware Connelly, was born in Washington township, Dec. 1, 1838, and has lived continuously in the County. Was a member of Co. "I," 1st Indiana Volunteers during the Civil War. Was elected trustee of Penn township after the war; was elected Auditor of the County in 1871, and continued in office until the completion of the court house and jail in 1882.

Thommas H. Overpeck, born in Parke County, near Union township, June 10, of Rockville, Ind., June 2, 1838, 11th father, Valentine Overpeck, and mother, Martha Harshman, were born in Virginia. In 1832 they came to Parke County and entered a farm of 320 acres now owned by the above named son. Overpeck has a large family, hard and hearty, and makes several trips with his old family horse each week to his farm, now numbering six hundred acres.

James H. Baker, son of Samuel N. and Catherine Linker, born Oct. 18, 1829, in Section 21, Reserve township, near Leatherwood creek, where his father that year established a pottery. Three years later he came to Rockville when his father moved the pottery in this place. Mr. Baker has lived in the County Real 63 years, a longer period than anybody now living. He was 15 years president of the Rockville town council; has been an Odd Fellow 63 years and a Mason 62 years.

"I was born Nov. 10, 1838, in Itasca township, Parke County, Ind., three miles southwest of Bridgeton. I grew up on a farm of about eight years old, when I went to work for Ira McGillivray in Union township, south of Rockville, in which neighborhood I was united in marriage to Florina Williams on the 4th day of September, 1859. I enlisted in Co. "H," 1st Indiana Heavy Artillery, in October, 1862, and was discharged in January, 1863, when the regiment was mustered out. My present home is at Washah, Ind." SAMUEL GARRIGUS.

Milton Robinson was born in Parke County in 1831, and still lives on a farm he has owned from early manhood until about a month ago, near the mill near Marechal. He has been a successful farmer, who never aspired to possess a large tract of land but kept well cultivated a smaller one. His brother, James F., was born in

Parke County in 1836, and also owned a farm. He was a Justice of the peace for several years, and before his death. Their parents were early settlers in this township, and the parents and sons were influential, honorable citizens.

Abel Mitchell, a native of Itasca township, was born Dec. 18, 1828, and is the son of Robert and Elizabeth Bell Mitchell. His father, a Virginian, settled in Itasca township in 1818; he was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was associate judge at the time of his death. Abel Mitchell began a farming life twenty years old, and still directs the cultivation of his large farm on which he has lived since an infant. He has been a stock buyer and shipper for many years, and now at the ripe old age of 80 years is still actively engaged in this business. Mr. Mitchell has served his township as trustee and for a number of years held various offices of the Itasca Union Agricultural Society.

Dempsey Seybold is the oldest native born man in Itasca township now living. He was born Sept. 8, 1828, and will soon be 88 years old. He is a son of Dempsey and Elizabeth Kerr Seybold, pioneers of Itasca township. Mr. Seybold has passed his early life at or near his birthplace, following his occupation of farmer. He now lives in the residence of Itasca township for six years, held the position of secretary of the Bridgeton Union Agricultural Society for over twenty years and as administrator has settled more estates than any other man in this community. He has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity many years and in point of age is now the oldest Mason belonging to Bridgeton Lodge No. 100, F. and A. M.

James N. Kelley was born Oct. 15, 1832, in Itasca township, and is now in his 53rd year. He is a son of Nuttall Hillis and Rebecca Hammond Kelley, who figured in the early pioneer life of Parke County. His father came to Itasca township from Ohio when 15 years of age and John H. Kelley recalls that Nathaniel used to wrestle and have other sports with "Indian Bill," one of the Indians who helped raise Dickson's Mills. Mr. Kelley enlisted in Co. "A," 11th Indiana Volunteers on April 23, 1861. He participated in several of the great battles of the Civil War, was wounded three times, and after recovery from the third wound, which he sustained at Gettysburg, he joined the 2nd Invalid Corps and completed his enlistment.

Caroline Kelley, the oldest native born woman of Itasca township, has lived in Itasca since all her life near her birthplace, which was on the farm in Pleasant Valley now owned by G. E. and A. O. Benson, but which at the time of her birth was owned by her grandfather, Nathaniel Benson, an early pioneer. She was born March 21, 1829, and is in her 87th year. Her father was Nathaniel Whittington Benson and her mother's maiden name was Priscilla Riley. Mrs. Kelley was married to Abraham Kelley, a son of Nuttall Hillis and Rebecca Hammond Kelley. His maternal grandfather, Abraham Hammond, was a Dutchman and served in the Revolutionary war directly under Washington as one of his minute men. Abraham Kelley was a soldier in the Civil War and died in a most heroic manner.

James H. Kerr, of Bridgeton, was born on his father's farm in Itasca township on August 22, 1830. His parents were James and Mary Hartman Kerr. Mr. Kerr passed fifty





of his life on this farm. He enlisted in Co. "H," 41st Regiment 2nd Indiana Cavalry, in the battle of Shiloh and was honorably discharged July 15, 1862, on account of general disability. Mr. Kerr has been a Mar-

over for fifty years and with the exception of Rev. S. H. Deal is the only man living who belonged at the time he joined the Bridgeton Live Lodge. He has always taken an active interest in politics, has been twice elected

township trustee, the first man since 1848 to be an honored, served two terms as township assessor and for six years was a member of the Board of County Commissioners. For twenty-one consecutive years he was treas-

urer of the Bridgeton Union Agricultural Society. Mr. Kerr is a member of the U. A. R. and was one of the few old veterans who held Marion Kalyke Post together for a number of years and until its recent disbandment.

## The Rockville Chautauqua

By MAURICE MURPHY

From New York, where a full page was devoted to it in the *New York Times*, in Washington, from where no less a Chautauqua lecturer and post-plate manager than Prof. Maynard Lee Jaggy, has written to Rockville friends praising its merits, the fame of the Rockville Chautauqua has

never had been held in Parke County. The program was unusually high grade for a beginning Chautauqua, and it drew into crowds, among the white savage, opened the first day; Rev. W. A. (Billy) Sunday drew a Sunday crowd of 3,500; Rev. Er James S. Montgomery of Minneapolis,

ternoon. However, he succeeded in reaching Rockville Monday morning, and delivered an eloquent address on the making of a "Man," that never will be forgotten by those who heard it. Oleo Deal, the Sadler and Hooker T. Washington delivered great addresses. Benjamin Chapin presented

qua, however, was Innes' land, which gave two wonderful concerts the second Sunday afternoon and evening. Madame VanLoon, soprano, E. A. Franklin, flutist, and H. L. Williams, harpist, were specialty people with the band and all were consummate artists. For the first time the audi-



SCENE AT THE ROCKVILLE CHAUTAUQUA.

spread. It has achieved this fame in only five years, and it started in 1911.

George H. Hicknell, of Indianapolis, a promoter of Chautauqua, went to some of the business men of Rockville in the summer of 1911. The citizens were divided on the question of a street fair, but Mr. Hicknell won the support of both factions toward a Chautauqua. "From that time on," he said, "the task was easy. In a day's work, I got twenty signatures to a paper, each agreeing to stand a possible loss on a program up to the amount of fifty dollars. This made a guarantee of a thousand dollars against possible loss."

The Chautauqua association was organized with the following officers: John A. Lineberger, president; William E. Ferguson, vice-president; C. E. Lambert, secretary; Frank H. Nichols, treasurer; J. M. Johns, H. E. Marks, and John H. Spencer, directors. These officers have been honored for their zealous and efficient work by being re-elected every year.

The program was made up, and the time and place selected—Aug. 4-13, at beautiful Beechwood park. Dr. Jacob E. Meeker then one of the leading Congressional ministers in St. Louis, was employed as platform manager. The event was well advertised in all the papers in Rockville and surrounding cities and towns, and Parke County fairly was deluged with souvenir programs. Auto caravans with the Citizens' band gave the Chautauqua publicity in Vermillion, Fountain and Montgomery Counties.

The first Rockville Chautauqua was really an experiment, as such an event

Prof. George L. Christie of Purdue, Elijah P. (Ham's Horn) Brown, and that picturesque hero of the plains, Capt. Jack Crawford, also were among those on program for addresses. The entertainment features were varied in character, but all were of a high order. Dr. Meeker captivated everyone by his wonderful personality. His learned, stimulating Bible talks and addresses, and his all-round ability as platform manager. The location was ideal, and the social life delightful. Above all, \$251.59 was left after all expenses were paid. The Chautauqua was no longer an experiment; it was an established institution in Rockville.

After permanency was assured, came incorporation. The Rockville Chautauqua association became a corporation on August 17, 1911, with the old officers and directors, the four of them being also directors. The capital stock was fixed at \$1,000, with shares of \$5 each, and soon was subscribed for. None of it was collected, however, as the net surplus was simple and the subscription simply meant liability in the amount of stock held in case of a deficit. The principle that no individual should receive a profit has always been held by the association.

The Chautauqua of 1912 was even bigger and better. The crowds were greater than the year before, and the number of camps was nearly doubled. Edward Anherst Ott delivered two great lectures. William J. Bryan, owing to a series of accidents in Missouri, disappointed a crowd of about 5,000 by failing to arrive Sunday af-

ternoon. However, he succeeded in reaching Rockville Monday morning, and delivered an eloquent address on the making of a "Man," that never will be forgotten by those who heard it. Oleo Deal, the Sadler and Hooker T. Washington delivered great addresses. Benjamin Chapin presented

ternoon. However, he succeeded in reaching Rockville Monday morning, and delivered an eloquent address on the making of a "Man," that never will be forgotten by those who heard it. Oleo Deal, the Sadler and Hooker T. Washington delivered great addresses. Benjamin Chapin presented

ternoon. However, he succeeded in reaching Rockville Monday morning, and delivered an eloquent address on the making of a "Man," that never will be forgotten by those who heard it. Oleo Deal, the Sadler and Hooker T. Washington delivered great addresses. Benjamin Chapin presented

ternoon. However, he succeeded in reaching Rockville Monday morning, and delivered an eloquent address on the making of a "Man," that never will be forgotten by those who heard it. Oleo Deal, the Sadler and Hooker T. Washington delivered great addresses. Benjamin Chapin presented

ternoon. However, he succeeded in reaching Rockville Monday morning, and delivered an eloquent address on the making of a "Man," that never will be forgotten by those who heard it. Oleo Deal, the Sadler and Hooker T. Washington delivered great addresses. Benjamin Chapin presented



the place a pleasant personality and quiet ability. However, he was not returned, and the management secured Dr. M. H. Eichler, of Battleground, Md., a pastor and platform manager of great and widely-known ability, for 1915.

An account of the financial success of previous Chautauques expense did not enter into the 1915 Chautauque. The entertainers were the very best the bureau could send, and the speakers were of the highest ability, among them, Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill, Congressman James L. Slayden, of Texas, Rabot Wue of New York, who addressed two great conferences on the first Sunday, James A. Burns (Burns of the Mammals), Henry A. Adrian, Mrs. Alice Thomas Curry, and Dr. Eichler himself. Ex-President William Howard Taft spoke on "The Presidency Its Powers, Duties and Responsibilities," to an audience of 5,000

fine speaker and a courteous and efficient platform manager, and the announcement that he would return in 1916 was greeted with applause. We should give the many good things in store for 1916, but a historical sketch is retrospective, not prospective.

The Rockville Chautauque has appeared in all classes of people. The talent has been varied enough to satisfy different tastes, while too tendency each year has been to cultivate an appreciation of better lectures, better music and better entertainment. Special instructors, besides games and devices have kept the children busy and happy. Teachers of home economics and suffrage lectures for the women have been on program. Since last year the teachers' institute has been combined with the Chautauque, and special institute speakers have spoken in the morning before the beginning of the regular program. Ex-

Chautauque. The local band has been on program nearly every year. The Chautauque orchestra the second year contained some of our best musicians, and was aided by T. M. Hengen. For the last two years the ever-popular White's orchestra has furnished music on Sundays and special occasions. Miss Mary Talbot gave several pleasing readings on the 1911 program and last year Mrs. I. Russell Sandford gave a finished vocal recital on Woman's day, preceding Mrs. Curry's address.

"The Rockville Chautauque," says Secretary Lambert, "has the confidence of everyone. The whole county co-operates with the officials, and the fact is made known that all profits go to the Chautauque association, and never to an individual person. The secretary is the only salaried officer. This has been always behind the wonderful growth of the institution. I

never have been holding short two-day Chautauques at Turkey Run, although last year it was held at Rockwood park, Rockville. Some of the best Prohibition speakers and musicians in the country have been on their programs, which included also an oratorical contest on some phase of the temperance question by a class of academy and high school students, previously trained in oratory. This year, however, the movement came under independent management, and a very successful four days' Chautauque was held at Turkey Run, July 1-4. The entertainment features were enjoyable, and the speakers included such noted men as Hon. James F. Watson, Editor-in-Chief John Temple Graves, of the Henret publications, Wheeler McMillen and Governor Samuel M. Haleton.

Merca held a six-day Chautauque last year, during the last week of



FROM A PICTURE PRINTED IN THE NEW YORK TIMES.

on the second Sunday, the largest audience ever in Rockville since 25,000 people saw General Sherman at the famous soldier's reunion of 1875. Regulator John W. Kern presided over the meeting, and other notables were present, among them James E. Watson, Joseph G. Cannon, and Ralph W. Moss. Dr. Eichler proved to be a

very prominent public question or national issue has been discussed by different speakers, often from different points of view. Days have been set aside for the farmer and the soldier, and every class has had some feature especially for them.

Rockville talent has contributed in some measure to the success of the

find also that the Chautauque has developed a sense of civic pride in Rockville, and has helped in that way. The success of the Chautauque is assured — we no longer secure the best we can for the money, we secure the best available, regardless of cost."

OFFICE CHAUTAUQUE.  
The Prohibitionists for several ann-

August. The attendance was good, and the talent was of high-grade ability. The "headliner" was Count John Bonleki, of Minneapolis, who lectured on "Poland." Count Bonleki, besides being a lecturer of prominence, is a descendant of the old Polish royal family, and this enhanced the interest in ... a lecture.

**Revolutionary Soldiers**

It is to be regretted that the request made to the township vice presidents of the Centennial celebration to identify the graves of all Revolutionary soldiers in the County failed of its purpose. It is probable that a score or more soldiers of the American Revolution came to this County in its early days, died here and are buried in the old cemeteries of that day or in the private grounds then so common. The most notable Revolutionary soldier of Parke County was Captain Daniel Stringham, although it is not probable that he acquired that rank in the Continental army, for he was only 18 years of age when the war ended. Daniel Stringham was the father of Rear Admiral Silas H. Stringham, who, it is said, erected the stone in the old Challa cemetery in Florida township in the memory of his father and mother. One side of the stone reads:

DANIEL STRINGHAM

Died

Aug. 6, 1811,

Aged

70 Yrs., 2 Mo., 1 da.

On the reverse side of the stone is inscribed:

ABIGAIL STRINGHAM,

Wife of  
D. STRINGHAM

Died  
April 12, 1842,

Aged  
128 Yrs., 1 Mo., 9 days.

The following letter from the Navy Dept. gives the record of the son of Daniel and Abigail Stringham:

March 27, 1916.

Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 15th instant, you are advised that Silas H. Stringham was appointed a Midshipman at the Naval Academy, November 15, 1800; was promoted to Lieutenant, December 10, 1814; to Commander, March 3, 1811; to Captain, September 8, 1811; was transferred to the Revised List of Officers of the Navy, December 21, 1801; was promoted to Rear Admiral on the Revised List, July 10, 1801; and died February 7, 1870.

The Navy Register for January 1, 1803, shows that the late



RESIDENCE OF ORA A. JEFFRIES, ROCKEY TOWNSHIP.

Rear Admiral Stringham was born in the State of New York, November 7, 1797, and was appointed to the Navy from the State of New York.

Very respectfully,  
W. S. BROWN,  
Acting Secretary of the Navy.  
Isaac R. Strauss, Collector, Internal Revenue, Terre Haute.

One Revolutionary soldier, John Dummer, is buried in the Rockville cemetery; another, William Mitchell, is buried in the New Discovery cemetery. No others were reported.

Captain John Humphreys, who commanded a Virginia company in the War of 1812, is buried in the Rockville cemetery.  
Henry Norvis, a soldier of the War







## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PARKE COUNTY.

of '12, is buried at New Discovery.

Two soldiers of the Whiskey Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania during Washington's Administration, are buried in the Rockville cemetery—Samuel S. Smith and William Vaintor.

Soldiers of Frontier and Indian Wars buried in Rockville cemetery—Alexander Kirkpatrick, Nathan Admison, Hugh Nelson, Andrew Hay, William P. Bryant, Henry Starcan, Joseph Lotta, William Green.

## COVER PAGE.

The cover of this book is the work



RESIDENCE OF MARVIN H. CARR, FLORENZA TOWNSHIP.

of Mrs. Mary Harvey Hadley—"Mollie Harvey" of our school days in Rockville. She is the daughter of Captain George Harvey and Martha Thompson Harvey, and was born in Parke County. It exhibits the talent of

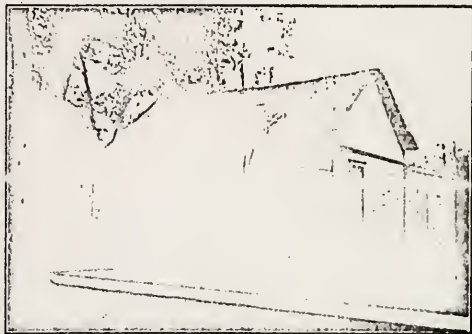
Mrs. Hadley, who is among the best of Indiana's artists. Every detail of the sketch is historically correct. It depicts the scene which, according to well-established lore, took place around the rock in the forest when Rockville was "christened" in February, 1823. The trees have a mid-winter aspect, the columns of the three commissioners and the by-standers are of the period when Parke County was organized; the long, whole-stock flint-lock rifle, powder horn and bullet pouch are absolutely correct; even the bottle is of the type used in those days.

## CONCLUSION.

The writer at the end of this work desires to re-state what he wrote at the beginning—seven months ago—that this is not a History of Parke

newspaper duties. This much in the way of apology.

But there is much for which no apology is needed. This part speaks for itself, and it is the work of Parke County people, from the artistic cover



RESIDENCE OF DR. C. C. MORRIS, ROCKVILLE.

County. No one is more conscious of its incompleteness than he. There are many omissions, but these mostly are due to the failure on the part of the people who were from time to time appealed in for data and assistance, it being absolutely impossible for the writer to go over the County himself and procure material. The work of writing, proof reading, superintending the making of engravings, and many other things, all had to be done together with regular official and to the last line in the book. With the exception of Dr. W. H. Gillum every contributor is a native of the County, and Dr. Gillum has practiced here for 43 years. It was printed in Parke County, by Parke County printers. It tells the story of Parke County—a record in which we all take pride in this Centennial year of our beloved State, and we offer it as our contribution to this important epoch. May our future be as bright as our past has been glorious.

Isaac R. Strouse.



RESIDENCE OF E. F. BEADLE, ROCKVILLE.





6198















